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No 61,511

# THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY APRIL 20 1983


20p




## US orders Cubans to leave

Two members of Cuba's mission to the United Nations were ordered to leave the United States after being accused of "hostile intelligence activities" in the New York area.

Señor Rolando Salup-Cento, a thrid secretary, and Señor Joaquin Rodobaldo Penton-Cejas, an attaché, were given 24 hours to contest the expulsion order.

## Benn's battles in three areas

Mr Wedgwood Benn's search for a new parliamentary seat will spread over three Bristol constituencies next month. After his expected failure in Bristol, South, he will face selection fights in Bristol, East, and Kingswood Page 2

## Papusoiu to go

Mr Stancu Papusoiu, the Romanian whose deportation from Britain last month led to widespread protests, has been ordered to leave Austria Page 6

## No appeal

The Court of Appeal refused leave for Paul Vickers, the surgeon who poisoned his disabled and mentally ill wife, to appeal against his conviction in November, 1981, for murder Page 3

## Kremlin conflict

Reports circulating in Moscow that factional struggles are persisting in the Kremlin have been reinforced by the failure of Mr Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, to attend a key Politburo meeting Page 8

## Fire verdict

A verdict of misadventure was recorded on a brother-in-law of Mr Michael Foot, Mr James Cochrane-Haighett, aged 74, who died after a fire at his Devon farmhouse.

## 'Scrap BNOC'

Esso has called for the abolition of the state-owned British National Oil Corporation and BP and Shell favour a review of its role as North Sea oil price-setter. Page 19

## Petrol doubt

American experience suggested that many motorists would be unhappy with unleaded low-octane petrol, a leading supplier of lead additives said, announcing it would continue to oppose the proposed ban Page 3

## Aberdeen final

*Aberdeen reached the final of* the European Cup-Winners' Cup in Göteborg next month, despite losing 1-0 to Waterschei, in their semi-final second leg match in Belgium last night. Aberdeen won the first leg 5-1. Page 24

Special Reports today take a look at the world tea industry and report on the mood in Hongkong as Britain and China discuss the colony's future.



# British Steel cash 'to modernize' US mills

By Bailey Morris and Edward Townsend

British money would be used to modernize ageing American plants as part of a proposed joint venture with the British Steel Corporation, Congressional investigators were told by US Steel's chairman yesterday.

Mr David Roderick urged Congressmen to support the controversial venture which he said was in the vital interest of both companies.

"British Steel needs a market and can invest in a mill to ensure one. US Steel needs capital – both up front and from joint venture profits – to modernize our steelmaking and finishing facilities at our plants across the country," Mr Roderick said.

He disclosed that the first $400m (£256m) in profits earned from the proposed joint venture would be used to refurbish the 30-year-old Fairless steel works near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In addition, part of the capital arranged by British Steel would be used to modernize other out-dated US Steel plants.

*Last night*, BSC continued the silence it has so far maintained over the proposed deal. Despite considerable publicity in recent weeks, the corporation has not even admitted that it has been in discussion with US Steel.

At the end of last month, Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, said that premature leaks had jeopardized the chances of *success of such a project and the* BSC's competitors were "waiting in the wings" to take over the deal.

The scheme could lead to up to half of the 4,000 workers at BSC's Ravenscraig steel plant in Lanarkshire losing their jobs and as many as 3,000 at Fairless. United Kingdom steel union leaders have opposed the deal but Mr MacGregor has told ministers that a drastic cutback at Ravenscraig is the only way to give it a chance of becoming profitable.

He wanted to close Ravenscraig but, last December, was ordered by the Government to keep open its steelmaking activity, a decision he estimates will add £100m to the corporation's annual costs.

Ministers have been encouraged *by projections* that the BSC could supply US Steel with £1,000m of unfinished steel from Ravenscraig in the next three year's and would ensure the continuation of steelmaking at the Scottish plant for another five years at least.

Yesterday European Community sources disclosed that the proposed venture is being closely followed in Brussels, which is currently overseeing a massive restructuring of the European steel industry.

The British Government's plan has not yet been sent to the EEC, largely because of the incomplete proposed joint venture which could affect production significantly, the sources said.

The Congressmen, in response to pressure from American unions, had invited Mr *Roderick to Washington to* explain the company's plans. He told them that the only way to save the threatened Fairless steel works, which normally employs about 7,400, was to proceed with the joint venture. The other two options – to continue operating the outdated plant or to rebuild it at a cost of $1,900m – were simply not viable.

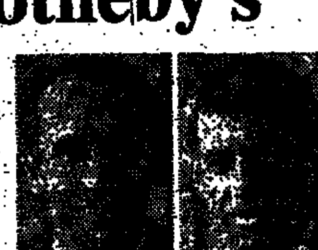
*He added* that no formal arrangements with British Steel had been completed, but lawyers in Washington close to the case said that, unless Congress raised significant objections, the deal would go through quickly.

Members of the United Steelworkers union, however, are certain to oppose the venture both through the court, and with a strong grassroots campaign designed to put political pressure on Congress to block it.

Continued on back page, col 4

## American duo likely to win Sotheby's

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent



Mr Cogan and Mr Swid

Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, the American duo bidding for Sotheby's, the auctioneers, are likely to win control unless a higher bid is made in the next two weeks.

Mr Gordon Brunton, the chairman of Sotheby's said yesterday that he had also heard that the Americans now owned 50 per cent of the company. This was denied, however, by Mr Swid, a director of the American company General Felt Industries/Knoll International. "We are not saying that we have a majority of the stock, but we do expect that by May 4 we will own over 50 per cent."

The confusion seems to have arisen because under takeover rules in Britain and America, Mr Swid is not as yet allowed to buy the necessary shares although he expects to have arranged the legal clearances by early May.

However, there is nothing to prevent the owners of Sotheby's shares giving Mr Swid an unofficial "yes" to his offer. Since more than half of Sotheby's shares appear to be now *held by* Americans it is likely that this will happen.

Mr Swid is therefore confident that his bid will succeed, provided no other party comes in and offers the shareholders a more lucrative alternative. Mr Marshall Cogan, Mr Swid's partner, appears to have made this plain in telephone conversations that he has had in recent days with some of the Sotheby's staff.

Their success rate on contacting staff seems however, to remain low. "Marshall has had a meeting with one and I have spoken at length, for half an hour, with one gentleman", Mr Swid said. He also claims that some experts on both sides of the Atlantic have rung them but declines *to* give names. In making the calls the experts were "risking negative peer reaction", he explained.

In London, Mr Brunton denies the Americans' allegation that he has made any move to ban contracts with Sotheby's staff. He had asked the staff at the beginning of the year whether they wished for a meeting with Mr Cogan and Mr Swid and more than 40 had declined. But no pressure had been brought to bear on any individual.

Mr Brunton says that Sotheby's formal defence document will be ready at the beginning of next week. Meanwhile, he strongly suggests that a rival bidder is still a possibility.

## The 'Famous Five' are reduced to three

Ousted: Anna Ford at home with her daughter Clare after being told of her dismissal.

# Ford and Rippon swept out by new broom

By John Witherow

The "Famous Five" of TV-am's commercial breakfast television show became the "Famous Three" yesterday with the dismissal of two of the star presenters, Anna Ford and Angela Rippon. The move came a week after the appointment of Mr Timothy Aitken as chief executive and is seen as part of a determined bid to reverse the decline in ratings and confidence in the company.

Miss Ford was called into see Mr Aitken yesterday morning and was handed a letter stating she had been dismissed. "It said my contract had been terminated for a particular reason and I've given it to my solicitor to see what he says", Miss Ford who is 39, said. Miss Rippon was called in soon afterwards and was also dismissed.

*Although Miss Ford* refused to give details, TV-am employees said the women were dismissed for talking to the press after the removal of Mr Peter Jay as chief executive. Both appeared outside the company's Camden Lock studios in north London carrying placards in support of Mr Jay.

Mr Michael Parkinson, who with his wife Mary, hosts the weekend *Good Morning Britain* show, said last night that Miss Ford and Miss Rippon had been "lousily and shabbily treated" and that he was reconsidering his own future with the company.

"I've been reconsidering my future ever since Peter Jay was sacked", he said. "It's not the company we put together and I think there were ways of handling the situation better.

"I'm very upset and bitter. The company we formed has gone. We lost. It's a question of do I want to play with the new team?"

Mr Parkinson said he had seen Miss Ford after her dismissal and she "looked terribly white. All she said was: 'I've been sacked.' They were called in like in front of a headmaster. Surely we are all too grown up for that? I'm just baffled, mystified, I can't see the sense of it.

"How can you sack people for things they said in a time of extreme stress and emotion? Anyway, it's absurd for anyone not to have their own opinion. I'm not supposed to be speaking to the press and that's what they were sacked for. I don't think the situation can get any worse. You don't solve your problems by getting rid of two of the star players."

*Miss Ford, speaking* at her home in Brentford, Middlesex, while holding her 15-month-old daughter Clare, said: "I feel shocked. It was somewhat unexpected. I am officially on holiday and was not due to start work again until June."

She added that she had a two-year contract with the company and it seemed that the company had now broken it. Asked about her 2.5 per cent shareholding, she replied: "I don't know what will happen to that. It's an interesting point."

Miss Ford and Miss Rippon were reputed to be earnig nearly £70,000 a year each.

Mr Robert Kee, who recently transferred from being a presenter to conducting interviews, said last night: "I can't discuss the internal affairs of the company, as it says in my contract."

Continued on back page, col 5

## Maggie May or may not choose June

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

The Prime Minister last night continued her tantalizing tease about the timing of the next election, with a reference to the song Maggie May.

She told the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry, at the Hilton Hotel in London, that some people were talking of the end of the Parliament, "a little prematurely, I think.

"It reminds me of the old song, 'Maggie May'. Some say Maggie may, others say Maggie may not. I can only say that when the time comes, I shall decide."

But Mrs Thatcher then added: "Right now, I am more concerned with the job in hand."

She also gave a measure of her own plans when she revealed that she would be looking for a young school-leaver to join the staff of 10 Downing Street under the Youth Training Scheme.

"I hope that he or she will receive a good grounding during the year with us. Perhaps one day, who knows, the training in No 10 will be of use in applying for my job, in the next century!"

Mrs Thatcher said the Government had laid the foundations for recovery with cuts in taxation; with a £2,000m reduction in the national insurance surcharge, and equally important reductions in personal taxes.

But she also stressed that there was another, unseen tax: inflation. "Yes, inflation is a tax, and a savage and capricious one which Government's impose without seeking or securing Parliament's sanction.

"It is a tax imposed at such a penal level that a family who put £100 by in 1963, against a rainy day, finds that its value has fallen to only £16.50 now."

Mrs Thatcher warned that economic recoveries were always patchy, but she added: "There are signs that we may be entering a period of more general and more sustained recovery".

Minsters and Govenment officials, unnerved by the Prime Minister's willingness to allow continuing speculation about an early general election, have made preliminary assessments of which Bills would have to be jettisoned.

From informal soundings of the Opposition front bench they have learnt that there will be no agreement to speed the Telecommunications Bill,

*The Police* and Criminal Evidence Bill, which has yet to complete its passage through the Commons, and the Data Protection Bill, would also be among the casualties.

● The Government yesterday delayed the moving of the writ for the Cardiff, North-West, by-election till the latest date allowed

It is expected to take place on Thursday, June 2, three months to the day after the death of Mr Michael Roberts, who had a Conservative majority of 6,262, unless Parliament has been dissolved before then in readiness for a June general election.

Alliance carve-up, page 14

## Rank Xerox to cut 1,100 more jobs

**The Rank Xerox company has announced it will be axing a further 1,100 jobs from its plant in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire over the next two years. The company, which produces copying machines at the Mitcheldean factory, last month said 500 jobs would have to go by the end of June.**

**Yesterday's announcement followed speculation that the Gloucestershire plant would be closed completely but Mr Dick Holmes, the European director, who earlier met union representatives to tell them of the news, said this was not the case. "Instead, the work force will be reduced from the present 2,700 to just over 1,000 by the end of 1984. It is a regrettable decision brought about by technical advancement and the need to remain competitive in a keen world market," he said.**

***It is a disastrous blow to jobs in an area which already has a high unemployment level of 14 per cent.***

**● Thousands of jobs are expected to disappear over the next four years in a radical reorganization of Central Electricity Generating Board management, it was disclosed yesterday. Those affected in the 55,000-strong industry are office staff and highly-qualified engineers and scientists. Under the proposed scheme, the board's regional headquarters at Bristol; Stockport; Greater Manchester; Harrogate, North Yorkshire; Solihull, West Midlands; and Bankside in London are to be wound down.**

## Minister off to Moscow to mend fences

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, will fly to Moscow on Sunday in a new move to improve relations between Britain and the Soviet Union after several years of increasing bitterness.

The announcement was made by the Foreign Office yesterday only four days after it had expelled the sixth Russian *official* in an many months, the latest in a series of tit-for-tat expulsions.

Mr Rifkind's visit is a different kind of tit-for-tat following that made to London in February by Mr Ryzhov, a deputy foreign minister in Moscow.

Although Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, attended Mr Brezhnev's funeral last year – and *Lord Carrington* flew to Moscow the year before when Britain held the presidency of the European Council, this will be the first bilateral visit by a British minister since Dr David Owen went there in 1977.

The exchange of ministers is a signal that both governments are ready to discuss a range of bilateral issues – of which the row over expulsions is only one.

Sources were pointing out last night however that Britain wants only a "hard-headed, realistic dialogue". A constructive relationship must be associated with a new Soviet approach to international affairs.

Officially Mr Rifkind is going for "political consultations" with a number of officials, but mainly with Mr G. Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister. He will also visit Leningrad later in the week.



## BL hope of deal by Friday

By Clifford Webb

There was guarded optimism on both sides last night that although hard bargaining still lay ahead, the three-week strike at BL's Cowley assembly plant could end on Friday, when the men hold their next mass meeting.

National officers of the two main unions involved met local officials and shop stewards yesterday to discuss the result of seven hours of talks on Monday between union leaders and management. Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of Austin Rover, has said the company will not drop its plans to end early leaving, but offered to increase bonus earnings on the day the men accept "bell to bell" working. He set a deadline of May 16 for that to begin.

A mass meeting of 1,200 of the 5,000 on strike voted by a large majority yesterday to stay out while negotiations were taking place and to meet on Friday.

Cowley is one of the few plants remaining in Austin Rover which does not have Audited Plants Status (APS), a formula linking payments to international standards of efficiency. As a result, Cowley's bonus ceiling is only £18.75 a week compared with £30 at Longbridge.

One of the main obstacles to the introduction of APS at Cowley has been the tradition of leaving three minutres early, which the company says costs it 100 cars a week, worth £50m a year. APS would be introduced on May 16 if the men accepted *the deal. The intention* is to increase production of the new Maestro from 2,200 a week to 2,750.

The stewards would still like to see a direct lump sum "buy out" of early leaving.

James Curran, page 14
Letters, page 15

# Death toll grows as rescuers comb Beirut wreckage

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Red Cross workers digging through the ruins of the American Embassy in Beirut broke through to the crushed cafeteria section of the building yesterday afternoon and found another five bodies embedded in the masonry, bringing the total number of dead in Monday's bombing to forty-seven – and with the prospect of even this grim figure moving far highfer.

The latest bodies to be recovered were taken from the rubble in white plastic bags and carried to a tent where relatives of those still missing were waiting in misery to identify the dead.

*They* knew what they would have to see because, as Mr Robert Dillon, the American Ambassador, announced bleakly during the morning, the Red Cross thought it very unlikely that anyone would still be found alive.

The embassy was crowded with visitors and cleaning staff as well as diplomatic personnel when the bomb exploded at lunchtime, so neither the Americans nor *the Lebanese* police authorities know exactly how many people were in the building at the time – nor how many dead are still to be discovered.

In the hours after the assault on the embassy, diplomats from countries which are also contributing troops to the multinational peace keeping force in Beirut – including the British – have been trying to work out new security procedures that might prevent the same fate befalling their own compounds.

British officials in Lebanon will not disclose what measures they are planning, although the



Mr John Reid, embassy press officer: Hurt in blast.

British Embassy – like its American opposite number – stands unpleasantly exposed on the Mediterranean Boulevard in West Beirut, flanked by a small but busy roadway.

Although cars are not permitted to park outside the four-storey building, only one Lebanese policeman, with an automatic rifle, stands guard outside – he can scarcely offer much protection against *the sort of* determined men who slaughtered so many people just down the same road on Monday.

Mr Dillon was more forthcoming about them yesterday, saying that, while he was still unsure of the facts, there were eyewitness reports that a large van filled with explosives forced its way into the forecourt of the Embassy. "two competent witnesses," He said, "saw a very heavily-loaded van force its way in. How it was detonated, I don't know."

Two Lebanese men have told the Beirut police authorities that they saw a man in a black leather jacket drive the van into the northern end of the embassy driveway, apparently detonating the explosives and killing himself at the same time, although the Americans have not yet subscribed to the thory that the killer was on a suicidal *mission.*

Lebanese and American bomb disposal officers believe that as much as 500lb of hexagene – four times as powerful as TNT – was set off.

Of the 47 dead, 16 are believed to be Americans

● A Briton was among those killed in the bombing . He was Sergeant Richard Twine, aged 36, who had served in the American Army for the past 18 years and who was due to be demobbed in two years, the Press Association reports.

Stubborn Israelis, page 6
Leading article, page 13

# Fears over lost rural heritage

Concern at the impoverishment of the rural architectural heritage by the rapid disappearance of old barns, granaries and other traditional farm buildings is expressed in the annual report of the Historic Buildings Council for England, published yesterday.

If unlisted and outside conservation areas, most such structures are unprotected by law and ineligible for repair grants, it says. Thorough and up-to-date listing on a consistent basis is urgently needed to catch the buildings while they still survive.

It seems to be insufficiently understood or publicized that capital grants are available from the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural improvements, which may involve the adaptation of old buildings, the report says. But it must be accepted that relatively few can now be used for their original purposes, and if they are to survive an alternative use must be found.

*Historic Buildings Council for England. Annual Report.* 1981-82 (Stationery Office, £5.10).

## Firemen reject compromise

The executive of the Fire Brigades Union last night unanimously rejected a compromise aimed at averting a series of one-day strikes by firemen next week.

They will urge firemen to reject the Home Office proposal that a four per cent increase in pension contributions should be introduced in two phases.

Regional voting on mandating delegates to a special union conference in London next week has been swinging heavily behind the strike call.

## AA asks for 80 mph limit

The speed limit on Britain's motorways should be raised to 80 or 85 mph, the House of Commons Transport Committee was told by the Automobile Association last night.

The 70 mph limit is inappropriate and widely disregarded, the association said. In towns, national criteria should be adopted to stop local authorities imposing speed limits that drivers would be unlikely to respect.

## Murder charge

Gerald Lee, aged 18, of High Street, Clydach Vale, was remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Ystrad Magistrates Court, South Wales, charged with murdering Miss Lesley Ann Thomas, aged 22, of Thomas Street, Tonypandy.

## Grants inquiry

West Midlands County Council is to ask the police to investigate suspected abuses of grants to promote racial harmony.

The council had paid £80,000 to 115 ethnic groups. Auditors suggested that five cases should be investigated

## Correction

The circulation of *The Economist* (report, April 14) is 243,677.

# Benn's search for a seat should be over next month

**By Philip Webster, Political Reporter**

Mr Wedgwood Benn's search for a new parliamentary seat is likely to be resolved the weekend in May when Labour parties in the three Bristol constituencies on which he has a claim hold their selection meetings.

Supporters of Mr Michael Cocks, Labour's chief whip, are confident that he will beat off Mr Benn's challenge for the Bristol, South, nomination on Saturday, May 7.

The seat is Labour's safest in the city and under the boundaries redistribution it has been extended to include Knowle and Windmill Hill, parts of Mr Benn's existing South-East constituency, which is to disappear.

After his expected failure in Bristol, South, Mr Benn would face selection meetings on the following day in the constituencies of Bristol, East, and Kingswood. In both he is thought to have a good chance of winning the nomination, although the likelihood of his eventual election is obviously less strong than it would have been in South.

The contest for Bristol, East, would be held between Mr Benn and Mr Ronald Thomas, the former Labour MP for Bristol, North-West. It consists of many parts of his existing seat and Mr Benn would almost certainly have the nomination.

The dilemma for Mr Benn and his supporters is whether he would stand a greater chance of being returned to the Commons as the candidate for the third seat, Kingswood.

The contest there in the afternoon will be between the loser at Bristol, East, in the morning and Mr Terence Walker, the former MP for the seat. The constituency is held by the Conservatives but is likely to retrun to Labour after a big revision. The wealthier southern half has been transferred to the Wansdyke seat and four existing Bristol words have been added.

Of the two, Kingswood would seem to be more promising. But many of Mr Benn's supporters in Parliament and outside say privately that they wish he had abandoned Bristol and gone for one of the safe Labour seats whose constituency parties have indicated their interest in him being their candidate.

Some feel that he would be the ideal choice for Bermondsey, now that Me Peter Tatchell had announced that he will not stand again.

● Labour's proposed "national economic assessment" with the trade unions if the party regains power must not be a return to the discredited policies of government-imposed wage restraint, Mr Benn said last night (Our Labour Editor writes from Rothesay).

Speaking at a fringe meeting at the Scottish TUC conference, he argued that the biggest problem facing the party's supporters was "the demoralization that the Tories have brought about among so many people, who have sunk back into apathy and hopelessness."

Labour's new election slogan, "Caring makes economic sense", was unveiled at the conference yesterday

Mr David Bassnett, chairman of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, told delegates: "This year can be different because the Government can be changed. That fact concentrates our minds, informs our speeches and tempers our resolution."

The link between public service spending and a resumption of economic activity is expected to be a key factor in the effort by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, to unite the unions behind him over the next few months.

Trade union leaders have been invited to a Bishop's Stortford-style conference involving the Shadow Cabinet, the TUC and the Labour Party national executive on May 5 and 6 to discuss plans for the election.

# Two-tier AUEW may be unity compromise

**From Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter**

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's second largest union, is to make another attempt to form a strong united organization from the present loose federation of the one million membership.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, may however, have to accept a two-tier white collar and blue collar structure, an arrangement which he has consistently opposed. But the annual conference of the main policy-making body of the union was told yesterday that it might be the only way to bring the union together after the abortive attempts of the past decade. One of the difficulties facing amalgamation has been the reluctance of Mr Kenneth Gill, the communist general secretary of the Technical and Supervisory Section (TASS) and his top officials to accede to regular reelection. Mr Gill and his left-wing executive have been appointed for life, but officials of other sections face regular ballots.

Under the two-tier system, TASS would become the white-collar section and the engineers, construction and foundry workers would merge to form the other division.

Talks are to continue on amalgamation and officials were yesterday hoping that a solution will be found. However, few delegates were predicting a quick end to a saga which had been characterized by personal acrimony.



# Return of the horse that eclipsed all-comers

**Eclipse, one of the most renowned names in turf history, whose direct descendants include at least eight out of every 10 racehorses in the world today, is about to make a return appearance at Newmarket, where his 20-length victories once gave rise to the saying "Eclipse first, the rest nowhere", Nicholas Colt writes.**

**His remains will be on display at the new National Horseracing Museum, due to be opened by the Queen on April 30. In charge of reconstructing the skeleton is Dr Juliet Jewell (right), of the Natural History Museum, where the bones have been since the 1920s.**

**The museum, set up entirely through private donations at a cost of several hundred thousand pounds, is in the Victorian subscription rooms in Newmarket High Street, and will be Britain's first national museum devoted to the history of horseracing.**

**Eclipse was a pure English thoroughbred foaled in 1764. He enjoyed a phenomenally successful racing career with 18 victories during the two seasons of 1769 and 1770. Not noted for his good temper, the horse usually ran away in his races but, according to a contemporary report, "curiously never forgot to stop at the ending post". He was ridden throughout his career by J Oakley and S Merriot.**

**Bred by the Duke of Cumberland, he was subsequently recognized as a great stallion, siring the winners of some £160,000 in prize money.**

**After Eclipse's death, in February, 1789, his corpse was dissected by Saint Bel, first head of the Royal College of Vererinary Surgeons, when it was noted that the heart weighed 14lb. The skeleton was preserved in London. One hoof was mounted on a gold salver and presented by King William IV to the Jockey Club.**

**Although Eclipse was a large horse for his time, standing 15.3 hands, he had a relatively small pelvis and head. A painting of him by Stubbs is to hang alongside the skeleton.**

# Foundation of Turner gallery laid

**By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent**

The foundation plaque for the Clore Gallery, which is to house and display the vast collection of the works of Turner next door to the Tate Gallery in London, was unveiled yesterday by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 132 years after the painter died and left them to the nation.

The £6m building, to be paid for by the Clore Foundation in memory of Sir Charles Clore, has been designed by Mr James Stirling and is due to open in the summer of 1985.

Turner specified in his bequest of 290 oils and 19,000 watercolours and drawings that they should all be housed and available for view together.

The Tate Gallery said yesterday that with this building Turner's vision could finally be realized.

The Turner Society, however, is concerned about arrangements for the gallery and has asked Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, to withhold any government money for the running of the gallery until it receives guarantees that all the works will be housed together.

# Court move to free wife of supergrass

**From Richard Ford, Belfast**

Sir John Hermon, the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, has been ordered to appear before a High Court judge in Belfast today to answer why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued for the release of Mrs Linda Quilgley, who with her husband Robert, an alleged Provisional IRA "supergrass", has been in protective custody since last November.

In a similar application made last year by relatives of another IRA supergrass, Mr Christopher Black, the chief constable did not appear in person at the court and it is thought unlikely that he will appear before Mr Justice Hutton today.

Mrs Quigley's solicitor made the emergency application after a court hearing in Londonderry last week in which she was awarded damages for injuries received in a car accident. In her evidence she said she wished to see her family and the judge said a meeting should be arranged.

Her solicitor alleges she was not allowed to see her family, although the police say a meeting was arranged.

During the court hearing, Mr Martin McGuinness, Provisional Sinn Fein assembly member for Londonderry, approached Mrs Quigley, saying that if she or her husband needed assistance they should telephone him.

Mr McGuinness, who has served a prison term in the Republic for membership of the Provisional IRA, said yesterday that Mr Quigley had telephoned his parents on Monday. He spoke to Mr McGuinness, who claims the call was cut off

Mr McGuinness was in contact by telephone with Mrs Lorraine Gilmour before she decided to leave her supergrass husband and return home on Monday. He appears to have been playing a pivotal role in assisting communications between the wives of two alleged informers and their relatives.

● The wife of Mr Gerard Fitt, Independent Socialist MP for Belfast, West, was taken ill with an asthmatic attack yesterday, hours after the latest attack by youths on their fortified home in Antrim Road, Belfast.

Mrs Ann Fitt, aged 60, was alone in the house on Monday night when youths hurled a tin of black paint at the front door and bottles, bricks and wood at the high steel mesh fence protecting the rear of the house.

# SDP out to beat crisis over homes

**By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent**

A national housing bank aimed at encouraging institutional investment in social housing for rent, and a modification of the present mortgage tax relief system are at the heart of sweeping changes the Social Democratic Party would make to existing housing policies.

Launching the party's Green Paper *A Strategy for Housing*, Mr John Cartwright, SDP spokesman on local government, said yesterday: "Britain's housing problems are rapidly reaching new crisis levels, and the main blame lies with the policies pursued by the Government".

He added that the SDP would increase housing investment, offer greater freedom of choice to individuals, and introduce greater fairness in the distribution of public funds for housing.

It is anxious to tap for public housing the funds of the large institutions such as pension funds and insurance companies.

Home owners could expect changes in the mortgage tax relief system to give greater benefits to people on low incomes.

Property, page 29

## Science report

# Virus link in toxic shock syndrome

**By the Staff of *Nature***

The "toxic shock syndrome", which consists of a high fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, skin rash and reduced blood pressure, particularly in menstruating women, may not so much be due to infection by staphylococcal bacteria as to infection of the bacteria by a virus, according to scientists at New York's Rockefeller University.

The suggestion has been put forward by Dr John Zabriskie, Dr Vincent Fischetti and Dr Steven Schutzer, who have examined strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, a bacterium known to be associated with toxic shock.

Strains were taken from toxic shock patients and from people without the condition. In 11 out of 12 toxic shock strains, the bacteria were infected by virus; but only one out of 18 non-toxic strains were infected.

Dr Schutzer and his colleagues point out that their suggestion is not altogether surprising because the symptoms of toxic shock syndrome resemble those of scarlet fever which are, in part, caused by a toxin released upon viral infection of a streptococcal bacterium.

Even if the Rockefeller group turns out to be correct in supposing that staphylococcal bacteria can similarly release toxin, it would remain to be shown how important a factor that was in the many recent cases of toxic shock syndrome in menstruating women, for whom the use of tampons has been implicated as the main risk factor, though the syndrome has also been recorded in men and children.

Wisely, the Rockefeller team is not prepared to draw firm conclusions without further evidence. In particular it would like to show in animal experiments that *Staphylococcus aureus* causes toxic shock only when it is infected with virus. It will be difficult to do so because no species of animal is known to suffer from the condition.

The other plan is to identify the proposed toxin be comparative biochemical analysis of virally infected and uninfected bacteria. With luck, that approach could be successful within a few months.

Source: *Science*, April 15 (vol 220, p 316) 1983.



# Outline for a better Whitehall

**By Peter Hennessy**

Sir Frank Cooper, one of the most influential civil servants of recent years who retured as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence last December, unveiled last night a plan for the reform of Whitehall.

He called for an end to the "gentlemen-player" divide between those who make policy and those who carry it out. The culture of the higher Civil Service should be changed to reflect a strong management ethos.

Addressing the Royal Institute of Public Administration in London, Sir Frank said that his prescription included:

Graduate recruits into Whitehall should be required to gain a post-entry professional qualification. Senior administrators must be able to understand and use computers.

A new grading structure, numbered from 1 to 20, should be introduced to replace existing heirarchies. The Defence Ministry alone had 900 grades.

Rules of delegation and accountability now satisfied the needs of a policy-making under-secretary with a small Whitehall staff. They should be changed to reflect the requirements of an under secretary running Devonport Dockyard with a work force of 13,000 and more than 30 ships in for refit.

Civil Service managers should have the scope to reward financially good performances and to penalize inadequate work.

More outsiders should be recruited on contract and fewer obstacles placed in the way of those wishing to leave. Efficiency would be aided by a more flexible retirement policy. Civil servants should stay in jobs long enough to understand them, be accountable for the results and earn credibility with the outside world.

Ministers, from the Prime Minister down, must sustain an interest in managing their domains or the impetus for change would weaken.

Sir Frank added that for all the changes needed, the Civil Service remained an outstanding administrative machine in which he had been proud to serve.

"I feel neither bloody nor bowed by the frequently ignorant, dogmatic, ill-aimed and naive criticisms of the Civil Service which has often come from those who are both inadequate themselves and unable to command the confidence and respect of others."

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28, Bahrain BD 0.650, Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2 60, Canaries Pes 150; Dubai ... Cyprus 550 mils, Denmark Dkr 7.50, Dubai Dir 7 00, Finland Mkk 7 00, France Fr 7.00, Germany DM 3.50, Greece Dr ..., Holland Gl 3.25, Iran IR ..., ... 0.500, Irish Republic 40p, Italy L ..., Jordan JD 0.425, Kuwait ..., Lebanon LL 4.00, Luxembourg ..., Madeira Esc 120, Morocco Dir 7, Norway Kr 7 50, Oman OR 0.700, Pakistan Rs ..., Portugal Esc 120, Qatar QR 7 50, Saudi Arabia SR 4 50, Singapore S$ ..., Switzerland S Frs 1 60, Sweden Skr 8 00, ... 3 00, Syria L£S 50, Tunisia Dir 0.600, US $1 50, UAE Dir 7 00, Yugoslavia Din ...



# Rebuilding plan for London Zoo

**By Tony Samstag**

A three-year plan for the financially-troubled London and Whipsnade zoos, costing millions of pounds and involving new buildings and more effective marketing, has been presented to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The plan, which assumes a permanent government subsidy, includes a number of ambitious schemes to replace some of the oldest buildings, particularly in the London Zoo at regent's Park, Mr Colin Rawlins, director of zoos for the Zoological Society of London, said yesterday.

There would be new landscaped areas for temperate birds, birds of prey and parrots, now housed in what Mr Rawlins described as "monumental nineteenth century relics". The bear and goat hills would also be modernized.



**Chief Supt Alison Halford, aged 42, who has been appointed Assistant Chief Constable for Merseyside (Management Services), with Mr Kenneth Oxford, Merseyside's Chief Constable. At present with an operations division near Heathrow, she is one of the first woman assistant chief constables**

## Sale room

# Richielieu watch fetches £36,000

**By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent**

Cardinal Richelieu's carriage watch was sold in Paris on Monday for 410,000 francs (estimate 60,000-80,000 francs or £36,000. The richly wrought silver watch was made in France in the early seventeenth century.

The decoration of the case incorporates Richelieu's arms surmounted by a cardinal's hat and a coronet. Richelieu virtually ruled France for 18 years under Louis XIII.

The watch was included in an Ader et Picard sale devoted to a single superb collection of antique jewels, French silver, Renaissance and later works of art. The unnamed collection had been formed over the past 50 years and realized more than 8m fronce (£700,000) with only two lots out of 176 left unsold.

A handsome silver *ecuelle*, cover and stand made by Antoine Gensolen of Toulon around 1729, sold for 350,000 francs (estimate 60,000-80,000 francs) or £30,000.

The Musee de la Legion d'Honneur pre-empted the purchase of a *dizain* of the order of Saint-Esprit, a chain of gold and ivory beads from which are suspended an enamel insignia and skull, at 42,000 francs (estimate 15,000-20,000 francs) or £3,688.

In London yesterday Sotheby's secured the highest auction prices ever recorded for Islamic bookbindings. It had for sale two Ottoman brown morocco bindings of the fifteenth century richly tooled in gold and formerly in the distinguished F. R. Martin collection.

One sold for £13,200 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) to an anonymous collector and the other for £12,100 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

At Christie's a sale of Chinese ceramics and works of art totalled £625,919 with 23 per cent unsold. The top bids came from American and Hongkong dealers with a T'ang pottery figure of a Bacrian camel, selling at £66,960 (estimate £20,000-£30,000) to Rare Art of New York.

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# [Surgeon who poisoned his] wife told case against him was 'overwhelming'

By David Nicholson-Lord

A surgeon who poisoned his disabled mentally ill wife with a rare cancer drug known as CCNU was yesterday refused leave to appeal against his conviction for murder.

The case against Paul Vickers, aged 48 and formerly head of the accident department at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, was "overwhelming", Lord Justice Lawton, presiding, said at the Court of Appeal.

"It was about as strong a case of poisoning as I can remember in a long period in the law", the judge added.

At Teesside Crown Court in November, 1981, Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, was sentenced to life imprisonment, with a recommendation that he serve a minimum term of 17 years. Grounds for appeal included alleged defects in the trial judge's summing-up.

Lord Justice Lawton praised the summing up of Mr Justice Boreham, the trial judge, as a masterpiece in an exceedingly difficult case. The judge made one slip in overstating a piece of medical evidence against Vickers, but it was not significant.

"Right from the very beginning Vickers had behaved as no responsible medical practitioner could conceivably have behaved", Lord Justice Lawton added. "He must have known this drug was dangerous but he administered it, hiding it from his professional colleagues.

"He took none of the special precautions and he did his best to hide the fact that this drug had anything to do with his wife by putting false names on the prescriptions he wrote out."

An application to call evidence from three *News of the World* reporters over a newspaper article on Miss Pamela Collison, Vickers' codefendant, was rejected. Lord Justice Lawton said quotations by Miss Collison contradicted an unsworn statement she made from the dock but the newspaper account was "rubbish" and of no value as evidence.

Miss Collison, aged 35, had an affair with Vickers and was alleged to have tried to blackmail him into marriage by taking photocopies of prescriptions. She was acquitted of murder but received a six-month suspended prison sentence for dishonesly obtaining CCNU.

Lord Justice Lawton said Miss Collison was kept "under wraps" by the journalists for two weeks and questioned for hour after hour. "If she had been treated by the police as she was treated by the press, what value would the evidence have been?", he asked.

Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for Vickers, applied for the admission of evidence of a knife attack by Miss Collison on another woman to demonstrate, he said, that she was not a "sweet, naive, innocent girl".

The Court of Appeal rejected that on the ground that it was too remote from the case.


Sir Anthony Jolliffe, the Lord Mayor of London entertained to lunch at Guildhall yesterday Major John Quin and Lance Corporal Michael Rowley, of 33 Engineer Regiment, who made safe the Second World War bomb found in the Thames on April 11 (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

# Low octane unleaded fuel 'causes knocking'

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

Many motorists will find two-star unleaded petrol unsatisfactory when it is introduced, the monopoly supplier of petrol lead additive in Britain predicted yesterday.

Associated Octel, which produces more than 95 per cent of all the lead alkyls used in the manufacture of British petrol, said that American experience suggested three in ten motorists would find the performance of low octane unleaded petrol unsatisfactory.

The company is keeping up its fight against the banning of all lead compounds from petrol, in spite of the Government's endorsement of the Royal Commission report on Monday, recommending the phasing out of all lead in petrol by 1990.

A spokesman for the company said that 22 per cent of motorists in the United States who had cars designed to run on unleaded petrol were buying higher octane fuel than they needed because they were unhappy with the engine "knocking" produced by two-star unleaded petrol.

Associated Octel, which is owned by five leading oil companies, said that the decision to introduce two-star unleaded petrol by 1990 would inevitably cast a shadow over the job prospects of its 2,700 British employees. The company, which has a turnover of £200m a year, most of it exported, employs 2,200 people in Ellesmere Port, Merseyside.

The Government's decision to opt for two-star unleaded petrol in preference to the introduction of unleaded petrol with a higher octane rating has been broadly welcomed by the oil industry.

Such a move requires minimal new investment at oil refineries and means that the financial burden of the changeover will be borne largely by the motor industry, which will have to introduce new engines at a cost of between £100m and £350m. Oil companies had been worried that they would be asked to modify their refineries to produce higher grade unleaded petrol.

In its report the Royal Commission was at pains to counter the charge that introducing unleaded petrol would lead to a significant increase in petrol pump prices. It recommended that the tax on unleaded and leaded petrol should be adjusted to ensure that the price of unleaded petrol never exceeded that of the highest grade leaded petrol.

# Legal doubt on 'womb leasing'

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

**Womb leasing the practice of a woman bearing a child for another in return for payment, was condemned as undesirable by the Law Society yesterday.**

**In its evidence to the Warnock inquiry on human fertilization and embryology, it proposed it should be a criminal offence for a woman to offer the reward to bear a child for another, and for anyone to offer such reward or act as an agent.**

**Any contract for the natural insemination by a man of a woman, intending later adoption of the child by a couple including one of the natural parents, was almost certainly illegal, the society claimed. It could be unenforceable because contracts for sexual intercourse were against public policy.**

**A paper by the society's family law committee also says that artificial insemination to allow couples to give birth to their children should be permitted only for husbands and wives, or couples living together.**

**The society says that with the increasing use of artificial insemination (AID), there is a danger of genetic incest.**

**"Where doctors or others offer artificial insemination on a large scale with semen of concealed or unidentified origin, the prospects of half-brothers and sisters meeting and mating increase almost exponentially."**

**To deal with that the use of AID and children resulting from it could be recorded, birth certificates being coded with a letter.**

**Genetic engineering, to artificially create children by such processes as *in vitron* fertilization (test tube babies) should be allowed where it was in the interests of the future *child. The same applied to* associated research.**

**Experiments involving the use of human genetic material, in particular cloning experiments, should be forbidden. These did not appear to have any proper role in human affairs.**

# Jail threat over tree felling

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Mr Hugh Batchelor, a Kent farmer, was yesterday given a six-month suspended jail sentence for defying a High Court injunction not to cut down trees on his estate at Hollingbourne.

Mr Justice Hodgson said the court took the gravest possible view of the fact that its authority had been so flagrantly disobeyed. He warned Mr Batchelor that if he ever broke his undertaking to respect all preservation orders by so much as a single hack on a tree, he would inevitably go to prison.

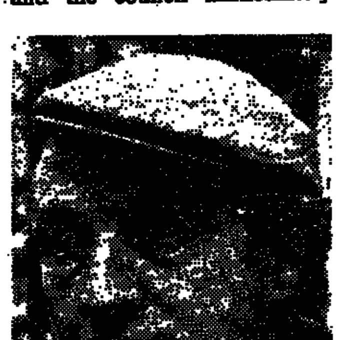
Mr George Newman, QC, for Mr Batchelor, said the clanging of the prison doors during the 14-days which his client spent in Pentonville earlier this month had had a marked effect on his attitude as to the seriousness, gravity and regard he must show for court orders in future.

Mr Michael Gale, QC, for Maidstone district council, told the court that on February 17 this year it had come to the council's attention that the defendant had bought the Howe Court estate. He was said to have paid about £1m for the 940 acres.

The ancient Pilgrims' Way runs across the estate. The trees which had been destroyed had previously formed part of the view for people walking along both the Pilgrims' Way and the North Downs Way, and the landscape had been designated an area of outstanding natural beauty.

The defendant was known to be a devotee of modern intensive farming methods which involved creating vast fields without any trees or hedgerows. In the light of that knowledge the council had very rapidly made a number of tree preservation orders under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971.

The first order had been issued on February 21 and others had followed on February 23 and 24. On February 24 it was observed that Mr Batchelor had started felling the trees, and the council immediately applied for and recieved an ex-parte injunction.


Mr Batchelor: Must not use his axe

There was no doubt that at this stage Mr Batchelor was fully aware of the orders and of the area covered by the terms of the injuction. Yet in spite of undertaking given through his solicitor, further breaches of the injunction promptly occurred.

Witnesses confirmed that a number of trees which were still standing on February 24 had all gone by March 2. In these circumstances the council sent the defendant a letter notifying im that he was in contempt of court and that it intended to apply for a committal order.

After further breaches of the injunction, Mr Justice Drake committed the defendant to prison for 20 days on March 30. He was released with remission after serving 14 days.

The main concern of the council was to prevent further breaches of the preservation orders, Mr Gale said. It was therefore content that any further sentence should be suspended.

During the hearing, supporters of Friends of the Earth demonstrated outside the court buildings. Afterwards Mr Steve Billcliffe, the group's director, described the decision as a landmark in conservation law, and the first time to his knowledge that legislation governing tree preservation had been enforced to the hilt.

# Ice-cream by the sea tops poll

An ice-cream at the seaside still represents the ideal summer day out for British children, according to a survey published yesterday.

Walls, the ice-cream makers, asked more than 1,000 children what food or drink they have on a summer outing. Ice-cream or ice-lollies were the favourite of 55 per cent. Only 12 per cent usually had a hamburger. Even adults rated ice-cream second only to a drink in a public house.

A day trip to the seaside was the most popular summer pastime for adults and children alike.

The Walls survey follows news last week that ice-cream sales in Britain reached a record £370m for 1982, despite previous drops in profits. The children also rated ice-cream the most popular pudding when eating out, before gateau, trifle or strawberries and cream.

# Owner of pet calf fined

Aaron Smith, a horse dealer, of Rectory Lane, Banstead, Surrey, was fined £50 by Guildford magistrates yesterday after pleading guilty to transporting a steer in a way likely to cause it injury or unnecessary suffering.

Mr Ian Brewer, prosecuting for the RSPCA, said that a calf bought by Smith as a family pet injured a leg while being driven home from market in his van.

# Pensioner hit by police car

An inquest in Liverpool was told yesterday that retired watchman, aged 81, died after being hit by a police car, answering an emergency call which drove through red traffic lights.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Mr Frederick Thomas of Belmont Drive, Newsham Park. No charges will be brought against Constable Anthony Evans, who was driving the car.

# Nuclear power plant to open

The £1,000m Heysham 1 nuclear power station in Lancashire will begin operation in the next two weeks. The station, powered by an advanced gas-cooled reactor, is seven years behind schedule.

Mr Alan Finley, National Nuclear Corporation overseas affairs manager, told a British Nuclear Forum conference in Manchester yesterday that design modifications caused delays.

# RAF jet crashes

An RAF Jaguar fighter from No 6 Squadron, Coltishall, Norfolk, crashed into the North Sea 30 miles from Cromer yesterday. The pilot ejected safely and was picked up by helicopter.

# Tax relief lost after error

Thousands of home owners with bank mortgages are losing tax relief because of an administrative blunder by the Inland Revenue. About 30,000 home owners in Scotland were not included on the mortgage interest relief at source scheme (Miras) at the beginning of this financial year because of inexperienced staff and lack of supervision at Scotland's main tax office, Centre 1, in East Kilbride.

Those effected have also had loan interest removed from their PAYE code, leaving them thousands of pounds worse off. The Inland Revenue accepts responsibilty for the error.

# 12,500 to run

Glasgow's marathon on September 11 is expected to attract its limit of 12,500 runners, more than double the total in the first run last year.

# Child blood pressure 'should be checked'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Children's blood pressure should be recorded from the time they start school at five years old as regularly as checks of their height, weight, hearing and sight, a heart specialist said yesterday.

Prof Alastair Breckenridge of Liverpool University said that as a preventive measure a routine check on children could be more effective in identifying individuals at risk from a heart attack than the screening of 40 and 50-year-olds.

He said that evidence emerging from research showed that people prone to high blood pressure started veering towards the "high track" as early as the age of two.

The discovery that children divide into "low and high tracks" at such an early age comes from a continuing study begun six years ago of 2,000 babies in the London Borough of Bromley by Dr Elliott Shinebourne of the Brompton Hospital and a local team of doctors, nurses and technicians.

While doctors might suggest straightforward measures, such as changes in diet, to help a child who is seen to have blood pressure veering on the high side, the research data is not complete enough to devise a national programme of intervention as a preventive measure.

But doctors reviewing advances at a special meeting of the British Heart foundation entitled "Five Years Back and Five Years Forward in Cardio-vascular Research" regarded this as one of the important advances to come.

Dr Tom Meade, director of the foundation's research group at Northwick Park Hospital, Harrow, was disappointed by the conclusion of an international investigation by the World Health Organization into the influence of life style on heart attacks. The effects of diet and smoking and regular health checks, had rather less influence on preventing heart diseases than had been hoped.

While it confirmed that factors like a high fat diet could cause heart attacks by producing high fat levels in the blood, the reduction of risk from more prudent diets was not very large.

# Drink to blame, Best says

George Best, the footballer, who faces debts of £115,418, admitted in the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday that his downfall was due to drink. "I am an alcoholic and have had a drink problem for 12 years", he said.

Mr John Booth, assistant official receiver, told Mr Best that his income had been spent on gambling, drinking and expensive cars.

Mr Booth criticized Mr Best, the former Manchester United and Northern Ireland international, now with Bournemouth, for not producing a "single scrap of paper" about his financial affairs. The Inland Revenue has a claim against Mr Best for £18,686.

Asked why he had not paid his tax debts after receiving £20,000 from a biography written by Michael Parkinson in 1981 entitled *Where Do I Go from Here?*, Mr Best replied: "I offered to pay them £10,000, but they refused. I have to live. The money went on supporting my wife and child."

The only asset of Mr Best, aged 37, of Glasgow Road, Uddingston, Glasgow, was said to be £14,000, an interest in a Scottish company.

The public examination was adjourned to July 26.

# Arts Council praise for town centre mosaic

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A mosaic costing £125,000, the largest work of art to be publicly commissioned in Britain this century, was unveiled in the centre of Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, by Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, yesterday.

The 12 mosaic panels which make up the work, each measuring 21ft by 10ft, are by Eduardo Paolozzi and were commissioned by the Redditch Development Corporation for the Kingfisher shopping centre. These are 20ft above ground and line a piazza in the shopping centre.

Sir William said the work, to which the council contributed £7,500, would give enjoyment and interest to countless people for the next 100 years or more. "I hope this will be an example to other public and private bodies".

He called on those contemplating putting up buildings to look to Redditch and Paolozzi's work. "I hope it will have a powerful influence in spreading similar work throughout the country."

# Walking 'the best way to get to work on time'

If you want to get to work on time, use your feet rather than car or public transport, a survey published today suggests.

It shows that office workers who walk or jog to work are 96 per cent certain not to be late. Those who cycle have 92 per cent chance of reaching work on time. But by using the London Underground the chances drop to 29 per cent, and on British Rail to 28 per cent.

Travelling by bus, car or motor cycle gives a better chance of being on time, but is not as realiable as going on foot.

The survey, conducted by the Alfred Marks Bureau, employment agency, asked 500 office workders how they managed to get to work. It found that the car had overtaken the train as the most popular way.

Most office workers travelled fewer than ten miles to work. In the regions, 54 per cent travelled by car, but in London the underground was still the most popular means of transport, used by 42 per cent. Eight per cent of thise questioned went on foot.

## Penlee inquiry

# Controller 'not to blame'

From Our Correspondent, Penzance

Mr Robbie Roberts, coastguard district controller, was in no way responsible for the loss of the lifeboat, the 1,400-ton coaster *Union Star*, and the 16 people on board the two vessels, Mr Noel Horner told the Penlee lifeboat inquiry in Penzance yesterday.

Mr Horner is representing the Smith and Wallis families, each of which lost a son on the lifeboat. He said he would not proceed with criticisms of Mr Roberts. "We have no evidence. He did his best."

Mr Horner reminded the court that Mr Gerald Darling, QC, for the Department of Trade, had said of a witness Mr Horner wished to call, Mr John Douglas, former chief inspector of coastguards, that the circumstances of his dismissal from the coastguard could not possibly entitle him to be an unbiased witness about the coastguard. He did not know at what stage it ought to be dealt with.

Mr Horner had discussed that with Mr Douglas. He *thought it a "disgraceful* allegation" to make about a retired and distinguished public servant.

If the Department of Trade wished to pursue that, it must be prepared to fully substantiate the allegation. If it was not prepared to do so, it should withdraw immediately and offer him an immediate public apology.

Mr Darling said he was reminding Mr Horner, perhaps too strongly, that expert witnesses did not become experts merely by describing themselves as such. Mr Horner would have to produce evidence to show that the witness was unbiased and an expert, and if he did so, Mr Darling would withdraw what he had said.

Mr Horner criticized Captain Mick Moreton, the Union Star's master, for the unauthorized stop in which he had picked up *his wife and her two daughters* and asked the court to consider what effect the subsequent loss of time had had on his decisions.

Captain Eric Kemp, St Ives lifeboat honorary secretary, said in response to Mr Horner's questions that had the coastguard made a radar plot it would have been known which ships were moving and which were hove-to.

He considered that was a shortcoming of the system, and said when it came to taking decisions on launching lifeboats and helicopters, it was an advantage for the man in charge to be where the radar was.

The hearing continues today.

# Ex-PC guilty of trying to run down wife

Rodney Kettle, a former policeman, was convicted at Manchester Crown Court yesterday of trying to run down his wife Ann, in a car.

He was remanded in custody for sentence on May 23. Judge Arthur Prest QC ordered that Kettle, who holds commendations for bravery, should undergo psychiatric tests.

The judge said: "It appears that when he was a member of the Royal Artillery he served in Northern Ireland and there was a tragic incident – but there is no reason to suggest he was to blame – when either a sniper or a young child was shot by a gun Kettle held."

Kettle had represented himself, falsely, to be a member of the SAS, suffered from nightmares, attempted to take his own life, and the judge said a report on him concluded that he lived in a fantasy world.


Rodney Kettle: "mad with passion"

Kettle, of St John's Avenue, Warrington, had been found guilty of attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to his wife, a former beauty queen, last August.

The prosecution alleged that Kettle was inflamed with passion and jealousy when he drove a car at his wife on a public house car park after finding her with another man. She was saved from injury by Mr Alan Dawson, a labourer with whom she had had a drink, who shielded her with his body, but received a broken leg.

Kettle and his wife, who is 22, had only lived together for three months.

# Drugs alarm

A police alert went out yesterday after thieves broke into a Sheffield chemist's shop and stole enough cyanide and arsenic to kill 150 people. They are considered so dangerous that chemists have to send unused powders to a special centre at Harlow in Essex to be destroyed.

# Two CND observers for Prague

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to send two observers to the meeting of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council in Prague this summer. The decision is likely to be seen by opponents as evidence of Soviet sympathies within CND.

Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, said: "We are going into this with our eyes open. We are well aware that some will try and use this as a weapon against us."

The CND representatives, he said, would make their position perfectly clear: that they were only there as observers. They would be making a speech attacking Soviet arms sales to the Third World, on the illusion of nuclear parity and calling for a unilateral cut in the deployment of Soviet SS20 missiles.

It should be recognized that constructive proposals had been made by Eastern block, he said. "We do not want to appear naive, but honesty demands that we communicate where we can."

The decision to send observers, was taken by CND's 120-strong national council at the weekend by a four to three majority, Mgr Kent said.

The Ministry of Defence yesterday reacted with caution to the campaign's challenge to distribute government leaflets on cruise, Trident and the nuclear debate with CND's own leaflets on the issues, as part of a "public education" advertising campaign it plans to launch shortly.

A Ministry spokesman said: 'We are, of course, keen to encourage informed public debate about nuclear disarmament. But we would want to see exactly what CND proposes to do with our literature before taking a view on whether we would want to allow them to do it.

# PARLIAMENT April 19 1983

## Nationalist fails to get writ for Cardiff issued

### BY-ELECTION

A move by Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party, to force the Government immediately to issue the writ for a by-election in Cardiff, North-West, held by the late Mr Michael Roberts, Under Secretary of State for Wales, was rejected by the Commons.

**Mr Daffyd Wigley** (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) moved that the speaker "do issue his warrant" for the holding of the by-election and **Mr John Biffen**, Leader of the House, successfully moved an amendment, carried by a majority of 24, that this should be done on May 10, after the local government elections. According to Mr Wigley, this meant the by-election could be as late as Thursday, June 9.

**Mr Wigley** said that after the death of Mr Roberts on February 10 the people needed to be represented in Parliament at a time when such important legislation such as the Finance Bill, the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill and the Data Protection Bill were going through the House.

Secondly, with escalating unemployment, controversy about a nuclear bomb factory in the constituency and a threat to the health service, which was a major employer in Cardiff, North-West, there were many constituency issues which needed to be debated *urgently*. A by-election gave an opportunity for this in a way that had the eye of the media and the attention of ministers.

Thirdly, the four parties had been geared for such an election since March. The candidates had long been chosen and all had started on aspects of their campaigns.

May 5 had once been such a hot favourite for such an election that Conservative Central Office on Monday deemed it appropriate to inform the Press Gallery that there would not be a by-election then.

Deliberately or accidentally (he continued) the electors and parties have been led a merry dance by the Government's shilly shallying on this election and it is time for the uncertainty to be stopped.

He would doubtless be accused of breaking the convention that the party holding the seat should decide the by-election date. But this was a convention and not an immutable rule. The convention was for the guidance of wise men and the slavish obedience of fools.

The Government did not wish to have this by-election at all, if there was to be a general election, in case the vibrations from Cardiff rocked the Tory election gunboat off its course.

If there is to be a general election (he said) let the Government come clean now.

The Government feared a bad result in Cardiff. It feared more having to debate issues such as unemployment: the devastating cuts in steel and other industries. Neither did the Government want the Falklands factor rebounding on it in such a by-election as electors started questioning the wisdom or folly of that conflict in which so many Servicemen, including so many Welshmen, died.

The Government hoped the by-election could be subsumed within a general election.

The touchiness of the Government on this by-election (he said) is a touchstone of their vulnerability in a general election when it eventually takes place.

**Mr Biffen** said that although there were no fixed rules, there were conventions and generally accepted guidelines.

The main conclusion of the Speaker's conference on electoral law held in 1973 set out in a letter



Wigley: Electors being led a merry dance.

on November 26 by the late Mr Speaker Lloyd to the then Prime Minister, was that the motion for a by-election writ should normally be moved within three months of a vacancy arising. In this case that period would not lapse for three more weeks.

Furthermore, it was concluded that it was unacceptable for a by-election to be held at the time of local elections in April or May and this was relevant in this case.

Finally, there was the convention that the party whose member formerly occupied the seat should have priority in choosing the date of the by-election. He regretted Mr Wigley had disregarded customary practice. On this occasion the Government was within the conventional practices.

He moved an amendment to provide that the Speaker could issue the writ for the by-election on Tuesday, May 10.

**Mr John Silkin**, Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, supporting the amendment, said he had sympathy with much of what Mr Wigley had had to say, but while there might be a case for changing the rules and conventions, the proper place for changing it was through a Speaker's conference.

**Mr Wigley** said a move for a writ on May 10 would be on the last possible day within the three-month convention and would mean the by-election could be as late as Thursday, June 9.

The Government amendment was carried by 306 votes to 60 – Government majority 246, and the amended motion agreed to.

## Foot says Labour is ready for general election

### PM's QUESTIONS

Prolonged Conservative laughter greeted **Mr Michael Foot's** assertion during Prime Minister's questions that Labour was happy to have a general election at any time.

During the exchanges, **Mrs Thatcher** accused a laughing Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Opposition, of being frightened of an election. She appeared to be replying to an interjection by Mr Healey inaudible to those not on the front benches.

**Mr Foot**, asked Mrs Thatcher whether she had been correctly reported at the weekend when she claimed that she would be the first Prime Minister to go to the country with a lower inflation rate than she inherited.

She inherited a lower inflation from the previous Labour government (he said) than the one she left to us as a member of the Heath government.

**Mrs Thatcher:** Assuming that the forecasts on inflation are reasonable and even if it went up a bit in the coming months – (Interruptions and protests) – even if price increases went up a little ... (Loud Labour interruptions and protests).

Mr Healey is afraid of an election; he is frightened. Our record of 13 years is one he could not even begin to tackle.

**Mr Foot:** If Mrs Thatcher is now going to join the Chancellor in favour of a cut and run election it will make excellent news throughout the country because we are happy to have it. (Loud and prolonged Conservative laughter).

I just want if I can to extract from her whether she is going for an election now or even if she does not, but decides to stick it out and face the figures and facts, will she try to give the true figures to the country and acknowledge that she inherited a much lower inflation figure than the one she left when she was a member of Mr Heath's Government? I know that she does not like to defend anything she did in that Government.

**Mrs Thatcher:** Our performance on inflation is far better than his best and our performance on the upper level is not nearly as bad as his worst. He cannot get away from that.

**Mr Foot:** Does her reply not mean that the figures given by her to the country on inflation were false?

**Mrs Thatcher:** I do not recollect giving any specific figures at the weekend. Will Mr Foot quote them? I did not give any specific figures at the weekend on inflation. Inflation is lower than for some 12 to 13 years and that happened under this Government.

## Publicity by opticians

An immediate review of the rules for publicity by opticians is being undertaken with a view to laying proposals for changes of the rules before the General Optical Council on June 23, **Dr Gerard Vaughan**, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said.

He said that he welcomed this first step towards lessening restrictions on competition which the Director General of Fair Trading had identified.

**Dr Vaughan** said that he was giving attention to the restrictions on competition, particularly in relation to publicity which the Director General had identified as an aspect of opticians' trading practices, and on which he had received many representations from consumers.

## Coldest wind blows across fens

### UNEMPLOYMENT

East Anglia had long been neglected, **Mr Kenneth Weetch**, Opposition spokesman, said in opening a Commons debate on the effects of Government policies on the region.

He moved a motion condemning the Government for pursuing policies that had had a disastrous effect on East Anglia's economic and social fabric, bringing about increased unemployment, weakened industry, deteriorating transport services and rural decline, noting that as a result of Government and EEC support farmers had hit the jackpot but this had not been shared by agricultural workers, and calling upon the Government to abandon policies that did such damage to the region's prosperity.

**Mr Weetch** (Ipswich, Lab) said that at times one of the coldest winds in Britain was that that blew across the fens. East Anglia (he went on) has been left to fight the teeth of the economic wind almost entirely on its own, and the injustice of that needs to be remedied.

The people of East Anglia were industrious, responsible and not given to demonstrations of belligerence or shows of indignation in public places. Industrial relations were among the best in Britain.

It is, all told, an area (he said) of industry and responsibility. Unfortunately they are beginning to learn the oldest lesson of all – that the meek do not inherit the earth. They inherit the rough end of the stick.

**Mr John MacGregor**, Under Secretary of State for Industry (South Norfolk, C) moved a Government amendment to make the motion read: "That this House recognizes that the prosperity of East Anglia depends on continued success in the Government's policies to keep down inflation and restore competitiveness to the economy, on the growth and developement of small businesses upon which many Government measurers are concentrated, and on the further development of its highly productive agriculture within the common agricultural policy: and notes that in every respect the Labour Party's present policies would have a disastrous effect upon the region's considerable potential."

He said firms and the people benefited from growth and success of agriculture, and that was the way to deal with the problems of rural areas. The Opposition motion was one of effrontery. Farming income fell sharply in real terms in the late seventies. It was only starting to revive this year. Agricultural workers' earnings had moved steadily upwards since 1977, but this would not continue without a successful agricultures industry.

Britain's agricultural success was a major national success and he only hoped other industries had done the same. Agriculture had continued to break productivity records. New technology had been welcomed and not resisted.

All Labour's policies would harm East Anglia. They would suck agriculture dry through higher rates and taxes. This could only mean higher food prices fo those Labour professed to help. Labour would end derating of agricultural land, introduce a wealth tax and withdraw from the EEC. No wonder Labour's document *New Hope for Britain* had been dubbed "No hope for Britain."

On transport, it was nonsense to suggest that the decline in bus services in rural areas had happened since 1979. But there must be a limit to which ratepayers and taxpayers could keep on footing the bill. The answer would lie increasingly in the more flexible and lower cost services of small private operators, in community bus services and car sharing. Substantial improvements were taking place in the main trunk road programme.



MacGregor: East Anglia has done best.

The health service in East Anglia had received the highest rate of revenue growth of any region in the country in 1982-83 and 1983-84.

On employment, industry and commerce, in East Anglia in March 1979 there were 685,000 people in work. The latest figure was 666,000, a decline of less than 3 per cent in the most fierce world-wide recession for decades. This showed how well East Anglia had weathered the storm. It had done better than any other region.

The East Anglian economy depended crucially on small businesses and the self-employed. The Government had concentrated a battery of changes to improve the position of the self-employed. Small businesses were beginning to employ many more people and achieving astounding success in export markets. There was not a word about the self-employed and these small businesses in Labour plan.

Labour's plans for new spending would impose heavy new burdens on businesses throughout East Anglia, and would have an impact on employment. To finance their schemes, successive Labour Governments had put taxes on jobs which Conservative Governments had had to remove. To repeal the Conservatives' industrial relations legislation would lead Britain back to the winter of discontent which caused such agony in East Anglia.

Regional policy should be concentrated on areas of greatest need. East Anglia was ideally placed to benefit from membership of the EEC. Recovery was under way, and Britain was well under way in leading that recovery.

It was not based on heavy Government borrowing or artificial reflation, but on solid progress, achieving competitiveness, getting the climate right for enterprise, and concentrating the role of Government where it should be concentrated.

He did not want to see the future and prosperity of East Anglia and the success it was having destroyed by the kind of policies put forward by Labour's plan.

**Mr Clement Freud** (Isle of Ely, L) said the pig, poultry and glasshouse industries were in trouble. A far-sighted transport policy was vital to the creation of jobs and prosperity.

The Prime Minister had often said hers was the party of the family. It was not difficult to be the party of the family when people were stopped from going anywhere by public transport and there was nowhere to go but the family.

**Mr Keith Stainton** (Sudbury and Woodbridge, C) said East Anglia was most anxiously awaiting electrification of the East Coast main line. There were genuine grounds for complaint about the quality of BR rolling stock, which seemed to have been palmed off on East Anglia, having seen better days elsewhere.

**Mr John Garrett** (Norwich, South, Lab) said too much Government money had been used to destroy the landscape. East Anglia was fast becoming a grain prairie mostly paid for by the Government and the EEC. The damage to the environment was an international scandal.

**Sir Paul Hawkins** (South-West Norfolk, C) said Norfolk, the most important part of East Anglia, had many things going for it: good land, a lovely coastline, forest, sky, and above all fine men and women. They asked the Government for greater understanding of their problems; particularly the cost of servicing such a widely scattered community. He asked for a fresh look at the way the rate support grant was calculated in the hope that Norfolk next time would get a fairer share."

**Miss Oonagh McDonald** (Thurrock, Lab) said she shared the objections to the railway rolling stock and the starvation of capital investment in that region of BR. It had deteriorated over the past four years. At the same time the cost of travelling on the Fenchurch Street line had risen remarkably.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 270 votes to 207 – Government majority, 63. The Government ammendment was agreed to.

## Checking up on students as doctors

### HEALTH SERVICE

Final year medical students are allowed to cover restricted duties when their seniors are on leave but any allegations that the proper arrangements are not being followed would be investigated, **Mr Kenneth Clarke**, Minister for Health, said during question time in the commons.

**Mr Christopher Price** (Lewisham, West, Lab) had asked what reports the Secretary of State had received about students initiating treatment on behalf of doctors in hospitals.

**Mr Clarke:** Under long-standing arrangements agreed with the medical profession and the universities final year medical students may assist in hospitals when a house officer is absent on leave.

I have received a very brief report from the representatives of junior hospital doctors outlining nine cases of alleged abuse of these arrangements. In only one case is it alleged that a student initiated treatment.

I have asked the British Medical Association for further details.

**Mr Price:** Is not this a scandalous situation? Has the minister received the letter I wrote to the Secretary of State on April 13 in which a very experienced state registered nurse in my constituencey alleges that it is common practice in Lewisham Hospital for the students to be given the bleeper of their houseman who is meant to be on duty and his final year students now may have responsibility for patients who in many cases are very ill indeed. What is he going to do when he receives the report of the BMA: is he going to stop this practice once and for all?

**Mr Clarke:** There are very clear arrangements under which to a limited extent final year medical students can take part in treatment, and we will take seriously any allegations that the arrangements are not being followed. At the moment all I have received from the junior doctors is a short account which does not give dates or names or identify any units. As soon as we have any actual cases identified we will follow them up and make sure that the arrangements are followed in every case.

**Mr Peter Viggers** (Gosport, C): Students under proper control have always taken care of patients and without this opportunity it would not be possible for them to gain experience.

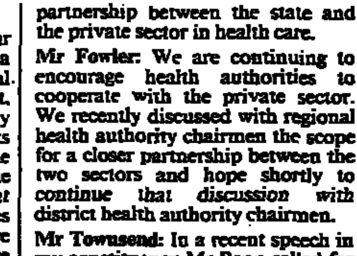
**Mr Clarke:** That is entirely right. It cannot be the case in the practice of medicine that someone can be turned overnight from a student into a qualified doctor.

That is why final year students are allowed to take over some duties when their house officer is on leave and no one has ever objected to that. If anyone can give us particulars of the arrangements not being followed we will take steps to make sure that the proper arrangements are followed.

## Further talks on a closer partnership

Official Labour Party pledges and the pledges of **Mr Tony Benn** (Bristol, South-East, Lab) on the health service were acts of vandalism, **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Social Services, said during question time exchanges.

**Mr Cyril Townsend** (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C) had asked him if he had further plans to develop a partnership between the state and the private sector in health care.



**Mr Fowler:** We are continuing to encourage health authorities to cooperate with the private sector. We recently discussed with regional health authority chairmen the scope for a closer partnership between the two sectors and hope shortly to continue that discussion with district health authority chairmen.

**Mr Townsend:** In a recent speech in my constituency Mr Benn called for the requisition of private clinics. Would not such action totally destroy the fundamental partnership between private and public sectors. Is it not in the interests of medicine in the wider sense of the word and some 300,000 trade unionists that the private sector should flourish, encouraged by the government of the day?

**Mr Fowler:** The private sector adds to total health care and it must be the right of any individual to use his





Short: Not partnership but robbery.

own money to insure in private health insurances schemes. Both the Labour Party's official pledges and the pledges of Mr Benn are acts of vandalism where the health service is concerned.

**Mrs Jill Knight** (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C): The existence of the private sector is of great benefit also to the ordinary NHS patients who would be infinitely further down the queue if a substantial number of people did not choose to use their own money, on which they pay tax, towards their own health care.

As well as talking to the health authorities would he consider talking to the Chancellor of the Exchequer about positive help to people who wish to employ their own money in insurance for health care?

**Mr Fowler:** That is a question for the Chancellor. She is right when she says that private health adds to the sum total of care. The Four million people insured in health insurance schemes include many trade unionists.

**Mrs Renee Short** (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab): What is his view of the large private hospital, and one recently opened in London that care for obstetric and paediatric cases with a large number of beds, that take paediatricians from the NHS and not only paediatricians who are in short supply but specially trained nurses who are almost unobtainable with NHS units?

Consultants in the NHS units are having to turn babies away because they cannot get trained nurses to staff the beds they have. This is not partnership, but robbery.

**Mr Fowler:** I am prepared to look at any individual cases like that, but the Government's policy is to encourage partnership between the private sector and the NHS. If she wants a good example of that partnership and the role the private sector is taking in training I suggest she goes to the Nuffield Hospital in Wolverhampton and sees the post-registration training being organized there by the private sector.

**Mr Terry Davis**, an Opposition spokesman on the health service (Birmingham, Stechford, Lab): There is a fundamental flaw in the private practice to which he is so committed. Doctors engage in it in order to make money. Because that is their motive they have a financial incentive to undertake treatment in situations where it should not be given and to cut corners at the risk of the patient.

The partnership of which he boasts between private practice and the NHS really means that the service must often repair the damage done by private doctors. That is incidentally not only injustice to the patient but also a burden on the health service.

**Mr Fowler:** The ability of consultants to work inside the private sector has existed since the inception of the NHS and under successive Labour Governments.

The only alternative that he can put forward is the abolition of pay beds and the banning of all private sector medicine. The public will choose on that and choose against him.

## Concessionary TV licences

**Mr Allen McKay** (Penistone, Lab) was given leave to introduce a Bill to provide for concessionary television licences for old age pensioners.

For many pensioners, he said, television was a necessity of life, providing entertainment, companionship, a sense of security, and keeping them informed of local and national news. The existing scheme was unfair to the majority of pensioners and an equitable scheme was needed for everyone, irrespective of what type of dwelling they lived in.

He paid tribute to Sheffield Metropolitan Council for exploiting a legal loophole to provide licences for a further 8,000 people by employing wardens to make four visits a year to pensioners so they would qualify for a concessionary licence.

The Bill was read a first time.

## Private nuclear stations possible

### ENERGY BILL

Fears about the prospect of privately owned nuclear power stations in the United Kingdom were unfounded in the light of the system of licensing and protection which existed to ensure safe nuclear power, **the Earl of Avon**, Under Secretary of State for Energy, told the House of Lords during the committee stage of the Energy Bill.

He was resisting an amendment, moved by Lord Tanlaw (L), to remove a clause requiring ministerial consent for the building and operating of private nuclear power stations.

**Lord Tanlaw** said there were many doubts about private nuclear generation and concern that there would be cost cutting and cutting of safety if this development went ahead prematurely. The clause was unnecessary and the Government should consider removing it.

**Lord Strabolgi**, for the Opposition, said that nuclear energy was an unknown area in some respects and did not lend itself to private enterprise. It was not something in which the private sector should seek to dabble.

**The Earl of Avon** said the clause introduced a new consent procedure for private nuclear stations and strengthened the existing requirement which allowed private nuclear stations whose putput was mainly for the operator's own use to be established without such consent. Far from liberalizing private generators the Government was closing a loophole and introducing further safeguards.

The Government was satisfied that any private development would take place within a well established and highly efficient framework of regulatory control. If it accepted the amendment private nuclear stations could be established without ministerial consent.

Although there were at present no private nuclear stations in this country they existed in other countries. It was estimated that about half of the 270 nuclear power stations throughout the world were owned and operated by the private sector.

The Government believed the freedom of the private sector should be allowed to go ahead with nuclear as well as with conventional power stations.

The amendment was withdrawn.

**The Earl of Avon** said he was prepared to consider a suggestion that local authorities be regarded as private generators in relation to the supply and sale of electricity.

**Lord Strabolgi** said there was no justification for treating local authorities as a second class sector. All suppliers, apart from electricity boards, should be on the same basis.

**The Earl of Lauderdale** (C) gave his support. The proposal, he said, was in line with the Government's philosophy on competition.

**The Earl of Avon** said the Government saw no reason why local authorities should be treated as private generators in terms of use of the transmission and distribution system. He was prepared to give the point further consideration but held out little hope.

Computer-aided breath tests

## Self-check system aids police

**By Rupert Morris**

Breath-testing devices to be used in police stations next month as part of changes in the law on drinking and driving were officially introduced by the Home Office yesterday.

The new machines, controlled by microprocessors and incorporating an impressive self-checking system, are designed largely to replace blood and urine tests, and are expected to make the policeman's job easier, once they have undertaken the necessary training.

*The Times* was able to test one of the machines, the Lion Intoximeter 3000, which resembles a standard microcomputer, with keyboard, plus a bottle containing a measured solution of alcohol, through which the breath sample passes.

I first breathed into the machine at 5pm, three hours after lunch, which had included a half-bottle of wine. I gave two samples, the first showing 2 micorgrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of air, the second only one microgram. The legal limit is 35 micrograms, and such an insignificant result showed that the lunchtime alcohol had more or less worn off.

Bus at 6.05pm, 20 minutes after I had drunk the second of two double whiskies, my first breath sample showed that alcohol had already worked its way into the blood stream, registering 13 micrograms. A second sample taken immediately afterwards, showed 14 micrograms, and five minutes later 16 micrograms.

Police are instructed not to give a breath screening (hand-held breath test) of the kind now used to a motorist until at least 20 minutes after the motorist has had a drink. If the initial screening is positive, the motorist will be driven to the nearest police station to give a sample into an "evidential breath testing machine' like the Lion Intoximeter 3000.

The second test could not, therefore, take place until at least half an hour, and probably nearer one hour, had elapsed since alcohol was consumed.

My own test, after the two double whiskies, had not registered on the breath screening machine, and would probably not have reached the legal limit of 35 micrograms. But police and Home Office officials emphasize that the results depend on the weight of the subject, and the amount of food in the system, as well as the alcohol consumed. I weigh about 12¼ stone.

Blood or urine samples may only be taken if the motorist's breath sample is between 35 and 50 micrograms. Above that level, the evidence is regarded as incontrovertible. Only exceptional health reasons, such as a bronchial attack, can permit a motorist to refuse an evidential breath test.

The new machines were introduced after extensive trials in the wake of the 1976 Blennerhassett report on drinking and driving. They will be in use from May 6.

The Lion Intoximeter 3000 will be used largely in the South of England and Wales, the Camic Breath Analyser in Scotland and the North East. Only trained police officers may operate them, and police have been advised not to prosecute unless the lowest of the two samples taken is 40 micrograms or more. At 35 micrograms of alcohol to 100 millilitres of air, the legal limit remains the same as the previous measure of 80 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood.



Rupert Morris using one of the new breath-testing machines, which are controlled by microprocessors.

## Support pledge to Channel 4

The Independent Television Companies Association yesterday denied that it was about to ask the Independent Broadcasting Authority to close Channel 4 until the costly dispute involving fees paid to actors for advertisments is resolved. It said: "This story is completely without foundations. The ITCA companies reassert their support for Channel 4."

The independant television companies have paid about £130m this year to finance Channel 4 and in return they collect advertising revenue. However, the six-month dispute has badly affected their income.

## New cures for crime considered

**By Peter Evans**
**Home Affairs Correspondent**

Experiments in compensation paid by criminals and conciliation between them and their victims are being supported by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, as part of a switch in criminal justice policy.

Mr David Faulkner, a senior Home Office official responsible for crime policy planning, said in a lecture to the Howard League for Penal Reform last night that a lead was being given by the department to new ways of dealing with crime and reducing mounting pressure on the forces of law and order.

A joint study by the Home Office and chief constables is being made to produce more effective and consistent cautioning practices among police forces. The use of civil instead of criminal action for some offences and greater use of fixed penalties is being considered.

Failure to pay television licences, for example, could result in a fixed penalty instead of criminal proceedings. That would greatly reduce pressure on courts. In 1981-82 there were 70,000 convictions for non-payment of television licences.

A surcharge might be made for non-payment of value added tax instead of prosecution. New ways of dealing with social security frauds are also being considered.

Mr Faulkner said there was a general impression that the forces of law and order were under great pressure, even fighting a losing battle.

There had been a three-fold increase, allowing for inflation, in overall expenditure on law and order over the past twenty years. In relation to population, recorded crime had risen 200 per cent over a similar period.

Farming in Britain: 3

## Good cheer from a 'grain baron'

*To say that there is no such person as a poor farmer in Britain is absurd. But equally there are many who enjoy a wealthy and privileged existence, only a handful of whom are prepared to admit it. John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, talks to a father and son who exude satisfaction and optimism.*

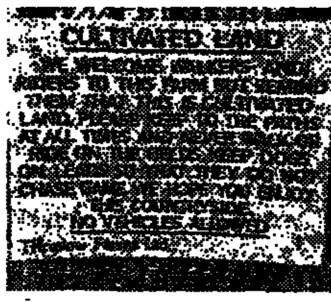
Mr Oliver Walston is a "grain baron" and makes no secret of his prosperity. He farms 3,000 acres of high quality land in Cambridgeshire and, as a broadcaster on Anglia Television and a contributor to farming magazines, he delights in infuriating his fellow farmers by telling them how rich they are and how grateful they should be.

His one regret is having got rid of his sheep three years ago. "Everyone else was doing the same", he points out. Since then the introduction of a new subsidy system has transformed sheep farming into what, a trifle exaggeratedly, he terms a licence to print money.

"But basically on a farm like this it is all good news. It has been good news for the last decade. My neighbours hate me for saying so, and wish I would keep my head down. They have been brought up to think it is OK to moan about how badly off you are, but extremely bad form to say how well off you are. That is typically British."

He attributes his good fortune almost entirely to Britain's membership of the EEC. He gives as an example the Farm and Horticulture Development Scheme, introduced by the European Commission with the object of raising agricultural wages to the general level of those in manufacturing industry.

"The thinking behind it was




that the only way was to make farmers more efficient, so that they would end up employing fewer workers but paying them more. So about six years ago the ministry invited us to come up with some proposals for improving our efficiency.

"As a result we were able to get financial help to buy all sorts of things that we would have bought anyway. For instance, when we bought a £25,000 lorry, we got a £2,500 grant from Brussels. It was bananas. Why pay rich farmers to do something they would have done of their own accord?

"Then the whole business of the common agricultural policy has been wonderful", he enthuses. "Farmers in Britain should stop paying their subscriptions to the National Farmers' Union and pay them instead to the French farmers' union, because they are the ones who get us these high prices."

His father, Lord Walston, who joined us in the farm office, takes a more considered and somewhat less exuberant view. A former Labour junior minister and a recent convert to the Social Democrats, he has largely abandoned farming to devote his time to politics.

"Are there any unhappy farmers in this part of the of the world?", he muses. "Well, a farmer may be unhappy for personal reasons, because his wife has run away with another man, for instance. But he cannot be unhappy about yields and prices."

In the last 10 years yields of all crops from the Walstons' land have doubled, culminating in last year's "fantastic" harvest. Sugar beet, for example, which had previously averaged 10 or 11 tonnes an acre, and in some years as little as 6 or 7 tonnes, rose to an astonishing 22 tonnes.

Both men recognized that there must come a time when profit margins are trimmed, perhaps simply as a result of a couple of seasons of bad weather. "If our yields came down just from three tonnes to two-and-a-half, we would be in trouble", Mr Walston points out.

Despite his openness about farmers' present prosperity, both he and his father recognize the strength of their critics. Lord Walston feels that some of the criticism is unfair.

His son believes that farmers are open to attack on three fronts: that they are seen to be living at the taxpayers' expense; that they are damaging the environment, and that, as landowners, they are enjoying access to the countryside which is denied to the public at large.

Signs everywhere proclaim, unusually, that visitors are welcome, provided they obey certain rules. They should stick to footpaths, keep dogs under control and not leave gates open.

Lord Walston says: "Farmers have brought a lot of criticism down on themselves. They tend to judge everything by what is good for the farm. If they choose to live in splendid isolation, they cannot be surprised if suddenly the footpath campaigners and the animal welfare placards appear on their doorsteps."

Concluded





هكذا من الاصل

# Kohl cools tension over death of tourist on East German border

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government was at pains yesterday not to exacerbate the sharp deterioration in relations with East Germany which has resulted from the death of a West German traveller to Berlin during questioning by East German border guards.

Dr Kohl's firm stand in demanding an explanation from Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has been widely praised, but a government spokesman denied that the incident – the most serious since Dr Kohl came to office – had led to preparations for Herr Honecker's visit here being put on ice.

The Chancellor telephoned Herr Honecker on Monday and told him that an autopsy showed that a heart attack did not appear to be the only reason for the death of Herr Rudolf Burkert, who died during a two-hour interrogation on the crossing point with West Berlin on April 10.

The East German leader immediately promised a full investigation – a reaction that surprised observers here and is being taken as a sign that East Germany is embarrassed and anxious not to let the incident be exploited by opponents of closer relations between the two countries.

One such opponent, Herr *Franz Josef Strauss*, Prime Minister of Bavaria, called it a "case of murder" and said evidence pointed to serious maltreatment of Herr Burkett by the border guards. "These are the interrogation methods of Barbie," he said. Other members of his Christian Social Union have questioned the proposed Honecker visit. Most papers, however, have sharply criticized Herr Strauss's stand, suggesting that Dr Kohl's more measured reaction politically wiser.

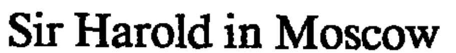
East German television gave a long account of the incident on Monday, saying Herr Burkert, a 45-year-old publican, stopped illegally at a motorway area on the way to Berlin and gave 3,000 marks to an East German citizen there. During questioning later he suffered an acute heart attack, slipped from a chair and hit his head.

The East German official news agency said yesterday Herr Honecker had told Dr Kohl it was a regrettable incident, but no blame attached to the border guards. All efforts would be made to clear up the affair, which should not be allowed to upset bilateral relations.

Herr Otto Bräutigam, head of the West German mision in East Berlin, has asked for clarification of what is seen as the most serious such incident since the transit agreement was signed 12 years ago.

Meanwhile it has been revealed that an East German journalist accompanying Herr Günter Mittag, a senior member of the East German Politburo now on a visit here, has been arrested in Hanover on charges of spying. The order was issued in Berlin in 1980, and officials emphasized that the man's arrest last Friday was not connected with Herr Mittag's visit. He has been flown to West Berlin to appear in court. West German officials described him as a small fish in the espionage business.

Dr Kohl refused to meet Herr Mittag on Monday, but he has had extensive talks with other political leaders. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economic Minister expressed satisfaction after a meeting at the growth of trade between the two German states, which last year showed a rise of 13 per cent over 1981.



Sir Harold in Moscow

# Wilson 'Trots' baffle Russians

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Sir Harold Wilson returned to the international stage in Moscow yesterday to calm the troubled state of Anglo-Soviet relations and baffle the Russians with a series of deeply felt attacks on "Trots".

He said the recent deterioration in Anglo-Soviet relations after tit-for-tat expulsions was regrettable, and he hoped they woud not affect the broad sweep of relations between the two countries.

Sir Hrold was speaking to British and Soviet jounalists after a visit to Moscow and Tashkent on behalf of the Great Britain-USSR Society, of which he is president. He said Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, had approved the visit, and had supported it with great enthusiasm.

The society, a non-political body supported by all parliamentary parties, had several times offered to send a senior delegation to the Soviet Union in recent years. It had been prevented from doing so by a series of upsets in East-West relations, including Poland and Afghanistan, Sir Harold said.

There were still "hiccups" and "obvious disagreements" between Britain and the Soviet Union. It was all the more important, however, to maintain cultural and other links at a time of East-West tensions. Referring to the recent spate of expulsions and retaliations, Sir Harold said. "It is regrettable that these things happen from time to time, but each side knows what the other is up to."

Sir Harold, who has been visiting Russia since 1947 and has known a series of Soviet leaders personally, was accompanied by Sir Fitzroy Maclean, who founded the GB-USSR Society in 1959, and Mr John Roberts, the society's director. They had talks with Mr Mikhail Solomontsev, prime minister of the Russian Federation and a candidate member of the Politburo.

Sir Harold Wilson said the British Labour Party was in serious difficulties, and that "many of our local parties" had been infiltrated by Trotskyists. Addressing Russian journalists – who included Mr Igor Titov, the *New Times* correspondent expelled from London three weeks ago – Sir Harold Wilson remarked: "You of course know all about Trotskyists from your history, but I don't suppose there are many around now. We can do without them, and as far as I'm concerned you can have them back". He said he thought Trotsky must be "revolving in his grave", at the misuse being made of his name.

He was speaking at the exclusive, well-guarded Soviet Government guest house just off the broad sweep of Aleksei Kosygin Avenue, on the Lenin Hills, in which he has often stayed on previous visits.

In an interview with *The Times*, Sir Harold said that he had decided not to stand at the next general election, and that a new candidate had already been selected to fight his Yorkshire constituency for Labour. It is understood that disillusion over the rise of what he persistently refers to as "Trots" in local constituency parties – including his own – is behind his decision not to enter the Commons again.

Asked if he hoped to enter the House of Lords, Sir Harold said he had no intention of leaving politics altogether, "although I would rather be in the Commons". He remarked that he had been responsible for changing the rules so that an ex-Prime Minister could accept a *life peerage*.

Sir Harold forecast a September or October election, on the grounds that after the *summer holiday* voters would be in a better mood.

Diary page 14



# Russians expel Briton

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

Mr Edward Chick, a 27-year-old Briton, was expelled from the Soviet Union on Monday for "spreading hostile materials on the instructions of an anti-Soviet émigré organization," Tass *reported* yesterday.

Tass said that Mr Chick, who had come to the Soviet Union as a tourist, was caught "red handed" in Leningrad on Friday "trying to hand over smuggled seditious materials and instructions". He was put on a London-bound aircraft at Pulkovo airport, near Leningrad.

A British Embassy spokesman said the embassy had been informed of the case by the Soviet authorities but could not comment on Mr Chick's detention and expulsion. The Soviet action did not seem to be linked to "tit-for-tat" moves by Britain and Russia.

An unusual aspect of the case was that Mr Chick appeared on television in Leningrad to *express his "profound regret"* at having "unwittingly helped the forces opposed to peace".

# Walesa held for third time in week

**Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, was interrogated by Polish authorities yesterday for the third time in a week, this time about the alleged *disappearance* of several million zloties from the union account in Wroclaw, a former bastion of support for the underground, Roger Boyes writes.**

**The pressure has been mounting on Mr Walesa who is now the subject of three separate investigations: about his meeting with underground leaders, about his managing of the Solidarity finances and his personal finances.**

**The interrogation yesterday – completed in two and a half hours – apppeared *to be* aimed at finding out what happened to more than 10m zloties (£75,400) deposited in Solidarity's account in Wroclaw. The money was withdrawn days before the *declaration of martial* law.**

# Papusoiu ordered to leave Austria

Mr Stancu Papusoiu, the young Romanian whose deportation from Britain last month led to widespread protests, has now been ordered out of Austria (Our Vienna Correspondent writes).

An official of the Austrian Interior Ministry said yesterday that Mr Papusoiu was free to go wherever he wanted, but he would be expected to be out of the country within a week.

However, the official said that Mr Papusoiu was no longer being accused of having committed offences during a previous stay in Austria in 1980 and that he had therefore been released from the Vienna prison where he had been held overnight.

Mr Papusoiu was transferred to the prison from the refugee camp just south of Vienna on Monday afternoon after he withdrew his request for political asylum in Austria. Why he did this is not exactly clear, but the Interior Ministry official said it was because he realized he did not qualify for political asylum under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

The whole affair is now shrouded in an inpenetrable Balkan fog of confusion and mystery. It is not clear why Mr Papusoiu was allowed to leave Romania earlier this month or where he thought he was going to when he was taken off the train by the Austrians.

# No sign of Israelis softening terms for troop withdrawal

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

In a gesture of defiance against the extremists who devastated the American Embassy in Beirut, the thirty-first *round of the tripartite* talks aimed at securing the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon opened precisely on *schedule yesterday in the Israeli* resort of Netanya.

Before the serious negotiating began, the delegates from Israel, *Lebanon* and America expressed their condolences over Monday's massive bomb explosion. The leader of the American team, *Mr Morris* Draper, one of President Reagan's special Middle East envoys, emphasized that the attack had only made all sides "all the more determined" to press ahead with the talks.

Mr Draper, whose wife was slightly wounded in the Beirut blast, told reporters that the parties were determined to move ahead "as rapidly as possible" with the talks which have made painfully slow progress since they opened last December.

Mr David Kimche, the leader of the Israeli delegation, said: "I think we are all determined to carry on as before, but it does prove that there is still a danger of terrorism in Lebanon – that is what we have been saying all along."

The main sticking point remains differences between Israel and Lebanon over the future role of Major Saad Haddad, the south Lebanese militia commander whom the Israelis insist be given a prominent military position in the south after its troops leave. The Lebanese have so far firmly resisted such a demand.

There was also little sign last *night that Israel is prepared to* soften its position over the proposed security arrangements for the buffer zone which will *extend about 30 miles north of* its border.

Briefing the weekly meeting of the Cabinet, both Mr Moshe *Arens, the Defence Minister*, and Mr Ytizhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, told their colleagues that the attack *justified Israel's* security demands.

Mr Arens reported on his meeting last week with Major *Haddad and said that Israel* was now considering ways of further strengthening the south Lebanese militia which it already supports with cash, training and weapons. A request by the major for increased arms supplies is under consideration

Mr Shamir told Israel's army radio network: "We all regret the loss of human lives. This is very regrettable, even shocking, but in Lebanon nothing is surprising. I think the lesson is simple and understood. The security problems in Lebanon are still most serious, and terrorist organizations continue to operate there, at times with *great success*".

Diplomatic observers believe that one result of the attack will be to encourage the American negotiators to prod the Israeli and Lebanese Governments into an agreement, which some Israeli sources have recently indicated could now be only a matter of weeks away.

At the same time, the observers point out there has been on indication yet that *either* Syria or the *7,000* assorted Palestinian guerrillas still based inside Lebanon, will be prepared to go along with any agreement reached with American assistance.

Israel has repeatedly made clear that there is no chance of its 30,000 troops pulling out without a simultaneous withdrawal of the Syrians and a prior departure of all the Palestinians.

● WASHINGTON: The death toll at the Beirut Embassy has stunned Americans, but so far has produced few demands for the recall of American *marines from Lebanon*, Nicholas Ashford writes.

One of the few congressmen to make such a call was Senator Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican and Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who declared: "I think we are heading for trouble. If there's one more Marine killed I don't know what we would do *next*."

# Rome clears its mayor

Rome (Reuter) – Rome's communist mayor and two party colleagues were cleared of wrongdoing by a Rome magis*trate investigating the alleged* embezzlement of public funds.

Lawyers for the three men said they were satisfied with the *verdicts* but *demanded* more open, democratic conduct by the Rome Prosecutor's office which brought the charges.

*The* mayor, *Signor Ugo* Vetere, was cleared of improperly drawing a 2m lire (about £1,000) advance, later repaid, for a security escort to last month's Communist Party congress in Milan. All three were cleared of claiming false travel expenses from the Rome municipality.

# Police break up Korean protest

*Seoul* – *Helmeted* police using tear gas and Jeeps broke up a demonstration by about 800 students protesting against *the alleged lack of democracy* in South Korea on the anniversary of the 1960 student uprising that toppled President Syngman *Rhee, Jacqueline* Reditt writes.

As the chanting students, some calling President Chun Doo Hwan a fascist, linked arms on the campus of Yonsei University, plainclothers men plunged into the crowd, punching and kicking, to drag off the ringleaders.

# Uganda official found murdered

Kampala (Reuter) – The bullet-riddled body of Mr Rajab Lutaaya, an official of Uganda's opposition Democratic Party, was found by a roadside three days after he was taken from his home by men in police uniforms, the newspaper *Munno* said.

Relatives said that Mr Lutaaya was seized by men wearing the uniform of the police special forces. His death brings *to 16 the toll in* such incidents since Friday.

# Aga Khan's gift

Dar es Salaam (AFP) – The Aga Khan, whose Ismaili community here has 15 million *followers*, *has* pledged *to give* Tanzania $60m (about £40m) to help rehabilitate tourist hotels and factories run by his *Industrial Promotion Services*.

# Crowd fired on

*Delhi (Reuter)*– Police opened fore to break up a stone-throwing crowd yesterday in the Marxist-ruled state of Tripura *in eastern India*. Five people were wounded during the incident in the state capital of Agartala.

# Bombs kill 3

Valencia (AFP) – A police *lieutenant was killed here* when a bomb placed under his car exploded. In a separate incident, two people were killed when a *bomb* went off, apparently inside their car.

## Correction

The Nationalist Party boycott of the Maltese Parliament, mentioned in a report on April 11, ended on March 29.

# Cleric tells of beatings and torture

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

**The *Methodist* minister who jumped bail in South Africa, and fled to Britain, said yesterday that he had *thereby saved several friends* of his from prison.**

**The Rev Cedric Mayson, who is 55 and British-born, *was explaining in London his* change of mind about standing trial on charges under the Treason Act, on which he was *expecting to be acquitted*.**

**Several people, including Dr Beyers Naudé, former director of the banned Christian Institute, had been interviewed recently by the police seeking further evidence against him.**

**They refused to cooperate, but on past experience it was likely the prosecution would sub poena them and they would be liable to be jailed for contempt for refusing to answer questions.**

**Since he was first arrested in November, 1981, the situation in South Africa had deteriorated, with the security forces now operating beyond the control of the courts, he said. While he happened to be speaking to his wife Penelope on the telephone after reaching Britain, his house was attacked by a white gang who damaged his car and caravan and shouted abuse. He hoped his family could leave South Africa to join him as soon as possible.**

**He said he admitted many of the facts alleged in the charges against him, but not the crucial allegation that he was thereby seeking to further the aims of the African National Congress, a treasonable offence. He had helped people leave the country illegally, and he had literature in his possession he should not have had.**

**After his arrest he had made a confession, which the trial judge later ruled was inadmissible evidence.**

**"I was stripped naked and I was handcuffed with my hands behind my back", he said. "It was a very difficult experience. Then I was kept awake for several days and nights, with no sleep."**

**A notorious interrogator, known as "Spyker" had pushed him to the floor, jumped on him and pulled his head backwards and forwards. "It was very intimidating, and also rather painful."**

**Had he stayed in South Africa, even afer an acquittal, he expected to be banned, put under house arrest and possibly in due course, killed. He escaped by crossing the shallow Caledon River, the border with Lesotho, after a friend had driven him there. Other friends arranged transport for him to Mazambique, and then to London.**

**Mr Mayson said he had not been involved in any way with violent activity against the Government, and had orig*inally wanted to stand trial* "to defend the Christian witness of peace, harmony and justice".**



Meeting the press: Mr Mayson (left) and Canon Paul Oestreicher, international secretary of the British Council of Churches. Photograph: Harry Kerr.

# French likely to cancel South Africa rugby tour

*From Diana Geddes, Paris*

The French rugby team's proposed tour of South Africa this summer seems likely to be cancelled, despite the unanimous decision yesterday by the rugby federation's management committee that the *tour should* go ahead. The committee is seeking a meeting with President Metterrand and is expected to submit to *his views* on the matter.

Earlier this month, Mme Edwige Avice, the new Sport Minister, wrote to national sports organization, asking them to ban all amateur contacts with South Africa as part of the Government's campaign against apartheid.

The golf federation immediately called off a proposed trip by five of its *woman players*, who were to have taken part in last week's South African amateur golf championships. But the rugby federation made it clear that it planned to contest the Government's decision.

At an emergency meeting *yesterday*, *the 34 members* of the management committee threatened to resign en masse in protest against the proposed ban, *but then decided instead to* issue a statement reaffirming their intention to go ahead with the tour.

Professionals are not to be subject to any restrictions on *their sporting contacts* with South Africa because, Mme Avice said, they took part in an individual capacity, and not as *representatives of France*, and because the Government believed it would be wrong to interfere with their right to work.

M Alvert Ferrasse, president of the rugby federation, said it was now going to seek a meeting *with M Mitterrand*. "If he agrees to see us, we will explain to him our point of view.

"If he tells us not to go, we will *not* go. *We are disciplined* people. We have nothing to gain by declaring war (against the Government). But we do not consider that *the explanations* that the Minister for Sports, Mme Edwige Avice, gave us on Monday, are sufficient.

"We do not *understand that* there should be one rule for professionals ans another for amateurs. I feel ther is still some hope. It would not be the first time that a minister was overruled by his or her president".

M Max Gallo, the Government spokesman, denied that the Government was "sacrificing sport to an ideology".

# McCartney loses suit on paternity

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

**A West Berlin family court has ordered Mr Paul McCartney, the former Beatle, to pay a monthly sum of 705 deutschmarks (£150) to a 20-year-old Berlin woman who says she is his illegitimate daughter.**

**The order has been made to Bettina Hübers, whose mother Erika says she had a relationship with Mr McCartney while he was playing in Hamburg in the early 1960s before the Beatles became famous.**

**The court order, delivered yesterday, is temporary and backdated until September last year. It must be comfirmed by impartially administered blood tests to establish paternity. The judge is to rule at the end of this month whether Mr McCartney should have a blood test under the court's control.**

**Mr McCartney has denied being the father of Bettina–who bears striking resemblance to him–and testimony to this effect was placed before the court by his Hamburg lawyer, who was not present when the judgment was handed down.**

**LONDON: Mr McCartney, *who is filming in England* at the moment, says he has no recollection of meeting the girl's mother. He is consulting *with his West German lawyer* as to whether he should pay the money pending the judge's ruling at the end of the month.**



# Attenborough tour off

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Sir Richard Attenborough, director of the award winning film *Gandhi*, will not now be making a promotional tour of South Africa where his film goes out on general release to racially segregated audiences at the end of this week.

Mr William Sharp, the manager of press relations for Ster-Kinekor, the cinema chain which is showing the film here, said Sir Richard's decision to cancel the visit had been communicated to his company on Monday night.

Ster-Kinecor said that it respected Sir Richard's decision because of the "extreme international pressures from various sources" to which he had been subjected.

هكذا من الاهمال



# Nkomo ponders future in lonely exile as Zimbabwe celebrates

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Officials of the Zimbabwe High Commission and their guests celebrated the third anniversary of independence at a reception in London this week, without the man who had most right to be there.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, aged 65, sat instead in his rented flat, two miles away across Hyde Park, supposedly planning his return to the country he fled five weeks ago.

Assurances on his safety and on the restoration of the principles of reconciliation and the rule of law on which Zimbabwe was founded, were his original conditions for going home.

Now he says he no longer cares about the former and would seem to have grave doubts about the latter. But speculation is nonetheless growing over the imminent return of Mr Nkomo to the land he fought for.

He refused to give interviews last week before Zimbabwe's independence day, pointing out that these at such a time were the perogative of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister and his old political enemy.

But he was quoted by *Newsweek* as accusing Mr Mugabe of pursuing a policy of "terrorism and destruction" to suppress opposition to one-party rule.

He said: "A referendum has got to be conducted in an atmosphere that would result in a free and fair decision by the people. The terrorism and destruction that has gone on in Zimbabwe has not created that atmosphere."

There had been an attempt in Zimbabwe to use the problem created by dissidents for other purposes. Such as the implementation of one-party politics.

"The Government knows it cannot be done by persuasion so it has to be done by force. In order to deploy the Army certain acts must happen in certain areas and those acts must be attributed to dissidents.

"Everyone seems to forget that these so-called dissidents have concentrated their actions against us, against the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), he said.

One of his objectives while in Britain has been to find other ways of bringing pressure to bear on the Harare Government, since Mr Mugabe's rejection of the protest by Zimbabwe's Roman Catholic bishops.

People living there need to be given hope, according to Zapu sources. They need to be assured that their cause is being heard. By giving them such hope the prospect of civil war in the country can be eroded.

Mr Nkomo is said to feel cheated by the Harare Government's one-party policy, especially after he had done everything possible to persuade his own Zapu supporters, often against their better judgment, to cooperate with their old Zanu opponents.

Mr Tiny Rowland, the Lonrho chief who backed Mr Nkomo as an old friend on the latter's arrival in this country, is now said to have withdrawn his support. Mr Nkomo must feel that the day is now approaching when he has to decide whether to return or resign himself to lonely exile.

Then it will be Mr Mugabe and his followers who will have to decide whether to proceed against the grand old man of Central African nationalism or whether once more to bridge the political gap between them. Neither man can pretend for much longer that the problem will simply go away.

● HARARE: Zimbabwe's main opposition party has again come under the threat of banning for allegedly supporting anti-government guerrillas operating in the Western province of Matabeleland, Stephen Taylor writes.

Mr Mugabe said that officials of the Patriotic Front party had been directly aiding armed dissidents.

He said, "If the trend towards subversion continues, I can assure my Government will not hesitate to proscribe the party."



Top advice. Mr Igor Andropov, son of the Soviet Party leader, chats to his delegation chief Mr Anatoliy Kovalyov, before the Madrid conference starts.

# Security delegates deny reports of split

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Chief delegates of West Germany and the United States attempted here yesterday to dispel reports of a split in the Western position as the conference on security and cooperation in Europe reconvened after a brief spring recess.

Speaking on behalf of the 10 members of the EEC, Herr Jorg Kastl, the West German ambassador, said that the latest proposal for a final document, submitted last month by neutral and non-aligned nations, constituted a valuable effort, although members did not think the proposal in its actual form was completely satisfactory and further improvements were still needed in certain areas.

He assured fellow delegates at this 35-nation Helsinki Review conference that the Ten would be flexible and ready to use all available procedures appropriate to bring about satisfactory results.

Mr Max Kampelman, the US Ambassador, who according to unofficial reports was holding out for a tougher position on the proposed final document than were West Germany and other member countries of the Nato insisted at a meeting with journalists after the closed-door plenary session that he found very little difference among Western nations regarding the proposed document known as RM-39.

## Commons outraged

# Canadian budget leaked on TV

From John Best, Ottawa

Opposition spokesmen in the the Canadian House of Commons yesterday demanded the resignation of Mr Marc Lalonde, the Liberal Finance Minister, after an unprecedented budget leak.

The Budget, Mr Lalonde's first since he was appointed last September, was due to be presented in the Commons last night.

At a pre-budget "photo-opportunity" session in the minister's office on Monday, a television cameraman filmed several pages of the French text of Mr Lalonde's speech.

They turned out to be key parts of the budget presentation, and showed the Government projecting a $Can 31,200m (£16,200m) deficit for the fiscal year 1983-84, compared with a deficit of between $Can 23,000m and $Can 27,000m for the year just ended.

The film clips also showed government plans to spend $Can 4,600m for job creation for the coming year.

The photo-opporunity session is traditionally held to allow informal pictures of the finance minister in advance of his budget speech.

Mr Lalonde, in this case, made the occasion more realistic by actually skimming through parts of the budget as the cameras whirred, apparently not realizing that at least one camera was picking up the fine print.

Mr Erik Nielson, the Conservative Opposition leader in the Commons, quickly demanded Mr Lalonde's resignation. He said the leak was so enormous that the finance minister had no recourse but to resign.

"There has never been a breach of such magnitude in Canadian history", Mr Nielsen said.

Mr Nelson Riis, finance critic of the New Democratic Party, also demanded the minister's resignation, saying that the credibility of the whole Budget had been put in question.

In the British tradition, budgets here are supposed to be kept entirely secret until their unveiling, as speculators could move to take advantage of advance knowledge of their contents.

Mr Lalonde's office was still refusing yesterday morning to comment on the demands that he resign, but a spokesman for Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, said he did not expect Mr Lalonde to step down.

The leak was not without irony, in that Mr Lalonde had taken extraordinary precautions this year to ensure that he would not be scooped by the media on his own budget.

Normally, reporters are allowed to leave the locked room where they prepare stories on the budget in advance of its presentation, at 8pm, when the minister starts speaking. This year, they were being kept in until Mr Lalonde finishes.

# Prem's job seems safe for 4 years

Bangkok (Reuter) – General Prem Tinsulanonda seems assured of a further term as prime minister because none of the political parties achieved a clear majority in the general election yesterday.

Even the Kukrit Pramoj, the leader of the Social Action Party which won the biggest number of seats, has said that General Prem should stay.

General Prem succeeded his one-time mentor, General Kriangsak Chomanan early in 1980, and has since survived an abortive coup and crises mounted by infighting in the outgoing coalition Government.

A former army chief, General Prem owes his unique position to personal integrity and to Thailand's complex politics in which civilians and the military share equal administrative and legislative powers. He has carefully guarded his reputation and stands aloof from government and business affairs which could compromise it.

While he regularly attends ceremonies and public functions sponsored by the Thai royal family to show his loyalty, he avoids private parties and other social activities.

He was born on August 26, 1920, in the provincial capital of Songkhla in southern Thailand into a middle-class family and commissioned into the Army as a sub-lieutenant in 1941. He had his first taste of combat in a brief border war with the French forces in Indo-China shortly afterwards. Unlike most politically ambitious generals, he spent all 36 years of his career in the field.

As Prime Minister he has displayed little personal knowledge of economic and administrative problems preferring to leave the day-to-day running of the administration to bureaucrats.

Leading the ruling coalition as a compromise choice, General Prem has often deliberately distanced himself from disputs and conflicts involving his two man's coalition partners – the Social Action and the Thai National parties.

# Thousands still held in Vietnam

By Richard Dowden

Vietnam is still holding several thousand people in "reeducation camps" because of the positions they held in the previous South Vietnamese Government according to Amnesty International.

The human rights organization said that some of those detained are former policemen, soldiers or administrators who were arrested after the communist takeover in 1975 and others had been arrested since then for their religious or political beliefs or for trying to emigrate illegally. Amnesty urged yesterday that they be released or be brought to trial quickly.

There is no overall figure for the number of those detained, last year Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying that some 16,000 people were being held in reeducation camps.

Nor are there details of conditions in the camps, but Amnesty said it was concerned at reports that large numbers of prisoners suffer from malaria, tuerculosis and diseases related to malnutrition. It was also concerned at reports that prisoners in some camps relied partly or wholly on food and medicine provided by their families.

● Emigrants are leaving Vietnam at the rate of more than 1,000 a month under the ordely departure programme according to Mr Paul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The programme began in 1979 and Mr Hartling said that the number of boat people reported to be leaving Vietnam since then had dropped.

● Peking: China accused Vietnam yesterday of being solely responsible for artillery exchanges along their common border and threatened further retaliation if Hanoi did not stop its "provocations", Reuter reports.

The warning, by Qi Huaiyuan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, was China's strongest since last weekend when the two countries began exchanging artillery fire and accused each other of starting the violence.

# Wettest winter for 50 years devastates Cuba

By Our Foreign Staff

Three months of torrential rain and hurricane force winds have devastated homes, crops and communications in Cuba creating what the national news agency calls an "extremely grave situation".

It has been the wettest winter for 50 years according to the Cubans, who say that the effects of the unseasonal storms which have swept the country since January are worse than the devastation caused by hurricane Flora in 1963 which killed more than 1,000 people and left 100,000 homeless.

In the sugar industry, the country's main export earner, the situation is described as "truly critical" with a loss of more than a million tonnes. Unofficial sources put the loss at two million tonnes, nearly a quarter of the total crop.

Cuba also faces a very serious foreign debt crisis. Creditor banks meeting in Paris yesterday failed to reach agreement with the Central Bank of Cuba on rescheduling some $200m (about £133m) of short-term debt. Cuba, whose foreign debt amounts to about $3,200m is trying to postpone repayment of about $1,200m. It is likely that Cuba will have to ask the Soviet Union for emergency assistance.

The Cuban news agency said last week that there had been 80 days of torrential rain, more than five times heavier than usual in some places for the time of year and winds of over 125 mph.

Although there have been few deaths and injuries, thousands of people have had to be evacuated from their homes and there has been severe flooding destroying roads, bridges, factories and power lines.

On March 16 a tornado hit Muriel near Havana and "crushed huge high voltage towers as if they were paper" the news agency said. It said the estimates for damage were still provisional, but the entire export crop of tobacco, three quarters of the tomato crop and a quarter of the potato crop had been destroyed.

The news agency emphasized that the economic and social programme must be adhered to and exhorted the people to make an exceptional effort. The Government has set up a national working group headed by the vice-president of the National Council to coordinate relief work.

# Chernenko fails to attend Politburo meeting

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The failure of Mr Konstantin Chernenko to appear in a Politburo line-up at a key meeting of the leadership has reinforced reports circulating in Moscow that factional struggles are continuing with in the Kremlin.

Mr Chenenko, who was President Brezhnev's protégé but lost the leadership battle to Mr Yuri Andropov last November, was not among senior Politburo members who attended a Central Committee meeting on agriculture on Monday addressed by Mr Andropov. A report of the meetiing on the fornt page of *Pravda* yesterday listed all 11 other Politburo members.

Mr Chernenko is not known to have been in bad health, and always appears relatively fit, so that illness is being discounted as an explanation. Earlier this month "ill helath" was given as the reason for Mr Chernenko's unexpected absence from a conference in east Berlin.

Mr Chernenko initially dropped from view after the party leadership contest nearly six months ago, but has recently reemerged into the limelight. He chaired a Soviet block meeting on ideology in Moscow in mid-March, and appeared on the platform next to Mr Andropov and Mr Nikolity Tikhonov, the Prime Minister at a Kremlin meeting at the end of Marrch commemorating Karl Marx.

As head of the party's general department, Mr Chernenko has been a channel for the grievances of "Brezhnevites" and other victims of Mr Andropov's drive for greater efficiency and discipline.

In his address to regional party leaders at the Central Committee, Mr Andropov called for new management techniques in agriculture. He praised the efficiency of Russia's small-scale private farming, and urged "agro-industrial" complexes to "support and stimulate useful initiatives". Mr Andropov said that in a number of areas full use was not being made of "local resources for improving foodstuff supplies, and here I am speaking particularly about personal household plots".

Private peasant plots account for under 1 per cent of agricultural land in Russia, yet produce nearly a third of the total agricultural output, including fruit, vegetables and meat.

Acknowledgement of private enterprise is ideologically sensitive in the Soviet Union, however, and Mr Andropov appeared to be developing the mildly reformist food programme launched by Mr Brezhnev last May rather than calling for anything more radical.



Grinning in the rain: The royal couple still smiling despite their broken-down Rolls-Royce

# Royal couple revive their reputation as rainmakers

From Grania Forbes of the Press Association, Auckland

The Prince and Princess of Wales received a soaking in New Zealand yesterday in weather fit only for ducks.

It was hot and fine last time Prince Charles was here two years ago, but this visit by the royal couple has been dogged by cold, wet conditions. Despite forecasts of better weather, it rained as the Prince and Princess opened Milford School, near Auckland.

The Princess, again wearing her pale yellow woollen dress and matching hat against the weather, reached for a big black umbrella as soon as she stepped from the royal Rolls-Royce and as the couple started a walkabout through the grounds of the new boating school, which teaches children to be "water wise", they quickly sent for mackintoshes.

Opening the centre, Prince Charles could not resist a reference to the couple's reputation, built up during the tour of Australia and New Zealand, as rain-makers.

He said: "I am not exactly positive whether we brought the rain from Australia or whether it is some of the rain that soaked the Queen in California which has taken six weeks to cross the Pacific."

The weather even had the last word as they were leaving to attend a fire service display when the waiting Rolls-Royce, lent by the Governor General, failed to start because of ignition problems caused by the rain. As the driver, Mr Fred Page, aged 60, struggled beneath the bonnet, the Prince and Princess delighted the crowds by going for another short walkabout. Finally, a black Daimler had to be used instead.

● Prince Charles suffered from food poisoning in Australia and his temperature soared to 104 degrees, according to Mr John Maxwell, a factory foreman, who said the Prince told him of the brief illness when they met yesterday.

# Right forces head of Salvadoran defence to resign

San Salvador (NYT) – General José Guillermo García, El Salvador's Minister of Defence, under attack from both American and Salvadoran authorities for his management of the war against a leftwing insurgency, resigned on Monday.

General Garcia had been criticized by the extreme right for his support of the land redistribution programme and the provisional Government that came to power after the election last year.

General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, the director of the National Guard, was nominated by the provisional President Alvaro Magana as Defence Minister.

Considered a political moderate, General Vides Casanova was named guard commander in 1979 in an effort to end the organization's excesses. His appointment as Defence Minister is subject to confirmation by the 60-member Constituent Assembly.

General Garcia was appointed to the military *junta* formed after the overthrow of General Carlos Humberto Romero in 1979 and is the last member of the group to remain in the Government. He was considered the conservative representative on the *junta*, but as other, more left-leaning, military members were forced out he rose in prominence and played a role in stabilizing the country's civilian Government. Last year, he emerged as the crucial government supporte of the land redistribution programme, a project backed by the United States.

His support brought criticism from the far right and there were rumours of a possible coup last autumn. Early this year, as the leftwing guerrillas began to have a series of successes in the countryside, General Garcia became the focus for American as well as Salvadoran frustrations with the course of the war.

These frustrations became public when a little known commander of a north-eastern province refused in January to accept an order transferring him to the Salvadoran Embassy in Uruguay until the Defence Minister resigned.

General Garcia offered his resignation at a meeting attended by other commanders on March 18, but it was not accepted by President Magana.

According to a political source, President Magana gave the continuance of American aid as one of the reasons for his continued support of the Defence Minister. The Americans, the source said, then made it clear that the United States supported the institution and not necessarily one man.

This month, however, when Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, the Air Force Commander, threatened to mutiny if Garcia did not resign by last Friday, President Magana was forced to act. Minutes before Colonel Bustillo's deadline, he received a telephone call from the Presidential House saying that General Garcia would resign on Monday.

# Mexico breakthrough eludes Shultz

From Joan Carlin, Mexico City

Mr George Shultz the American Secretary of State ended his first day of talks on Central America with Senor Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, with plenty of agreement on objectives for the war-torn region but little of substance on means of reaching them.

A US Administration official said in Mexico City on Monday night that both governments wished to see a lasting and peaceful solution to the escalating conflicts in Central America, and that they would like to work together for healthy economies and pluralistic political systems in the region.

But when pressed on whether Mr Shultz had got any nearer to overcoming the traditional differences between Mexico and the United States on their visions of the Central American dilemna, the American official had to concede that no breakthrough had been made.

The United States conceives of Central America predominantly as a stage for superpower confrontation, while Mexico sees the region's problems in more local terms, as the product of centuries-old social injustices.

Nevertheless, Señor Sepulveda said it was urgent that these differences should somehow be reconciled if a lasting peace was to be achieved in Central America. The meetings Señor Sepulveda and Mr Shultz were due to have yesterday would be crucial in the earnestly desired wish on both sides for a certain rapprochement on the views of how this could best be done.

Mr Shultz has been accompanied on his Mexican visit by Mr Donald Regan, the United States Treasury Secretary, who had four hours of talks on Monday with Señor Jesus Silva Herzog, the Mecican Finance Minister, on the prospects for Mexico's battered economy. A United States Treasury spokesman said at the end of the day's talks that they had been favourably impressed with the Mexican Government's analysis of their country's economic predicament

México, with a foreign debt of $8,500m (£5,500m), depends on oil exports for more than 70 per cent of its foreign earnings. Financial analysts fear that if the oil price continues to fall, the international banking community, with United States banks on the front line, might be obliged once again to bail out Mexico

**Austrians prepare to vote**

# Kreisky's popularity will ensure party victory

From David Blow, Vienna

Austrians go to the polls on April 24 to vote in a general election that has once again been dominated by the personality of Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor. Although he is now 72 and in poor health, his prestige and widespread popularity after 13 years in office are expected to ensure that his social democratic party remains the largest party in the Nationalrat or lower house of Parliament.

What is less certain is whether the Social Democrats will retain their absolute majority in the new Parliament or whether Austria is in for a period of coaliation government. In the present Nationalrat the Social Democrats have 95 seats, the conservative People's Party 77 and the liberal Freedom Party 11. The situation is complicated by the fact that two new green parties are contesting the election for the first tiem, the rightwing United Greens and the leftwing Alternative List.

The Social Democrats rightly claim that Austria has withstood the economic storms of recent years better than most other western countries, though how much this is due to the Social Democratic government and how much to the enviable Austrian tradition of compromise and cooperation embodied in the social partnership is another question.

A country where strikes are almost unknown and where managers and union leaders sort out their problems over a glass of wine clearly has some built-in advantages. These are reflected in the latest economic forecasts that predict an unemployment level this year of 4.5 per cent and an inflation rate of 3.7 per cent.

But although the unemployment level is still very low by international standards, it has doubled since 1981 and the rate of increase is causing some concern. Dr Alois Mock, the leader of the opposition people's party, is irritated by the constant favourable comparison with other countries.

"The Austrians have been accustomed to have only two to three per cent unemployment over decades," he says. "Should we wait until we are in the same situation as the Germans or even the British?"

Dr Mock, former diplomat, aged 46, is fighting his first general election since he became leader of the People's Party in 1979. His main attack is levelled against what he sees as the reckless policy of the Social Democrat Government of borrowing and spending its way out of the economic crisis. He says that this has imposed a heavy burden of debt and taxation, but has done little to create jobs.

He wants to see much more attention given to Austria's small and medium-sized private enterprises, which provide 80 per cent of jobs, and insists: "If we move about three per cent of expenditure into promoting investment, we can recover full employment in four to five years."

The People's Party, whose traditional colour is a sombre clerical black, has acquired a green tinge in recent years. It strongly supports the 1978 referendum decision against the use of nuclear power in Austria, a decision which Dr Kreisky would like to see reversed. It also tends to adopt something of a "small is beautiful" approach in opposing the more grandiose projects of the Social Democrats, such as the huge new conference centre being built in Vienna.

But in the run-up to the election all the main parties have been at pains to display their "green" credentials for fear of losing votes to the two new green parties.

Austrians are not natural radicals and the Austrian "greens" have little in common with their West German namesakes, quite apart from the fact that there is no nuclear issue to exploit. Their real significance is as protest movement against the apparent immobility and all-pervasive influence of the two big parties.



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A SPECIAL REPORT

# TEA

We had a kettle, we let it leak,
Our not repairing it made it worse,
We haven't had any tea for a week,
The bottom is out of the universe.

Rudyard Kipling

A large mug of gently steaming, whitish brown liquid stands on my desk in front of me as I type this. Cheaper, more ubiquitous and less pernicious than either nicotine or alcohol, tea remains unchallenged as our national drink, or drug.

If we exclude plain tap water, tea accounts for more than half our total liquid consumption. We are by far the largest importers in the world, and only the Irish drink more per head than we do.

That we should have made ourselves so dependent on a totally non-indigenous plant, grown thousands of miles away in tropical Asia and Africa, is extraordinary. But we should, it seems, be grateful; without tea, our addiction might well have taken a more destructive turn.

"*In the bracing climate of the north,*" according to an entertaining book published by Thompson, Lloyd and Ewart, the tea brokers, "men will go to almost any lengths to avoid drinking plain water." It points out that in medieval times the monks of Abingdon were entitled to three *gallons* of beer each, while those at Battle were rationed to a gallon of wine.

If the book's author, P. J. Banyard, is to be believed, the "capricious" behaviour of medieval people may well be explained by their dependence on alcohol. From what we know of 18th century drinking habits, which are more fully chronicled, there is much to be said for his assertion that tea and coffee have provided "an immense service to civilisation."

The supposition nowadays is that we drink them in preference to stronger stimulants because they are cheaper. Were *the Chancellor in a moment of* aberration to remove all duties on wine, it is said, we would follow the example of the French and the Italians and do terrible damage to our livers.

But history does not support this view. When tea took Britain by storm in the 17th and 18th centuries, it was a very expensive drink; a pound of the cheapest variety would cost a skilled worker about one third of his weekly wage and, until the high duties were repealed in 1784, smuggling was widespread.

Ironically, it is only in recent years, when the cost for most people has been relatively insignificant, that tea drinking in Britain has declined. Between 1967 and 1978 consumption fell by about 20 per cent from over *200,000 tonnes to little more* than 160,000 tonnes, although in the last three or four years the trend has been reversed.

The main competition at first was from coffee, with the rapid growth of coffee bars in the late 1950s and early 1960s, belated successors to the 17th century coffee houses which, ironically, owed their decline to the advent of tea. They proved to be a short lived phenomenon, but the "coffee habit" was retained and strengthened by the ready availability of a wide range of instant brands.

From 1972 onwards, according to Mr Jim Munday, *executive director of* the Tea Council, consumer preferences, particularly among young people, turned to soft drinks. Since 1978 the council's advertising, *primarily on television and in* magazines, has been aimed at giving tea a more sophisticated image.

Unlike the clever but short-lived "Join the Tea Set" posters in the 1960s, the campaign appears to have worked. The council's latest annual report says that it has been particularly successful in changing the attitude to tea among young people, especially young housewives. There also appears to be a widespread view, in this health conscious age, that tea is better for you than coffee.

The revival of tea drinking in Britain, together with its growing popularity in the United States, Poland and West Germany, has come not a moment too soon for the industry. During the latter part *of last year, according to* Mr Alban Davies, the council's chairman, supply and demand were broadly in balance for the first time since 1976.

In that year there was a *fall in* world production and an outbreak of panic buying, which led to soaring prices and subsequent collapse. This time, he believes, the picture is altogether healthier.

A steady growth in world demand is needed to absorb a similarly steady growth in production; between 1970 and 1981 total exports rose from 651,000 tonnes to 851,000 tonnes. The three giants are still India, China and Sri Lanka (which, interestingly, still calls its product *Ceylon* tea), but other countries are moving up the table fast, notably Kenya and *Malawi*.

For Third World countries tea is a convenient cash crop, relatively easy to grow and labour intensive. It was this realization that led to the collapse of the old voluntary quota system in the mid-1950s. Since then fears that supply would outstrip demand have led to protracted talks on an international quota system under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad). So far the talks have made no headway, and there is little optimism about any agreement in the foreseeable *future*.

The other great change that has overtaken the trade has been the decline in importance of the auction market. The traditional auction is *still* held every Monday at Sir John Lyon House, in Upper Thames Street, and there are others in Colombo, Calcutta, Cochin, Mombasa, Jakarta and Chittagong. Whereas at one time auctions accounted for about half of all British sales, their volume slumped last year alone from 82,000 tonnes to 59,000 tonnes.

High interest rates and producers' increasing reluctance to wait several months for payment have discouraged distributors from carrying large stocks in warehouses. Instead most tea is now bought on contract in the country of origin, and stocks are frequently kept afloat in container ships as being cheaper than storage ashore.

These developments have not been *universally* welcomed. Mr Jagdish Khattar, director of promotion in the London office of the Tea Board of India, maintains that an increasing proportion of substandard tea is being imported into Britain, and that the overall quality has declined a result.

Teas are regularly sold under their purported places of origin, such as Ceylon, Assam or Kenya, when in fact they are blends from various sources, he claims. For example, the lovely aromatic Darjeeling tea can, for climatic reasons, be grown only in the foothills of the Himalayas, and production is limited *to about 10,000 tonnes a year*. Yet Mr Khattar estimates that between three of four times that amount is packed and retailed as Darjeeling.

Under the Trade Description Act packers need only mention in small print that teas are blends from various sources. The Indian Government has formally asked Britain to implement minimum standards for imports, but has had no success to date.

Sterling's recent decline has been bad news for the producer countries, since it is *historically* the currency in which nearly all trade is conducted. But it has certainly helped to boost sales in Britain; Mr Munday is able to claim that a home-made cup of Darjeeling (presumably real Darjeeling) costs less than a cup of instant coffee.

"The greatest growth potential is undoubtedly at the quality end of the market," he says. "Go into supermarkets and you will see shelves full of speciality blends. Tea is becoming trendy again. There is even a shop in Covent Garden which sells nothing else".

Health consciousness also helped sales of tea, and the recession, he admits, "has not done us any harm. Tea has for so long been part of the *wallpaper that its virtues tend* to have been forgotten. Now it is reclaiming its proper status. Even tea dances are making a comeback."

**John Young**

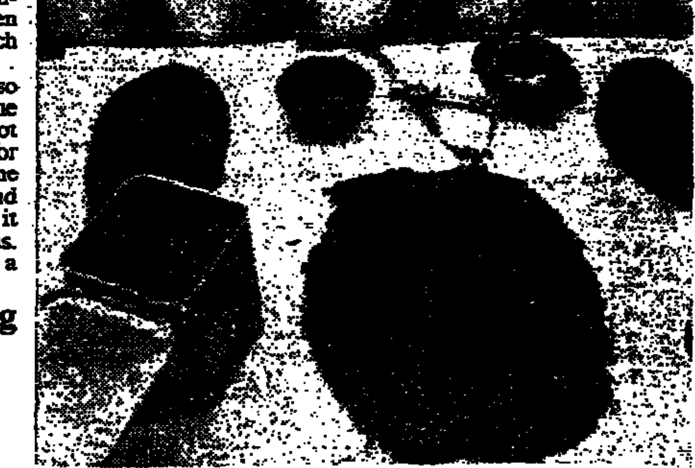
CHINA

## The art and its name

China, which taught us the art of tea cultivation and gave the drink its name, may well have reemerged as the world's largest producer. Official figures for *1982 of 370,000 tonnes put* it second to India; but there is a substantial unrecorded amount of tea grown in small quantities and used locally. Estimates of *actual* production range from about 620,000 tonnes to nearly one million tonnes.

It is thought that China has about 2.5 million acres of tea fields, roughly 45 per cent of the world's total. These are mainly in the subtropical south-east and centre of the country, in the provinces of Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Jiangsu, Fujian and Shaanxi.

Production is expected to increase by between 3 and 5 per cent a year into the 1990s, mainly to meet domestic demand. According to a Chinese tea *delegation which* visited the United States last year, 90 per cent of China's population of more than 1,000 million drink tea every day. A man is likely to put down six to 12 (albeit small) cups and a woman three to eight cups.



**Eric Tye, chief blender at Ty.Phoo, with the tools of his trade. *About 25 different teas go into* the average packet.**

Most of this is green tea; of which there are thousands of varieties in China. Of the officially recorded production in 1982, it is estimated that *275,000 tonnes, or nearly 75 per* cent, was of green tea. The Chinese delegation said that about 60 per cent of the increased output in the coming years would be in green tea and 40 per cent in black.

However, it is the smaller, black tea production which has caught the attention of the outside world. More than 95 per cent of the world tea trade is in black tea and it is with this type that China has the better chance of earning foreign currency. Its exports of both black and green teas have more than doubled since 1970 and now stand at about 50,000 tonnes each. The black goes mainly to Europe and the United States and the green to other Asian countries and North Africa.

China's growing international *importance has* aroused fears among the biggest black tea exporters, India, Sri Lanka and Kenya, that they will be ousted from their leading positions by the "dumping" of vast quantities of cheap Chinese tea on the world market.

These fears are probably exaggerated. First, huge domestic demand will take care of most of the increase in Chinese production. Secondly, as a *country* which is desperately short of hard currency, China would presumably not wish to engineer a collapse in tea prices.

Britain is the largest overseas market for Chinese tea, followed by the United States and Pakistan, and last year our imports from China jumped by *nearly 97 per cent to 11,804* tonnes.

Several factors lie behind this increase. The most important concern changes in production and distribution. First, the Chinese have improved quality by greater use of fertiliser and modern machinery (some of it copied from Western models). Secondly, they are catering increasingly for tea bags – which account for 60 per cent of the British market – by manufacturing tea with small and precisely sized leaves. Thirdly, in the last two years they have switched to shipping their tea in standard

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continued from previous page

measurement plywood chests placed on pallets and packed in 20ft-containers.

In addition, China was able to benefit from changes in the international market. In 1981 Britain bought large quantities of cheap Argentine and Mozambique tea for blending. The following year the Falklands war affected supplies of the first, and a dramatic decline in quality, supplies of the second. The Chinese were in a position to fill the gap. According to a leading tea buyer in London, they are likely to hold on to most of the increase in their sales to Britain, despite severe flooding in their tea growing areas this year.

China continues to steer clear of the London auctions, still the most international of the terminal markets, though ceding in volume to Colombo and Calcutta. Some Chinese tea appeared in the auctions in the late 1950s but fetched poor prices. The Chinese have since preferred to sell forward through merchants or direct to the wholesaler, although a negligible amount of tea has been placed in the auction by a third party.

Last August the Chinese sent a delegation to the much smaller, and more local, auction in Singapore but, as with London, have not yet committed their tea to it.

**Simon Scott Plummer**

INDIA

# Fighting to keep its leadership

India's tea industry, based on 8,000 plantations mostly in Assam, Darjeeling and parts of the South Indian hills, is still the largest in the world. But it is having a difficult time and fighting to keep its leadership in an increasingly competitive market.

Its share of the world market is falling and people in the industry see it as going through a period of stagnation. Seven years ago India had a 38.6 per cent slice of world production and 30.1 per cent of the world's exports. Last year these shares had fallen to 30.8 per cent and 23.1 per cent respectively.

In 1980 India produced a record 572 million kg. but in the following year production fell to 561 million kg. It is estimated that it rose slightly to 565 million kg in 1982.

India's performance needs to be seen in relation to world production, which has increased every year since 1970. China's production, for example, went up from 303.75 million kg in 1980 to 342.5 million kg the following year and 370 million kg in 1982.

India regained its position as Britain's largest source of tea in 1982, having lost it to Kenya in 1981. There has been a remarkable rise in Indian tea exports to the Soviet Union, now the biggest customer. Four years ago Britain bought 51 million kg of India tea and the Russians had 40 million kg. Two years later Britains's purchase was down to 39.5 million kg, while the Russians imported 78 million kg.

India's production difficulties are caused partly by what the industry call its "disorganized sector." The "organized sector" runs the large and successful gardens and is increasing its output, but the "disorganized" part of the industry – small businessmen who have entered it in the hope of quick profits and who do not have the skills and knowledge of the traditional growers – are paying a price in falling production for their lack of expertise.

Many of the gardens in Darjeeling, West Bengal, are run by these relative newcomers. Industry sources say that these men do not have the "feel" for tea which the original British planters developed and which has been inherited by those who work for the large tea houses. About three fifths of the industry, especially in Assam and Southen India, are run by the "organized" sector.

Assam produces about 60 per cent of all India's tea and the industry there is obviously a vital one. The eruption of violence this year, which has claimed thousands of lives, has not affected production because many of the plantation workers are from Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and have not been involved in the internecine disputes and the settlers issue.

Nevertheless, there is anxiety that tea garden workers could be drawn into the troubles of a volatile state.

Meanwhile, the violence has caused severe transport problems. Many bridges have been burnt and roads have been blocked.

The overall downturn in production is partly the result of drought which has hit output in South India. Producers also point to increasing labour and fertilizer costs, the fall in selling prices, high taxes and export restrictions.

In spite of their financial difficulties, many tea growers feel that an industry so important to India's economy is bound to improve production provided the Government is sympathetic to calls for subsidies and reduction of taxes.

Research is being intensified in the search for better yields, and machinery is being improved gradually. The industry is also seeking to instruct planters, especially in the "disorganized sector", in management skills.

**Trevor Fishlock**
*New Delhi Correspondent*

## WORLD TEA PRODUCTION

(1982 exports in brackets)

| | metric tons | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | |
| **Asia** | | | | |
| India | 571,661 | 561,920 | 566,571 | (185,900) |
| Bangladesh | 40,037 | 41,287 | 40,383 | (34,415) |
| Sri Lanka | 191,375 | 210,148 | 187,816 | (181,000) |
| Indonesia | 79,708 | 86,508 | 70,000 | (60,000) |
| China | 303,750 | 342,500 | 370,000 | (95,000) |
| Taiwan | 24,479 | 25,223 | 25,000 | (14,500) |
| Iran | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | (2,000) |
| Japan | 102,305 | 102,304 | 102,000 | (2,500) |
| Malaysia | 4,003 | 3,056 | 3,200 | (650) |
| Turkey | 95,889 | 41,165 | 40,000 | (4,000) |
| Vietnam | 5,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | (7,800) |
| Total | 1,438,207 | 1,440,111 | 1,430,980 | (587,765) |
| **Africa** | | | | |
| Burundi | 1,455 | 2,226 | 2,000 | (1,700) |
| Cameroon | 1,878 | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| Kenya | 89,893 | 90,941 | 96,033 | (80,600) |
| Malawi | 29,915 | 31,965 | 38,482 | (37,500) |
| Mauritius | 4,386 | 5,072 | 5,000 | (4,500) |
| Mozambique | 19,500 | 22,190 | 21,000 | (18,500) |
| Rwanda | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | (5,500) |
| South Africa | 6,300 | 6,807 | 7,000 | |
| Tanzania | 17,087 | 15,898 | 16,230 | (14,500) |
| Uganda | 1,533 | 1,672 | 2,337 | (1,198) |
| Zaire | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | (3,000) |
| Zimbabwe | 9,954 | 10,296 | 10,500 | (6,500) |
| Total | 193,901 | 201,067 | 212,582 | (173,498) |
| Soviet Union | 129,800 | 136,500 | 140,000 | |
| **South America** | | | | |
| Argentina | 34,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | (26,500) |
| Brazil | 9,707 | 10,000 | 10,000 | (7,500) |
| Ecuador | 2,000 | 1,700 | 2,000 | (1,800) |
| Peru | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | (100) |
| Total | 48,707 | 44,700 | 45,000 | (35,900) |
| Papua New Guinea | 8,007 | 6,988 | 6,351 | (7,000) |
| Other Countries | | | | (300) |
| Grand total | 1,818,622 | 1,829,878 | 1,834,913 | (804,463) |

Source: International Tea Committee, London (ITC Estimates have been inserted where figures are not available.)

SRI LANKA

# Change in image, if not flavour

Colombo retained its position as the world's largest tea auction centre last year but sales amounted to 179.2 million kilos, compared with 198.7 million kilos in 1981.

Production was 187.8 million kilos, the lowest since 1965, when the country produced 228.7 million kilos. Figures for the first two months of this year are the lowest for the period since 1959.

Sri Lanka's tea industry may never recover from the shocks and stresses of nationalization in 1975, when many experienced planters sought employment elsewhere. Large acreages of tea were broken up and entrusted to cooperatives or were taken out of cultivation for the expansion of villages.

Another setback to the tea industry has been the exodus of skilled workers of Indian origin. In 1964 and 1974 the Indian and Sri Lanka Governments signed agreements on the future of about one million workers of Indian origin on the plantations. Sri Lanka would grant citizenship to 375,000 people and India would take back about 625,000, more than half of whom have already gone.

The present and last Sri Lanka Governments have tried to revive the industry, which remains the country's biggest source of foreign exchange, with incentives ranging from generous subsidies for replanting or new planting to special concessions for export in tea bags instead of bulk. However, efforts to improve output and quality have been largely negated by a deterioration in pruning, plucking, soil conservation and fertilizer application.

The Tea Research Institute has pin-pointed inadequate supervision and the shortage of experienced and trained labour as the main causes of poor performance, even in replanted tea acreages. With Sri Lankans taking the place of Indians many estates suffer from absenteeism, and this has also affected the maintenance of proper plucking rounds and the harvesting of leaf.

Despite efforts by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) and meetings between producing countries in recent years, no agreement has been reached on proposals to limit production and regulate exports through quotas. Sri Lanka and India are in favour of such action but the new producers in Africa, which are increasing output, are against.

Fortunately for the industry and the national exchequer, there have been boom prices recently. The average price at auctions this year has been between 30 rupees and 35 rupees per kilo. Last year's Colombo auction average was 18 rupees.

Shortages in other producing countries, the unrest in Assam, where both planters and workers have left, the gradual devaluation of the Sri Lankan rupee, and the steep increases in the costs of other beverages are seen as the main causes of the higher prices, but none of these factors is likely to prove enduring. In his Budget speech last month Mr Ronnie de Mel, Minister of Finance, said it was essential to take the fullest advantage of the prevailing high prices by increasing productivity and improving the quality of Sri Lanka's tea.

The prospects for the tea industry in the immediate future will be closely linked with oil prices. From 1975 Middle East countries filled the void left by traditional buyers and became the industry's best customers. Iraq was the biggest buyer of Sri Lanka's tea last year, purchasing 28.3 million kilos, followed by Egypt, with 23.4 million kilos.

Britain, which had been Sri Lanka's best customer, was third, with 19.1 million kilos. British purchases from Sri Lanka have fallen by around 75 per cent since 1962, when they were 80.4 million kilos.

A complete restructuring of the tea industry has been under consideration by the Government. In keeping with its economic policies, the private sector will once again be brought in to manage the state-owned plantations.

**Donovan Moldrich**
*Colombo Correspondent*

EAST AFRICA

# Quality begins to pay off

Tea is an important item in the economies of Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, and between them the East African countries are the largest source of supply for the British market. In Uganda, where tea was an important export until ten years ago, the crop is being slowly restored to its former place in the economy.

The increased popularity of East African teas in Britain is a consequence of their high and consistent quality, coupled with an increasing crop volume. Kenya, in particular, has the added advantage of producing a steady volume of tea throughout the year, with very little seasonal variation.

The large tea estates which formerly supplied all Kenya's production are now complemented by a growing volume of tea from small African farmers, each growing no more than an acre of the crop. Backed by sound advice and supervision, and with a chain of modern tea factories to process their crop, 150,000 farmers last year produced 31,000 tonnes of tea from 55,000 hectares of land. This year they will probably produce 38,000 or 39,000 tonnes.

The rest of Kenya's production, totalling 95,600 tonnes last year, and probably more than 100,000 tonnes this year, is grown on large estates operated by such well-known firms as Brooke Bond, James Finlay and George Williamson.

After Kenya, Malawi is the second-largest producer, with more than 30,000 tonnes of tea each year. Mozambique produces around 22,000 tonnes and Tanzania about 16,000 tonnes. In the early 1970s Uganda was producing over 20,000 tonnes a year. Present production is a small fraction of that, but Mitchell Cotts, a British firm, is gradually restoring the extensive tea holdings seized from them in 1972 as part of President Idi Amin's "economic war".

Last year, in fact, was a reasonable one for the East African tea producers, who saw world market prices recovering nicely from the depressed levels from the previous four years. Recent London market prices for quality teas have been well above those of a year ago.

Marketing systems vary. Kenyan tea producers, for instance, must contribute 15 per cent of their output to the local market at prices which are fixed well below world levels. This system is understandably unpopular with the growers.

The rest of Kenys's output goes mainly to the Mombasa and London tea auctions, or in private treaty sales to the European continent. Small quantities are also sold these days on the newly-established Singapore auctions, which serve the South-East Asian and Australian markets. Still more is sold offshore – auctioned while it is afloat.

The tea industry is undergoing important changes: more and more tea is being shipped from Kenya in containers, which can be moved direct from the big estates to big buyers in Britain at substantial savings in transit time and costs.

With containers, tea can be shipped in paper sacks, instead of in the traditional tea chests. This gives big cash savings, as a paper sack costs less than a third of the cost of a tea chest.

Kenya also exports a small quantity of blended tea in packets to other African markets. The advantage of this trade is that it brings in a higher net return. Tea bags are also manufactured in Kenya, mainly for the local market, and a small quantity of soluble ("instant") tea is also produced, for both the local and export markets.

Important developments are taking place in tea cultivation in Africa. Better husbandry and the selection of improved strains of tea are improving yields. Ten years ago Kenyan estates were happy to get 2,000 kilograms of tea per hectare: now they look for 2,500 kilograms. And individual African farmers, who are able to give the closest of attention to their crop, can get up to 4,000 or 5,000 kilograms per hectare.

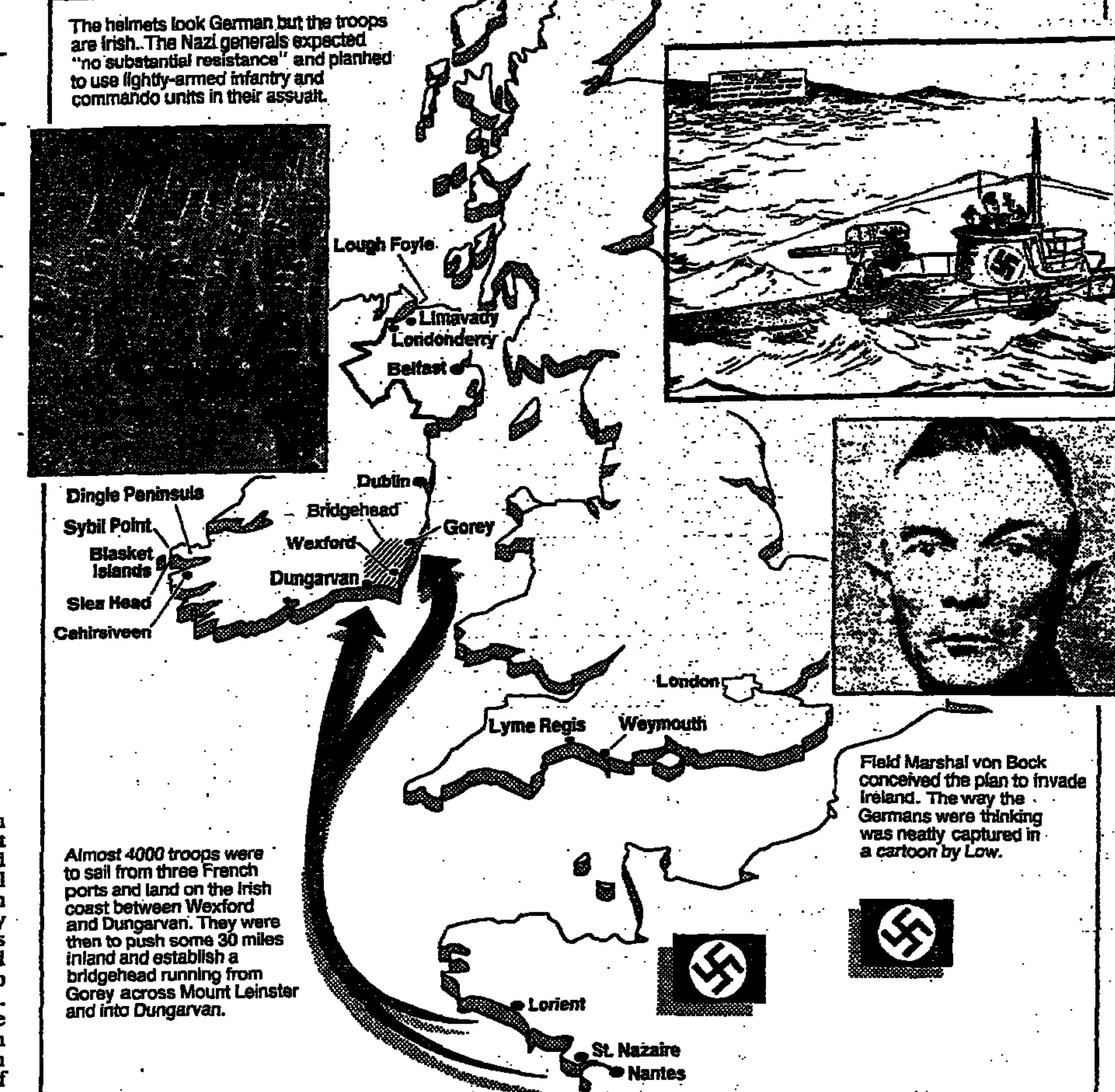
Perhaps the most outstanding development in tea production has been the use of clonal techniques to reproduce tea, rather than the traditional use of seed. Clonal tea can be more carefully selected to reproduce the best strains, and this system of propagation is being used widely today.

**Charles Harrison**
*Nairobi Correspondent*

## SPECTRUM

Tourists and brass bands helped Hitler to create detailed plans for an invasion of Ireland, described in the second extract from a new book by **Robert Fisk**

# The Nazis' Irish guidebook




The helmets look German but the troops are Irish. The Nazi generals expected "no substantial resistance" and planned to use lightly-armed infantry and commando units in their assault.

Almost 4000 troops were to sail from three French ports and land on the Irish coast between Wexford and Dungarvan. They were then to push some 30 miles inland and establish a bridgehead running from Gorey across Mount Leinster and into Dungarvan.

Field Marshal von Bock conceived the plan to invade Ireland. The way the Germans were thinking was neatly captured in a cartoon by Low.

In the summer of 1940, few people outside Ireland could have had a more detailed knowledge of the Irish border than the cartographers of the Wehrmacht's Department for War Maps and Surveys in Berlin. Their *Militargeographische Angaben über Irland (Military Georgraphical Data on Ireland)* was produced for German invasion troops and contained relief maps and diagrams of the country's military bases, railway system, electrical grids, airfields, factories, gasworks, canals, rivers, mineral deposits, population density and townlands. It was a formidable piece of work, buttressed by an impressive volume of photographs and a 78-page green-covered booklet on Eire and Northern Ireland.

Seventeen pages carried thumb-nail sketches of 233 cities, towns and villages on both sides of the Irish border and one map even outlined in black and grey shading those parts of the island that were Irish-speaking. A mass of tiny illustrations – of aeroplanes, ships, cotton reels, oil lamps and gasometers – were clustered around Belfast, generously symbolizing the Northern Ireland capital's aircraft, shipbuilding and textile industries, its refineries and power plants.

"English brutality, which led to a decline in the Irish population, has constantly fed the flames of Irish hatred", the authors of the booklet told their Wehrmacht readers. "Even before the Great War the Ulster people, English in their attitude, directed their attacks against the fanatical struggle for independence of the Catholic Irish in the Home Rule movement, which then led to the separation of Northern Ireland when the Free State was established ..."

The recipients of this brisk historical analysis were to be the men of the 4th and 7th German Army Corps under General Leonhard Kaupisch, who in August 1940 was ordered to prepare detailed plans for an amphibious operation against Ireland. The idea's originator appears to have been the newly-promoted Field Marshal Feodor von Bock, whose Army Group B, having distinguished itself in the attack on Poland the previous September, had just pushed the British and Belgian armies back to the Channel. Army Group B was now entrusted with the western flank of Operation Sealion – the invasion of Britain – and given the task of securing a beach-head between Weymouth and Lyme Regis. Kaupisch's offensive against Eire was to be an integral part of the attack on England.

The plans for the invasion of Ireland, classified "Top Secret" and "Very Urgent", were distributed in 32 copies by the German High Command on August 8, and at least one set of these instructions – still in its brown envelope bearing the wax seal of the German eagle and swastika – survived the war. It shows that the invasion of Ireland, codenamed Operation Green – *Fall Grün* – was to have been a bold and extremely hazardous affair.

From the French ports of Lorient, St Nazaire and Nantes, an initial force of 3,900 troops was to be landed on an 85-mile front along the south-east coast of Ireland between Wexford and Dungarvan. Having captured the small harbours there – an enterprise which the High Command considered easy "since no substantial resistance is expected in Ireland" – lightly armed infantry and commando units were to fight their way up to 30 miles inland. Operation Green proposed that the front line of this bridgehead would run from Gorey on the Wexford-Dublin road, across the 2,610-foot height of Mount Leinster above Borris in County Carlow, through Thomastown, County Kilkenny, to the small market town of Clonmel in County Tipperary and thence to Dungarvan.

Artillery and commando squadrons and a motorized infantry battalion were to take part in the first landings along the Irish Coast. A bridge-building battalion, three anti-aircraft companies and several "raiding patrols" – to probe Irish military defences – were also to be included in the initial assault, while reserves from the German 61st, 72nd and 290th Divisions were to take up occupation duties in the Gorey-Dungarvan bridgehead once it had been established. A limited number of horses would also be carried aboard the invasion craft.

But there was a fatalistic if not doomed quality about the invasion plans. The German naval officers who were to transport the troops from France to Ireland could not have been comforted by the instruction that "preparations for landing in England must be given priority over the Ireland (Green) operation." They were told that French vessels with French crews, as well as local fishing boats, German naval tugs and ferries could be used for training the assault troops, but that such ships were "scarce". Indeed, when the German Navy began its search for suitable vessels around the ports of north-western France, they found only two steamships – the French Versailles and the German Eule – together with three small coasters, the Mebillo, Clio and Franzine. This was a poor start for an operation that would involve up to 50,000 men.

The High Command anticipated that there would be communication difficulties between ships during the long crossing to Ireland and from ship to shore after the first invasion force had landed; they recommended the use of "lamp signals, signalling rods, megaphones, etc" while observing radio silence. Special life-saving equipment would be carried aboard the invasion craft and Kaupisch's planners were warned "to avoid taking the crews of sinking vessels onto fully-manned ships, since this would place them in danger of capsizing". Every vessel was to carry anti-aircraft weapons and constitute a self-contained fighting unit. Clearly the High Command expected the Royal Navy and the RAF to intercept its Irish invasion fleet.

German troops of the invasion force would be covered by the Luftwaffe's West of France Air Command and – so far as sea defence was possible – by warships of the German Navy from Brest. The plans for Operation Green frankly admitted the possibility of failure, in which case "landing at another point must be attempted". Withdrawal should take place "only in an extreme state of emergency".

Only three German divisions would take part in the first stages of the Irish invasion; 40 were scheduled to participate in Operation Sealion. It is possible that the German High Command never seriously intended to invade Ireland and there is evidence that they deliberately publicized Operation Green to stretch British defence preparations in advance of Sealion. Major General Walter Warlimont, Deputy Chief of the Wehrmacht High Command's operations staff, noted that on June 28 an instruction was issued "to the effect that in order to mislead the enemy 'all available information media' should spread the word that we were preparing a landing in Ireland to draw the net around England tighter and reinforce the 'siege'." But the extent of the planning and the distribution of the Green documents suggest that the Germans were contemplating a real landing in the south-east of Ireland, if only to draw off British troops in Northern Ireland who might otherwise be sent to southern England to oppose Sealion.

There can be little doubt that the Germans did eventually plan to occupy the entire British Isles, and when their newly-formed Military Economic Staff for England – *Wehrwirtschaftsstab England* – met at the beginning of September 1940, they included Dublin among the six German administrative headquarters that were to have been set up in the two islands. Kaupisch continued his preparations for the Irish invasion throughout September, and only in mid-October – when Sealion had been postponed – was he allowed to slow the pace of his exercises, continuing them only as a pretence.

In the following month, however, Hitler took a personal interest in an invasion of Ireland, prompted perhaps by an Abwehr interception of British radio traffic that suggested the British themselves were about to attack Eire. On December 3, 1940, he ordered Admiral Raeder's naval staff to investigate the chances of occupying Ireland. According to the record of that day's Führer Conference, Hitler believed that "a landing in Ireland can be attempted only if Ireland requests help. For the present our envoy [Eduard Hempel, German minister in Dublin] must ascertain whether de Valera desires support and whether he wishes to have his military equipment supplemented by captured British war material...which could be sent to him in independent ships...the occupation of Ireland might lead to the end of the war."

In fact, the Germans had already offered de Valera's government quantities of British guns captured at Dunkirk – the Irish prudently turned them down – and all Raeder's men could offer Hitler was the possibility that German blockade runners carrying weapons and ammunition might get through to Irish ports in the winter months "as long as there is still no state of war between Britain and Ireland and as long as the Irish cooperate".

> The plans show that Operation Green was to have been a bold and extremely hazardous affair

Irish neutrality was to be respected and a landing made there only at de Valera's request. But the idea of an invasion was not yet dead. An attack on the island was to be considered by the Germans on two more occasions, and throughout the rest of 1940 and the following two years German printers at the Institut Cartographique Militaire in Brussels produced thousands of copies of their maps and literature for German soldiers in Ireland. *Military Geographical Data on Ireland* presented a uniquely Teutonic view of the country with a mass of generally accurate but frequently useless facts and statistics and a characteristic interest in Irish racial stock. The Irish, it disclosed, were "a mixture of western and Nordic components ... the Irishman supports a community founded upon equality for all, but associates with this an extraordinary personal need for independence which easily leads to indiscipline and pugnacity ..."

The handbook also contained an extremely detailed description of the Ardnacrusha power station on the Shannon, together with a map and diagram that was presumably furnished by the German architects who designed the plant. The list of Irish cities and towns which the volume also included was an amalgam of population figures and industrial geography although it failed to mention important military details. Tiny villages like Ballyhaunis ("County Mayo, 1103 inhabitants") and Dalkey ("County Dublin, 4135 inhabitants, bathing and residential area on southside of Dublin Bay, station and garage") were awarded a place in the list although Castletownbere in Cork, the nearest mainland berth to the military harbour at Berehaven, was omitted.

Some of the information was absurd. The German authors disclosed, for instance, that Magherafelt in County Londonerry was "a town with a big rectangular market square in the centre from which roads go to the north, south, east and west directions", an observation that was unlikely to be of immediate use to a German tank commander under fire. Other facts were tantalising in their obscurity. In Dublin, for example, there was a "project for a munitions factory, unknown if completed yet" in which a German officer would be more interested than the whereabouts of the Guinness brewery or the Jacob's biscuit factory.

*The separate volume of photographs* that accompanied this booklet contained 120 illustrations, most of them copies of postcards or newspaper pictures. These may have given the German Army a general idea of the sort of country they were invading but would have been of little military use.

Picture 19, for instance, shows a thatched cottage in the Kerry mountains outside of which a hen, two cows, an old woman in a long skirt, a small boy and a man in a bowler hat stare suspiciously at the camera. The caption announces: "People and animals often live together in one or two-roomed huts when there is no stable." Picture 74 is even less instructive. Captioned simply "Bogland in County Roscommon", it depicts a moss-covered wall amid mud and puddles, all partially obscured by heavy rain.

None of this material was likely to commend itself to diligent members of the Wehrmacht. The photographs of Ireland's cities might have proved more useful. There is an aerial view of the centre of Belfast with the monumental façade of the City Hall dominating the surrounding rows of dark office blocks and the slums of the old Markets district. A picture of "Stadt Cork, St Patrickstrasse" probably gave a fair enough impression of daily commercial life in Eire's second city, with automobiles and petrol buses driving between pavements crowded with shoppers.

But an illustration captioned "Dublin, Stadtbild mit Liffeyfluss' would have been somewhat misleading. Apart from two electric trams negotiating the corner of O'Connell Bridge, the only vehicles to be seen are horse-drawn carriages. An elegant phaeton is approaching Bachelors Walk and the vessels moored in the fog opposite the Customs House down river are all sailing ships. The picture appears to have been taken at the end of the nineteenth century.

Of far less innocent provence, however, were the illustrations to be found in two booklets. Photographs of the Irish coastline came from Luftwaffe photo-reconnaissance units and from snapshots apparently taken before the war by German tourists with an unerringly good eye for beach-heads. Three hundred and thirty-two photographs and coastal profiles were used to illustrate maps of a 1:250,000 scale, together with details of spring tides, geological formations and possible military routes inland from the beaches.

The Irish authorities were well aware that the Germans were photographing their coastline. On December 29, 1940, a Luftwaffe plane flew low over Dublin, coming under fire from Irish anti-aircraft batteries outside the city; on another occasion a German plane that crash-landed in Eire was found to have a photographer on board.

The Luftwaffe paid particular attention to possible invasion beaches. A three-section photograph was also assembled of the lower half of Lough Foyle in Northern Ireland, a fold-out plate that covered the land and sea shore from the outskirts of Londonderry almost to Magilligan Point. The pictures show the long, flat beaches north-west of Limavady and two RAF airfields – Eglinton and Ballykelly – as well as the Belfast–Londonderry railway line. Black lines had been superimposed on the airfields to emphasize the runways.

Several other photographs in this collection were of the Kerry coast. One illustration of the Blasket Islands was from a picture postcard, with magnetic north overprinted in the foreground. Several pages contained frames of Sybil Point and Slea Head on the Dingle peninsula: at least one of these photographs was taken from the sea, perhaps from a submarine, and five from the shore-line on a small camera. Drawings and sketches of the Blaskets were also included with milage charts. These may have been the work of a German brass band which stayed in the town of Cahirsiveen on the south side of Dingle Bay in 1937: local people remember the musicians "drawing maps" as they relaxed in fields above the sea between performances.

But while German intelligence work on Ireland was detailed, thorough and only occasionally careless, no attempt was made to conduct any serious analysis into the politics of the partitioned island. The Gestapo had prepared for themselves a 100 page handbook on Britain, *Informationsheft GB*, which contained an assessment of political groups and organizations in the country. There was a brief reference in it to the Communist Party of Eire but otherwise no mention of Ireland was made.

A separate 350-page *Sonderfahndungsliste GB* comprised a list of those people in public life who lived in Britain and who were to be arrested after occupation. Churchill's Irish-born confidant Brendan Bracken – later to become British Minister of Information – was on the list and so was "Claude (sic) Cockburn, 56 Jahr alt, Korrespondent", but no other Irish name appears, not even Craigavon and his ministers in Belfast. Nor was a corresponding handbook published for the Gestapo on Eire or Northern Ireland.

If Ireland was to be occupied, it would be as a means to the invasion of Britain, an object of military but not political attention. Doubtless the Gestapo would have arrived in Dublin and Belfast once the island was in German hands, but it was important only as the back door of Britain's defences, a spring-board for the final blow against Germany's only surviving European enemy.

*Abridged from* In Time of War *by Robert Fisk, published by André Deutsch on April 25, price £25*



## The last time I saw Venice . . .

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington



Miles Kington is on holiday.

As I write this, I am sitting at a café table in Venice.

Well, no, that is not strictly true. As you *read* this, I am sitting at a café table in Venice. I am actually writing this at a desk in Notting Hill before I leave for Venice on a week's holiday, so that next week (or now, as you would call it) I don't have to sit down in Venice and write a piece.

Of course, I could simply have taken a week's holiday from *The Times*, but unfortunately I forgot to warn my editor in time for him to find a replacement. It was all so much easier when this column appeared on a page with the obituaries, where they could simply find more people who had recently died to replace me with. Apparently this page doesn't work like that. As it is, here I am writing a piece instead of being on holiday. But at least there is one advantage to this.

Since I have not gone to Venice yet, I cannot write a piece about Venice. As I sit now at my café table, I reflect that as I wrote this piece several days ago, you are spared yet another outpouring on the wonders of Venice, the shame of it sinking into a sea and the greatness of Cipriani's Hotel on the Lido. Who wants another piece about Venice?

And there is a great difficulty in writing about Venice, apart from the fact of not having been there, as I have not, and that is the difficulty of finding an opening sentence. Venice seems to bring out the opening sentence in writers. Was it not Thomas Mann, of *Death in Venice* fame, who opened that depressing guide book with the words "Streets full of water. Please advise"? Or was it perhaps Robert Benchley?

Much earlier, the great French humorist Alphonse Allais opened a dispatch from Venice with words that bring back the Victorian era with a *sharp shock*. "The most striking thing that greets one's first arrival in Venice is the complete and utter absence of the smell of horse manure." It is hard to rival that as an opening. We are used to seeing great European cities full of water these days (last week it was Cologne that was suddenly full of impromptu canals) but the *absence* of something; that is what I should aim for.

I am told by people who can't stand Venice – a secretive but strong minority – that the most striking thing about Venice today is the complete absence of Italians. That the only natives one sees are those employed to service the tourist armies, and that they all go back to the mainland at night. This may or may not be true, and as I sit here at my café table, I have probably worked out the truth or otherwise, but as I said, I am not here yet.

When I said I had never been to Venice, this was not quite true. When I was in my early teens, my father took us all on a trip to northern Italy, but all I can remember from that earlier visit was the complete absence of steam trains, of which I was inordinately fond, and the high quality of the ice creams. It isn't much to build a knowledge of Venice on, especially as I now see from the map I bought at Stanford's this morning that there is a large railway station in Venice and that if only I had known where to look I would have found any amount of steam trains.

Looking back, I *suspect that* my father knew, but didn't tell me. My passion for steam engines used to interfere with holiday plans considerably. When we went to Paris he wanted to go up the Eiffel Tower and I wanted to go to the Gare St Lazare. When we went to Edinburgh one year, I took a train out of Edinburgh to Inverkeithing and back so that I could go across the Forth Bridge twice.

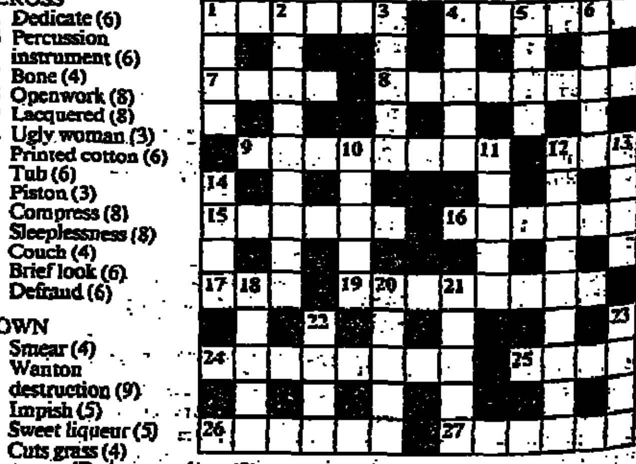
Anyway, as I sit here at the table of the buffet in Venice Station – but I am not sure if my present companion will want to spend a morning at Venice Station, even if I try to persuade her that it is worth seeing the Orient Express arrive, or that I might get a good opening line out of it. Railway station full of water. Please advise. Complete absence of smell of steam. Venice – gateway to the mainland. . . .

I am not sure I ought to write a piece about Venice at all, even when I have come back and am, after a week there, an expert on the place. I am reminded of that greatest of all openings to all travel books, *By Rocking Chair Across America*, by Alex Atkinson and Ronald Searle. It starts:

"Most travel books about America are written by people who have spent a mere few weeks there. This one is quite different. It is written by someone who has never been there in his life."

Quite so. Waiter, another Campari and soda, please.

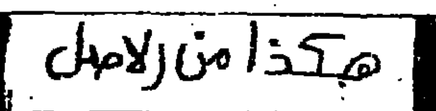
## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 42)



ACROSS
1 Dedicate (6)
4 Percussion instrument (6)
7 Bone (4)
8 Openwork (8)
9 Lacquered (8)
12 Ugly woman (3)
15 Printed cotton (6)
16 Tub (6)
17 Piston (3)
19 Compress (8)
24 Sleeplessness (8)
25 Couch (4)
26 Brief look (6)
27 Defraud (6)

DOWN
1 Smear (4)
2 Wanton destruction (9)
3 Impish (5)
4 Sweet liqueur (5)
5 Cuts grass (4)
6 Artery (5)
10 Mexican Indian (5)
11 Male duck (5)
12 Zodiacal forecast (9)
13 Chasm (4)
14 Wound mark (4)
18 Make void (5)
20 Small amount (5)
21 Small person (5)
22 Ripped (4)
23 Inevitable result (4)

SOLUTION TO No 41
ACROSS: 1 Gravel 5 Wary 8 Lycee 9 Applaud 11 Pastiche 13 Lion 15 Accordion 18 Pint 19 Pall Mall 22 Cassock 23 Wages 24 Gale 25 Tandem
DOWN: 2 Races 3 Vie 4 Leatherjacket 5 Wept 6 Realign 7 Elope 10 Dank 12 Itch 14 Dial 15 Amnesia 16 Epic 17 Flesh 20 Algae 21 Pope 23 Wan



# WEDNESDAY PAGE

## JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

# Whatever would Noël have said?

The rehearsal room is the colour of raspberry yoghourt: a great elephant-coloured curtain hangs over one wall in heavy stained folds, finally drooping sadly on to the mantelpiece. Stacked in one corner are chipped pub tables, two chaises longues upholstered in purple plush and a mass of cardboard boxes. The room is lit by six neon strips: it is indescribably dirty and the windows haven't been cleaned for a decade. There is a bright little fire which we feed with coal from a plastic washing-up bowl, and the vast space is heated by about midday.

A bit of a palaver to go to the lavatory, though: it involves keys and padlocks and a sprint through the car park, jump a puddle and don't forget to lock the door when you leave in case someone tries to steal the aging Adamant fixtures or, worse still, uses them. Bring your own paper, but the rehearsal room




does have three coffee spoons and an electric kettle. You can see through the piano, as its panels have fallen off and the pedals are missing.

Every day we strive to reconstruct the elegance and gaiety of Noël Coward and Gertrude Lawrence; as we scuffle through the dust, we smooth our imaginary evening dresses and push our hands into the pockets of phantom dinner jackets. It was ever thus: and I suspect it will be ever thus. Simon Cadell, like Coward, turns up in a suit; I wear my oldest clothes, I am ashamed to say, but that's only because I have to sit on the floor.

*I met Simon Cadell on a train one Monday two years ago. We spent four hours in a first class compartment arguing, declaring our love for each other, throwing things, hugging, then more arguing: that night we did it all again in front of an audience, and the play was Private Lives. The Friday before, a serious leg injury had felled James Villiers, who was playing Elyot: on Saturday, I went on with the gallant understudy, while London was combed for a replacement. Cadell was alerted on Sunday; by some miracle, he learned the three-act play in a day and our only chance to run the lines was during the journey north.*

*What an extraordinary evening: incandescent with terror, we blazed through the show, perfect strangers in front of a packed house, watching each other like hawks. Neither of us can remember much of what went on, but we have already started to embroider the tale: Simon, justifiably, is shrinking the scant time he had to learn it ("Quarter of an hour with the book, then 'Beginners, please'"); and so have I ("... and onto the stage came a man I'd never met before in my life ..."). But it's still a grand story.*

Much against my better judgment, I agreed to stick my nose into El Vino's to see if I could track down a colleague on a literary affair of some urgency. A man with a Bateman expression showed me hurriedly to the door because, under my beautiful dark blue wool Jean Muir coat, I was wearing trousers (for aforesaid rehearsals in scruffy pub room). I was completely in the wrong, of course, but I wish he hadn't looked so wintry as I stuttered my apologies. The same day, I received a letter addressed to Miss Lumley which professed to be a personal invitation to a dinner party. It urged me to bring my wife. What's a chap to do?

*Because my old vacuum cleaner (a reconditioned job painted milky green) had started to blow instead of suck, I went out and spent a king's ransom on a new one. The advertisement shows a girl fairly shimmering about the house in a short skirt, and with the many detachable appliances she is able to extract filth from every conceivable crevice – she even Hoovers the curtains. I unpacked the main body of the machine (rather larger than I had expected), fitted the plug and off we went. My, what power! Little unexpected grains of sand sprang up from the carpets and bobbed and jittered in anticipation of being swallowed. I noticed a height adjuster, with pictures denoting length of carpet: bald, crew-cut and waving corn. I snapped it on to medium and set off behind the sofa. The machine, however, had spotted the long-haired rug and seized it with a roar, chewing and growling until its jaws were full.*

*I disentangled it, switched it to cornfield and followed it down to the junk room. It got at the side of a pile of newspapers, nipping little pieces off and devouring them instantly, and two nice safety-pins disappeared before I could bend down to grab them. I clicked it on to bald and went into the kitchen. It has a special bald attachment on a limp oesophagus arm (probably for cleaning the bath) but it was difficult to control: I found I had to hunch right over and creep about like Quasimodo, steering it while it feasted on onion skins and rubber bands. It was only when, stooped and exhausted, I crammed it into the tiny broom cupboard that the long stiff tube, which ought to have gone 'twixt mouth and oesophagus, toppled slowly out. It ain't what you do, it's the way that you do it.*



A hitherto undreamed-of occasion for playing The Murderer Winks (I described the rules two weeks ago): on stage, during performances of long, slow-paced Shakespearean dramas. Apparently it's an old favourite with actors. Of course, discretion is *de rigueur*: the winks must not be spotted by the audience, and the deaths have to be reduced to ducking your chin on to your chest for a moment.

*Try saying "Peggy Babcock, Peggy Babcock, Peggy Babcock" out loud.*

Friday: Shirley Lowe interviews Lana Turner about how stardom upset family life



Foxed: rejected candidate Hugh Simmonds and family

**Paul Pickering** meets a female master of foxhounds who galloped in pursuit of human quarry – her local prospective Conservative candidate



Hunter: Lady Crossman of the Cambridgeshire Foxhounds

# A-hunting we will go

The head of a large hare hangs on the wall behind her ladyship. It wears the puzzled expression of a creature who is about his own business one minute and the next finds himself fastened to a board in a comfortable drawing room of a Queen Anne country house. Lady Crossman, senior joint master of the Cambridgeshire Foxhounds points out her favourite trophy, a snarling fox head by a window looking out on the family's 500 acres: "There is nothing better than a good hunt," she says with a smile.

Another sort of kill brought Lady Crossman and her husband Sir Peter into the news last week. They flushed a Conservative prospective political candidate Hugh Simmonds from cover when they heard his wife was a member of the League Against Cruel Sports and they savaged him ferociously. His adoption as a candidate, which he thought a formality, was promptly blocked, proving that pre-Tebbit Tories of the shires still have clout. One almost expected to find the bemused Mr Simmond's head on the wall by the hare.

Mr Simmonds still cannot believe what happened. "I was not merely astounded but stunned. What they wanted was an MP and his wife who would gallop to hounds. I tried to explain my view to Sir Peter and Lady Crossman for three quarters of an hour. The decision is not a reflection of the constituency, which is one third industrial."

His wife Janet added: "I don't like foxhunting, but if someone wants to do it, that is up to them. We had thought Hugh's adoption was just a formality." Instead, the unlucky Beaconsfield solicitor glimpsed his party's killer instinct.

Foxhunting for the Crossmans is their whole life, a mannered game governed by strict rules of fair play, decency and common sense. Lady Crossman was hunting almost as soon as she could walk: "I followed the hunt on a donkey at the age of three and then I had a little pony called Blackie. Yes, I was blooded. I think all children want to be blooded."

## To see a kill is proof of one's horsemanship

"Blooding" is the foxhunting ritual where the faces of children are daubed with the blood of the freshly killed fox: "My only reservation," continued Lady Crossman, "was that it was pouring with rain and the blood washed off by the time I got home to show my father."

But neither Lady Crossman nor Sir Peter could be described as intentionally cruel or insensitive. Lady Crossman has been joint master of the hunt for 23 years, and followed in the footsteps of her mother Kathleen, who hunted side saddle, and was master for 18 years. Sir Peter fitted in three years as master between being chairman of Watney Mann and of the National Union of the Conservative Party.

When the hapless Mr Simmonds tried to placate Sir Peter by saying he shot 1,000 starlings a week in his suburban orchard, he would only have inspired distaste. It was almost as absurd as telling a matador one is a dab hand with the slug pellets.

Most huntsmen are keen conservationists: "I love to see a fox, especially nibbling at the blackberries. I like watching a litter of cubs playing in the summer," said Lady Crossman. "I don't applaud on seeing one killed, but if it is killed fairly and squarely, by the rules and by the hounds, then I am pleased, partly because I am attached to the hounds. It is a paradox.

"People say we like seeing a fox torn to pieces. Very few people who go hunting actually see the kill, it's only if you are in front." To see a kill is proof of one's horsemanship.

"The only real justification is the hounds kill the fox instantly. Poison is horrible; I have seen hounds poisoned with strychnine and it's a slow agonizing death."

"We are cousins", said Lady Crossman, aged 66, who married Sir Peter, 73, just before the last war. They spent the rest of it trying to get together, hunting all the time: "I was sent to Palestine with the cavalry", said Sir Peter. "I used to ride with the Rowle Vale pack, the only one in Palestine. Then there was the Exodus foxhounds out of Baghdad. We used to hunt jackals of course." Lady Crossman was a Foreign Office cipher clerk and worked in Morocco and Beirut before eventually meeting Sir Peter in Cairo, where unfortunately there was no hunting.

Since the turn of the century women foxhunters have enjoyed equality with men: "My mother was a pioneer", said Lady Crossman who employs three full-time hunting staff. "We kill 25 brace of foxes a year", she adds proudly.

Politics is taboo: "We never ask anyone their politics." Could Tariq Ali ride with the pack if he wanted to? "One would know his views", said her ladyship darkly.

"The socialists want us to drag hunt without a fox but its far too slow. It is the uncertainty of a hunt that's important, not knowing where you are going and the speed. There are no hunts behind the Iron Curtain", which to the Crossmans is the ultimate restriction of communism. "There was a good pack of borzois used on wolves in Poland before the war", recalled Sir Peter.

## There are no hunts behind the Iron Curtain

"I don't think anyone will ever stop us hunting", said a determined Lady Crossman. An awful lot of foxes would agree with her.

## COMMENT

# Is a miss as good as a sir?

Most children do not encounter a male teacher until the final year of their junior school, and sometimes not until their secondary school. In primary education a child is usually taught by one class teacher, normally a woman, every day. This means that for probably five years – about half of most children's school life – they are subject to a woman's views, attitudes, emotions and expectations.

One may argue that to a certain extent primary pupils need to be "mothered". I would argue that men are equally capable of providing affection and understanding as well as instruction, but have never been given the opportunity to show it.

Because a junior class has only one teacher the children observe all aspects of her personality and often get to know her very well. During these important, influential years, which shape a child's personality, probably for life, boys and girls are seeing women as the decision-makers, the ones who care (the friends), the ones who show emotions.

When a child enters the more formal secondary school, where most teachers are men, the male is seen as merely an instructor. Even if a child is taught by a male teacher in his junior school, the rest of the staff are likely to be women. If the head teacher is a man, he may be seen as distant, the one who dishes out punishment.

I believe all this influences the roles people adopt when they become parents. It is the mother who mainly cares for the children, as it was her female teacher (apart from her mother) who guided, disciplined and cared for her during those impressionable years. The image of the distant male similarly transfers from one generation to the next. When the boy becomes a father he sees his wife as taking the main responsibility for child care; his is a supportive role.

Until more males are recuited into junior education, and seen to be as caring and important as women, society will continually expect women to take resposibility for bringing up children. It is no wonder that so many fathers seem to show a lack of interest in their offspring.

There are other reasons, too. Many boys today come from homes without fathers. It is helpful for such a child if he can build a strong relationship with a male teacher. Otherwise he may spend the rest of his life distrusting men. When I permanently took over a class from a female teacher a boy from a broken home managed to establish a good relationship with me, and his work improved considerably. He became much happier at home.

*There are also practical reasons.* Not all men enjoy sport, for example, and when there is only one male teacher in a school, the responsibility of boys' games falls on him whether he likes it or not.

Older junior school boys seem to need a male teacher. I've observed many woman teachers taking this age group. They don't deal with the boys' development, but appear to try to prevent it. They read them stories much too young for them. Women teachers tend to "mother" boys and perhaps this encourages them to become dependent on a woman rather than a man.

On a social level, from my experience, with more men in the staffroom there is a better atmoshere. When there are mainly women there seems to be a lot of bitchiness. (An all-male staff, of course, can be equally bad.) Surely, it is important for the children's sake that a staff can get on with each other and work with each other and work as a team. More male primary teachers would redress the balance.

**Peter Riches**

## THE TIMES COOK



**Shona Crawford Poole**

# Pork and lean

Of the several good reasons for envying the provider of food in any French household, the corner *charcuterie* is one of the best-founded. Even the meanest village has a window somewhere delectably packed with rosy products of the traditional pork kitchen. Among the patés and terrines, sausages, *crepinettes* and *boudins* there will be plain stoneware bowls of *rillettes* their meaty contents hidden under a layer of lard patterned with a fork.

Rillettes are the simplest of delicacies to make and one of the cheapest – just belly of pork cooked in its own fat until it literally falls apart. Towards the end of its long, slow cooking, the air is rich with the smell of pork, and it is almost an essence of the meat which is eventually packed into bowls or pots. Jack Spratt's wife could happily have lived on rillettes.

Jack himself would have been far happier with potted hough, an almost fat-free dish of shin of beef cooked to rags and set in its own beefy jelly. An old cottage recipe given by F Marian McNeill in her classic book *The Scots Kitchen: Its Lore And Recipes* is almost identical to the one my family has used as long as any of us can recall.

"Take the nap end of hough, about three pounds or so, make the butcher break it through, put it into a saucepan and nearly cover it with water. Put it on the fire at night, bring it almost to boiling-point, then place it on the hob and let it simmer gently all night; don't let it boil. In the morning the meat will fall from the bones. Mince the meat pretty small, and put it in the saucepan again; add a little boiling water if required, and pepper and salt to taste, and let it boil for ten minutes, *no longer*. Put it into bowls or moulds and set aside to cool. It will have a rich taste, far before the common way of cooking it."

**Rillettes of pork**

*Makes about 680g (1½lbs)*

900g (2lb) rindless belly of pork

110g (4oz) pure lard

1 sprig thyme

1 bay leaf

Quatre-epices, a mixture of ground cloves, ginger, nutmeg and white pepper

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Cut the pork into smallish cubes about 3cm (just over 1in) square and put them in a heavy based pot or casserole with the lard and three or four tablespoons of cold water. Cook the meat, covered, on a very low heat indeed for about six hours. The right heat is just below boiling point and when the meat is done, it is meltingly tender. Not all the fat will liquefy.

Drain the meat from the liquid fat and reserve the fat. When the meat is cool enough to handle, shred it finely, using your fingers or a pair of forks to break it up. Return it to the pan with 150ml (¼ pint) of the liquid fat, being careful not to include the stock. (This rich stock makes an excellent gravy base for another occasion.) Add the herbs, spices and salt to taste, seasoning the meat highly as the flavourings will fade a little when the rillettes are served cold. Cook the meat for another 15 minutes or so, stirring it from time to time to blend and distribute the flavours.

Pack the meat into sterilized pots or jars and press it down well with the back of a spoon. Cover with a layer of the fat previously strained off and leave until quite cold. When the fat has set, run another layer of fat over the top to ensure a good seal, and when that too has set, cover the jars with foil of plastic film. Store in a cool place, or the refrigator. Carefully made rillettes will keep for up to six months.

Serve rillettes like paté with toast, or better still, with well-made crusty bread.

To sterilize glazed stoneware or porcelain pots, or glass jars, you can boil or bake them. In either case the pots should be well-washed first.

To boil them set them in a large pot, immersing them completely in cold water. Bring to the boil and boil them for five minutes, then leave to cool in the water. Drain and dry on freshly boiled tea cloths.

To sterilize jars by baking, set them, open end up, on a baking sheet and place in a cold oven. Heat the oven to cool (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) and leave the jars at that heat for five minutes or until needed. Fill the jars as soon as they are taken from the oven.

Potted hough makes beefy sandwich filling, or a topping for thick, buttery toast. It is also good served in slices with baked or sautéed potatoes and a salad. The heat of the potatoes amplifies the taste of the meat.

**Potted hough**

*Makes about 680g (1½ lbs)*

900g (2lb) boneless shin of beef

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

1 tablespoon unflavoured gelatine (optional, see recipe)

If your beef is cut from the end of the leg nearest the hoof it will have plenty of gelatine rich gristle to melt into the meat during its long, slow cooking.

Put the meat, in one piece, in a heavy pot and cover it with water. Bring to simmering point, cover and leave it to cook slowly for five or six hours, or *until it is meltingly tender*. Add boiling water as necessary to keep the meat immersed. Drain the meat and set it aside to cool. Strain the stock back into the pan, skim it of fat and reduce it to about 600ml (1 pint) by fast boiling. If the reduced stock does not feel sticky on your lips, the beef has too little gelatine to set the dish well and the extra gelatine should be added now.

Chop the meat finely, against the grain, discarding any pieces of visible skin, fat or gristle. Return it to the pan and season it to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Season generously to take account of the effect of serving the meat cold. Bring the meat to the boil then pour it into one or more spotlessly clean bowls or boxes. Plastic refigerator boxes make a loaf shaped mould for easily sliced meat.

Potted hough keeps for several days in the refrigerator but does not freeze successfully because of its high gelatine content.

# It was such a little lump – the size of a pea. . . and a *petit pois* at that

## FIRST PERSON

**By Beryl Downing**

"Hello? Oh, I'm very well, thank you. I had a touch of cancer last week, but I'm fine now. How are you?" This is not a sick joke. It is actually how I feel about this bogey disease – not much more than a bout of 'flu. But then I was lucky. I found it before it was too late. It was such a little lump, really. Only the size of a pea – and a *petit pois* at that. My doctor thought it could be dispersed by injection, but the consultant said not. If there were anything nasty there, the cells could be disseminated. It had to be cut out – a little operation, nothing to worry about.

It was not until I was inescapably tucked up in St Bartholomew's Abernethy ward that the alarm bells rang. The consent form was not only for the removal of the lump, but also for "any further surgery" found to be necessary. I added "apart from a complete mastectomy" before I signed. "I don't care what you find," I said, "I want you to wake me up and tell me about it first. If I come round and find I'm lop-sided I won't be able to cope."

So it was a couple of days after the first operation that the lab reported that a small section of tissue had proved malignant and they couldn't be sure they had got it all out. A radical mastectomy was advised. It was the only proven cure, I was told, and most women were so frightened of the disease they felt relief at knowing it had been cut out for ever.

Do they? I don't believe it. I could not have borne to meet myself in the bathroom mirror every day for the rest of my life and be disgusted by my mutilation. It has nothing to do with vanity or husbands or lovers, present or potential. It is a question *of being comfortable* with oneself, of wearing one's body without thinking about it, like a well-worn anorak.

So there was much sympathetic discussion – and that is one of the characteristics of Barts that make it such an outstanding teaching hospital; everyone from consultants to junior nurses, however busy and however overtaxed, was prepared to give time to listening as well as to doing – not an attribute of every NHS hospital.

A segmental mastectomy was agreed, followed by six weeks of radiotherapy – a combination of treatment increasingly accepted to be as effective as a radical, provided the lump is in the outer segment of the breast. If the tumour is no bigger than two centimetres, 60 per cent of women suffer no recurrence, which is why early diagnosis is so vital.

The surgery was performed not only with medical skill, but with such cosmetic care that in less than a week I was assured that eventually there would be nothing more noticeable than "a slight asymmetry".

Then came the radiotherapy. I was one of the first patients in the country to be treated on the new American Varian machine which is said to improve treatment through greater reliability. Again I had the greatest possible care, with constant attention to the effects on skin, blood and bones, plus an encouraging cheerfulness from staff and fellow patients which made me feel I was an honorary member of a very informal club.

I was warned that I would feel tired, and I did, but I reckoned if my body couldn't cope it would let me know, so I went straight from my daily treatments to the office and had cause for the first time to benefit from working in a man's world. Men understand illness if they can see it. Break an arm and they will sympathize. But if a woman behaves in an irrational way because she is tired and touchy, for whatever sound medical reason, she is labelled menstrual or menopausal and treated kindly but without much intellectual respect.

It was precisely the need to disprove that attitude – to myself if to no one else – that helped me to survive. There is no time for minor skirmishes of self pity when there is a larger war to win. The worst thing anyone said to me – a friend's husband, thinking he was being sympathetic – was "Take some time off – nobody is indispensable". The best was when I told my doctor I had agreed to the segmental mastectomy. "I'm glad", she said briskly. "I had it done 12 years ago."

I am convinced that a positive, up-beat attitude such as hers helps to exorcize the disease as well as the fear by encouraging more open discussion. If other people are embarrassed by the word it is the fault of those of us who have had the disease. We should share the good experiences, not the bad. I was much more frightened by other people's dire warnings than by anything that actually happened.

Of course there are much more severe cases than mine. I shared 10 days of their lives in hospital and I shall always remember and admire the selflessness and strength of spirit which so many of them showed. It helped to convince me that, given the right medical help, the rest of the battle is won in the mind. Some have faith, some have courage, some, like me, are just bloody minded. What does it matter what you call it, as long as it works?



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Red terror

Sir Harold Wilson has been touring the Soviet Union pouring oil on waters troubled by the tit-for-tat expulsions between London and Moscow. He was not helped by his almost obsessive references to "Trots" in the Labour party. Sir Harold told Soviet leaders from Moscow to Tashkent that the greatest threat to British democracy came from followers of Trotsky "who must be turning in his grave at the thought of what is done in his name."

"Of course", he added, "you know all about Trotskyists, and as far as I am concerned you can have them back." The Russians, for whom the name of Trotsky is anathema, were aghast at the thought that the heretic Stalin had murdered poses a greater threat to capitalism than all the might of Soviet communism.

● *Sir Harold also revealed his formula for not consuming too much vodka at Soviet receptions. He begins his toasts: "I was once president of the Royal Statistical Society." If he can say it, he has another drink. If he can't, he doesn't.*

## Wormcatcher

I got to the office early yesterday, and so was the only person available to take a call from Des Wilson, chairman of Friends of the Earth and the Campaign for Leadfree Air. "You would think I would be soaking in champagne, wouldn't you, after the Government's decision to phase lead out of petrol?" he cried. "Far from it. I was in at 5.30 am, organizing the Green Rally for April 27. There's a lot to do when you're filling Central Hall, Westminster, with 3,000 people twice a day, with meetings to follow in Leeds and Bristol, businessmen's seminars, a lead conference. . . ." And still he finds time to ring the papers. I have, I thought blearily, had more encouraging starts to the day.

● *A South American airline captain addressing his passengers before take-off: "Government regulations require us to warn passengers of our safety equipment . . .".*

BARRY FANTONI



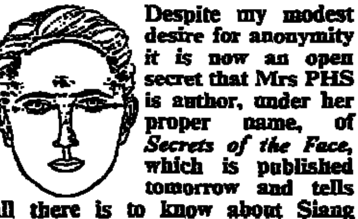

**'If he's only off his food, I suggest you give him a run with the Berkeley Hunt'.**

## True to life

Twenty-three portraits of American rock stars are to be donated to the Theatre Museum's permanent collection, although the originals were destroyed by thieves who stole them in 1979. David Oxtoby's paintings of Elvis Presley, Jerry Lee Lewis, Little Richard, Fats Domino, Bill Haley and others had been put on to colour transparencies by a fine art photographer beforehand. From the slides, five inches by four inches, the Vision Gallery was able to recreate the pictures in highest quality photographic print at their original size, up to eight feet by five feet. Before the pictures go to the Theatre Museum, it is hoped to put them on show as part of the Britain Salutes New York festival, at the Songwriters' Hall of Fame on Times Square, but a sponsor to make that possible is still being sought.

## Irish spoken here

A *PHScout* has been enjoying an Irish break in London. He started by arriving at King's Cross and finding a British Rail luggage trolley marked: "For passenger use only. Not to be removed from Euston." He is staying at the London Tara Hotel; Tara is Irish for earth, and the hotel has a very Irish flavour. The room service menu offers Tralee broth and Paddy's whiskey, and on the in-house telephone directory it says: "For emergencies dial 888." The guest asked the telephone operator to help him place a call to Senegal. The response was: "Would that be in Ireland, now?"



**Despite my modest desire for anonymity it is now an open secret that Mrs PHS is author, under her proper name, of *Secrets of the Face*, which is published tomorrow and tells all there is to know about Siang Mien, a 2,000-year-old Chinese system of reading character from the face. Several people have impertinently inquired if it does not undermine the credibility of her work that she should have married me after having full opportunity to scrutinize the PHySiognomy. Of course it does not, but I was tempted to use a similar argument myself when under domestic attack for shilly-shallying and general wetness. "It says here", I said, producing my wife's analysis of my features from the current *Good Housekeeping*, "it says here – 'can act decisively'." "Can!", shrilled the PHSpouse in dudgeon. "Can – but won't!"**

**PHS**

# Why can't a serviceman sue?

### by Jack Ashley

On Sunday, November 16, 1980, Martin Kettrick, a 23-year-old fitness enthusiast, was abseiling down rocks in the Lake District. When he was 40ft from the ground someone cut the rope from which he was suspended. His injuries were horrific.

He suffered a broken spinal chord, fractured skull and punctured lung. Now, three years later, he is a paraplegic, doubly incontinent and mainly confined to a wheelchair. In the circumstances, and in view of his lost earning capacity, he naturally thought of exercising the usual right of suing for negligence. But Martin Kettrick is denied that right because, when he broke his back on a training exercise, he was a British serviceman. As a corporal in the Royal Marines he, like all other servicemen, had signed away his rights on enlistment.

This was to have a profound effect on his financial future. Had he been able to prove in court that a non-commissioned officer had been negligent, in cutting the rope before checking his safety, he would probably have been awarded compensation of up to £300,000. Instead, in addition to the equivalent of an industrial injuries payment, and a gratuity of £3,553, he was dispatched with an invaliding payment of some £47 a week.

The reason was that Section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, prevents a serviceman from suing the Crown or another serviceman for negligence.

This is an acceptable doctrine for servicemen in battle. When they sign on they incur and accept risks of serious injury or death in action. But it is a monstrous deprivation of rights for servicemen engaged in day-to-day activities in normal times. The Act fails to make the obvious distinction between the position of servicemen on the rare occasions they are in action and when they are not.

Section 10 of the Act is vigorously, but unconvincingly, supported by the Ministry of Defence. It claims that there is no reasonable and easily definable dividing line between military action and other activities. Any serviceman could soon put them right about that.

Ministers argue that if a serviceman was allowed to sue for negligence it would endanger discipline. But discipline has little or nothing to do with legal redress. The Ministry of Defence have acknowledged that all serious injuries and accidental deaths are formally investigated and that disciplinary action can, and does, follow.

**'When they sign on they accept risks of serious injury or death in action. *But it is a monstrous deprivation of* rights in normal times'**

There is no reason to believe that discipline would be affected if an injured serviceman had the right to sue for negligence. But to buttress the discipline argument, ministers claim that conferring such legal rights would create anomalies, blithely disregarding the basic anomaly that servicemen are denied a right given to other comparable public servants. If police or firemen are injured, they get the same invaliding pension as servicemen, but in addition they can sue for negligence.

As a last resort, ministers point out that servicemen may not be able to *prove* negligence. Maybe not. But perhaps some of them can, and that should be for the courts to decide. To justify Section 10, the Ministry of Defence would have to prove that there was no negligence in the Forces, and since this is patently absurd, they should allow the courts to decide when it occurs.

In Martin Kettrick's case, a senior NCO was severely reprimanded for his part in the accident. While that is not conclusive proof of negligence, it is important evidence which ought to be asserted by a court.

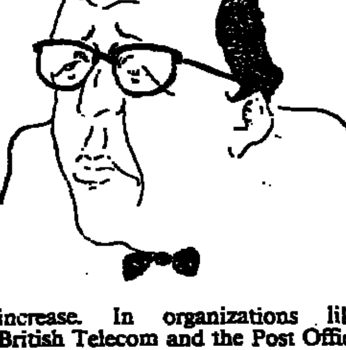
Section 10 was enacted in 1947, just after a devastating world war, and it is perhaps understandable that individual rights were not accorded the highest priority. Today, despite commitments such as Northern Ireland, or involvements such as the Falklands, our servicemen protect us as a deterrent force rather than an active one. In these circumstances, Section 10 is an unjust and unnecessary part of the Crown Proceedings Act. By supporting it the Ministry of Defence is acting against the interests of individual servicemen. For no real gain, except administrative convenience, it is creating resentment among disabled ex-servicemen.

Ministers should seek forthwith the restoration of the legal right to sue for negligence, except during military action. If they are unable to bring themselves to act in this reasonable way, they should at least establish the principle of generous discretionary payments to servicemen whose lives have been shattered by the negligence of others.

*The author is Labour MP for Stoke, South.*

**Bernard Levin:** the way we live now

# Pass the broken phone, I want to pray



I see that British Telecom is about to offer the public the consolations of religion in the form of a Dial-a-Prayer service. Oh, *good*; I shall be first in the queue for it, and my prayer will be that British Telecom should let me have a copy of the L-R London Directory, for which I have been asking regularly and frequently for more than five months, and that they should send somebody to replace my broken telephone, which I have now been asking them to do, at even more frequent intervals, for three months.

Other, more gullible, folk believed that when the telephone and postal services were separated, one or the other, or even both, would become, if not efficient (too much to hope for), at any rate less implacably indifferent to the wishes of the paying public. Not I, though; whatever else I am suffering from at their hands, it is not disappointment, for no man can be disappointed not to get what he never expected. A Dial-a-Prayer service British Telecom can provide; special phones in the form of Mickey Mouse are readily available; I dare say that you can ring up for fairy-tales in Urdu if you know the right *number; but one thing we shall not* get from them is the smallest trace, on the part of the people who run the thing, of a willingness to do the work they are paid for, and for which they fleece their customers.

There is a crucial qualification in that paragraph; it is *the people who run the thing* who can't be bothered to work for their wages. Whenever a telephone engineer manages to extract the news that his skills are needed by a subscriber, it is my experience that he provides them, cheerfully and expeditiously, just as the destruction of the postal service has been achieved elsewhere than at doorstep level; who ever met an unpleasant or incompetent postman?

My telephone problem, incidentally, is hardly the most intractable ever heard of; the damaged instrument is the plug-in type, so *all* they need to do is to bring a new handset and plug it in. But for those "in charge" of British Telecom, there is no distinction between great problems and small, for their response to news of a need on the part of the customers is identical whatever the nature of the need: amusement, tinged with genuine outrage, at our presumption. This, of course, is the attitude they clearly took with them (leaving plenty behind) when they left the Post Office; that noisome institution has always believed that a customer is an impudent nuisance, and the sooner all the nuisances can be got rid of the quicker the Post Office can go back to sleep.

Do not comfort yourself with the thought that these attitudes are the exclusive province of the public sector, or if you do, allow me to introduce my laundry, hight Brook Green, of west London. On January 10 they lost the belt of a rather pretty cotton bathrobe in purple check thus rendering it useless at a stroke, for it has no buttons or other fastening. My letter of gentle remonstrance was first denied ("We're trying to trace it") and when admitted, ignored. It is true that at some time in the history of the matter they telephoned to say that they had made me up a belt "to match", in white towelling, but when I reminded them that the bathrobe was neither towelling nor white, they apologized most charmingly and thereupon entirely lost interest in the subject; at any rate I have never heard another word, and my letter remains unanswered. And I am still owed a rather pretty cotton bathrobe in purple check.

**'I find myself writing notes of thanks to accompany my payment of the bill – merely because I have got what I paid for'**

I have noticed, and I have noticed my friends and acquaintances noticing, that when an individual, organization or firm with whom we have dealings of a purely commercial character carries out our instructions, or meets our expressed wishes, correctly and quickly, it is matter for delight, praise and discussion; we ring each other up (those of us with telephones that are not broken, that is) to announce the amazing news that Messrs. Shortback and Sydes have managed to deliver the fish-fingers at their very first attempt, or that we have heard of a firm of solicitors who not only understand their clients' legal problems but frequently solve them. Indeed, it goes further; I find myself – and in this, too, I am not by any means unique – writing notes of thanks and congratulations to accompany my payment of the bill, merely because I have got what I wanted, ordered and paid for.

*Paid for*; I am not asking anything of British Telecom that is not in my contract with them. I have paid them good money for, among other things, a telephone-directory, and I am being swindled out of more money in the form of the telephone calls I am making to try to get them to honour the contract. As for the broken instrument, I am not so foolish as to believe that they will repair or replace it free, nor do I propose to insist that they should. But I believe that I am justified in requiring that they should repair or *replace it, and should stop ignoring* my requests that they do so. And, *mutatis mutandis*, I am not so foolish as to think that a laundry will never lose its customers' garments, but nor am I so feeble as to find acceptable the behaviour I have described.

The clue lies in the attitude I have described; the widespread feeling of surprise and pleasure when somebody does what he or she is paid to do. The decline of efficiency is widespread and very marked, and is not to be confused with nostalgia; whether summers used to be warmer or caviar oilier depends only on truly subjective judgments, but although it is difficult to measure *efficiency it is not quite impossible*, and I have no doubt at all that it has materially diminished.

Why? I must brace myself, in giving a tentative answer, for barrow-loads of accusations that I wish to send small children up chimneys (first inducing rickets in them) and revive the practice of flogging miscreants at the cart-tail before having them transported to Australia. All the same, I believe that the almost complete elimination of any penalty for inefficiency has materially contributed to its increase. In organizations like British Telecom and the Post Office *it must now be virtually unthinkable* for anyone to be rebuked, let alone demoted, for failing without excuse to carry out an allotted task, and elsewhere, to lesser but still very significant extent, the same picture can be seen.

No sane person, surely, can do anything but deplore the apparently immutable truth about human nature which decrees that human beings need disincentives for failure as well as incentives for success. But since it *is* apparently immutable, it can do nobody any good to behave as though it is not only mutable, but already muted.

A year or two or three ago, I had a run-in with the folk who run Heathrow. *(Mr Compositor, if you wish to insert an "i" in "run", please feel free.)* My complaint was that I had filled in no fewer than four of the cards they provide at the airport for comments, complaints, queries and suggestions from the passengers, all four asking the same question, but that I had never received any reply at all, though I had put my name and address, as requested, on the card. I therefore deduced that the cards were simply thrown away when collected, and having deduced it, said it.

The charge was denied with heat – nay, with fervour. Shock, horror and amazement were expressed at the very idea. Their one desire, they insisted, was to attend with *all* possible dispatch to their customers' wishes. The cards, they insisted, were treated as though each one was a Rembrandt drawing. The staff were instructed to wear clean white gloves before handling them. It was a tragedy of an inexpressibly sad nature that all four of mine had unaccountably been lost.

I was much impressed by all this concern. But I noticed that nowhere in the defence and explanation was any interest expressed in just what I had put on the cards, and from that day to this they have never troubled to inquire what it was that had been bothering me. I rest my case.



George Brock puts the Alliance electoral carve-up in perspective

# How the SDP may have won the golds

When the fractious negotiations between the Social Democrats and the Liberals formally concluded the Alliance constituency allocation last year, common wisdom held that the Liberals had won the lion's share. But had they? In an analysis to be published on Friday, two political scientists challenge that wisdom.

John Curtice of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Michael Steed of Manchester University think that the SDP is better placed to win a higher proportion of seats than was *originally* thought. They analysed the allocated seats not only against the Liberal results in 1979 – and the Liberals were granted the great *majority of seats in which they had* been closest to victory, the so-called "golden" seats – but also against the major party votes in the 1979 *general election*.

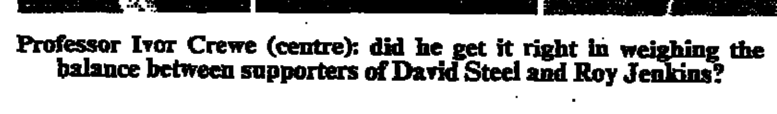
The comparison revealed that the SDP was allocated a disproportionate number of constituencies in which the major party holding the seat had a relatively small share of the vote. Of 87 Labour seats where the winning *vote* came to less than half the votes cast, the SDP will contest 61 and the Liberals 26. The SDP has been allocated two-thirds of the seats in which the Conservative lead over Labour was narrowest in 1979.

If the balance between the major parties remains level in these marginals, the proportion of the vote necessary to win will be lower *than in seats where an Alliance* candidate is starting from second place in what is effectively a two-party fight. Curtice and Steed cite Roy Jenkins's victory at Hillhead with 33.4 per cent of the vote in a three-and-a-half party contest, and *contrast it with John Pardoe's defeat* in north Cornwall in 1979 with 44 per cent of the vote.









**Professor Ivor Crewe (centre): did he get it right in weighing the balance between supporters of David Steel and Roy Jenkins?**

*They suggest that local Liberal* negotiators may have been dazzled by the superficial attractions of seats where the Liberal vote was above *the national* average last time but overlooked the fact that it may not be easy to push up further. In doing *so, they may have allowed the SDP a* larger share of seats which may in the end be better prospects.

The SDP negotiators were working with the help of an analysis written by Professor Ivor Crewe of Essex University of opinion polls in *1981 covering 40,000* voters. The results provided the most detailed picture then available of the social geography of Alliance support. Matched against the final seat allocation, it shows that the Liberals had indeed walked off with the best slice of constituencies with a high previous Liberal vote. But the SDP had the larger slice of seats in which Crewe's figures suggested there was an above average chance of *an* improvement on past Liberal performance.

Curtice and Steed also suggest that when the results come through, the allocation may not turn out to have been all that important in determining the balance of power in a future Alliance parliamentary party. They say that the geographical spread of the Alliance vote and the relative strengths of the major parties will have more influence on the numbers than the negotiations.

Their calculations suggest that the larger the national Conservative lead over Labour, the fewer seats the Alliance will win if their overall vote is anywhere within the expected range. They conclude: "The more the Alliance vote is simply the Liberal vote at a higher level, the more likely is a Liberal lead in seats. The closer the Alliance's vote comes to the sort of pattern shown in the 1981 opinion polls, the more likely *it is that the SDP's* disproportionate share of certain types of constituency will guarantee it parity."

*Turning dreams into reality: the division of constituencies between the Liberals and Social Democrats, by John Curtice and Michael Steed, is published in* Parliamentary Affairs

**Teddy Taylor**

# Pastures new for the rates man

*The story of agricultural* derating is a very strange one. It is clear that no government of any party would choose to reverse the arrangement whereby agriculture alone among British industries makes no contribution whatsoever to the costs of local government, but what is not so clear is why the rest of industry and commerce is unwilling to use the agricultural exemption as a means of *pressing government to reform the* rating system, which is undoubtedly harsh and inequitable and is driving many firms towards bankruptcy.

Agricultural derating was introduced in 1929 as a modest gesture to alleviate appalling agricultural depression at a time when no other means of support was available. Rates at that time were a modest burden, but since then rates have soared and the structure of agriculture has been revolutionized.

But far from reducing the concession, Parliament in 1971 extended the definition of agricultural buildings so that the concession now also applies to what are loosely referred to as factory farm *operations (like chicken battery* systems) as well as to buildings used by farm syndicates and cooperatives. Soon after that, case law *extended the exemption to* fish farming as well.

The cash involved in the concession is now very substantial *indeed. The official estimate is that* rateable values of around £200m are involved and that the cash loss to local authorities is in the region of £250m.

The continuance of the anomaly is puzzling in view of the repeated calls for change. The Layfield Royal Commission of 1976, for example, stated that there was "no good reason" why agricultural derating should continue. Even the recent all-party select committee, which was primarily concerned with domestic rates, went out of its way to call for further study.

Some of the reasons advanced by governments for retaining the status quo have been illogical to say the least. The last Labour government argued that to rate agriculture would involve substantial time and expense in deploying valuation officers. A strange argument indeed, when we consider that there is no shortage of resources in employing armies of valuation officers to chase *round private dwellings to add sums* of between £5 and £20 to valuations to take account of minor improvements or modifications.

So agricultural derating is as secure as the monarchy. Yet the rest of British industry has been reluctant to use the agricultural anomaly as an argument against its own intolerable rates burden. Industry and commerce have to bear more than a half of the entire rating burden without having any say over the amount raised or any control over the way the money is spent.

Few can deny that rates act against the principle of regional development because there are numerous examples of high rates being levied in areas suffering from above-average unemployment. Nor do rates for industry have any regard *to ability to pay – there is no rebate* system for industry and commerce.

But the agricultural exemption opens up a whole new field of argument. Our main industries are protected from foreign competition by very modest import duties ranging from nil to about 10 per cent. But agriculture enjoys massive tariff protection: CAP guaranteed prices, on average, are about twice the world level. In the case of sugar, the current import levy is about 200 per cent.

Most industries have to fight with tenacity for a market for their products at home and abroad and there is no guaranteed level of sales. But in the case of agriculture (with the exception of quota limitations on commodities like sugar) there is a firm and costly guarantee that all items produced will be purchased through intervention. If the products cannot then be sold, they are disposed of at knockdown prices in the Third World or in the Soviet *Union – the current daily* cost of such subsidies for the EEC as a whole is £7m per day. In the case of perishable products in horticulture, the central purchasers destroy the products if there is not a market for them.

Industry enjoys only a limited amount of government investment or other aid, and much of this is concentrated in development or special development areas. By comparison, there is a wide range of special aids for agriculture throughout the nation.

So why should industry and commerce not enjoy the same rating privileges as agriculture?

The simple way to achieve this *would* be for the share of rates contributed by industry and commerce to be raised through national taxation. It would mean, of course, higher national tax levels, but at least the cash would be raised in a fairer way.

The injustices of rating have carried on for too long. They are crippling a major slice of industry and commerce. And it seems at least reasonable that our factories and shops should be offered the same privileges as have been enjoyed by agriculture, one of Britain's most protected and prosperous industries.

*The author is Conservative MP for Southend, East.*

**James Curran**

# Putting BL and Britain back on the road

The dispute at British Leyland's Cowley plant reveals a tough, old fashioned management at work. It was triggered by the gung-ho *decision to withdraw the* "washing time" Cowley workers have had for 40 years without offer of financial compensation. This was the culmination of a series of authoritarian measures in which "wets" were weeded out from management and a leading shop steward sacked, ostensibly for co-authoring a pamphlet that argued against management plans. Since 1980, shop-floor participation in decision-making at BL has been pared down to an insulting and provocative minimum.

The angry response of Cowley *workers to the management's ultimatum* on washing time reflects the accumulation of pent-up anger and frustration that has turned even the *exceedingly moderate* and conciliatory local union leader, David Buckle, into an angry militant. It also reflects the sharp increase in demand for BL's cars which, if *sustained*, is likely to encourage BL's workforce to try to turn the tables on management from a position of greater bargaining strength.

This Indian wrestling style of industrial relations is undermining the British economy. A succession of comparative studies – the latest being that of Dr. Sig Prais – shows that output per worker in manufacturing industry in Britain is between 20 per cent and 50 per cent below that in France and West Germany, and even lower by comparison with the United States.

This is not simply the consequence of backward technology, and the historically low level of investment in British industry. Output per worker with comparable plant and equipment is generally lower in Britain than in other developed industrial economies. A major cause of Britain's poor performance is, therefore, the way in which work is organized and performed.

The government's response to this problem has been to assist managements to impose decisions on their employees by undermining in a variety of ways the *position of* trade unions. The evidence suggests that this strategy has not succeeded in increasing efficiency relative to our trading rivals. *According* to government statistics, output per person hour in manufacturing industry has increased by only 5.9 per cent since *this* government was elected, compared with 9.7 per cent during the corresponding period of time that preceded it. While the disappointing performance under this government is partly attributable to the cyclical movement in output, there is no *empirical justification* for believing that there has been any kind of breakthrough in productivity.

Since previous administrations have also not been very successful in promoting greater industrial efficiency, it is worth considering a new approach. The need for fresh thinking is underlined by the wealth *of academic evidence, thoughtfully* reviewed by Geoffrey Hodgson in the *Cambridge Journal of Economics* (1982) which shows that workforce participation in decision-making generally increases productivity.

The new social contract unveiled last month by the TUC and the Labour Party in its joint manifesto, *Partners in Rebuilding Britain*, was examined by the media largely in terms of what it said about an incomes policy. This explains why the most interesting thing about it – *the fact that it represents an historic* shift away from state socialism to decentralized economic democracy – was largely overlooked. Whereas previous Labour governments have seen economic planning largely as a centralized state activity, Labour's new programme would give ordinary people a say at every level of decision-making in the economy.

In the first place, it would give workers guaranteed access to company information usually denied them, the right to be consulted on key decisions and the right to be represented through trade unions at all levels of the management hierarchy, including a 50 per cent representation on the board of directors of large companies. This proposed revolution in industrial relations would be a gradual one in that it would be based on existing union and *management structures* and would be developed at the pace desired by the workforce of different companies.

*This* workers' charter at company level is part of a wider power-sharing plan in which a new ministry and a national planning council (a beefed-up Neddy) would be responsible for coordinating development plans for major companies, industries and the economy as a whole between government, management and unions. In this way workers and management representatives from the grass roots upwards would be involved in taking major strategic decisions over output, incomes, investment, prices and profits in a process of negotiation that expanded the normal agenda of collective bargaining.

These new proposals have been *attacked by some right-wing* Labour MPs who are committed to old-style state planning, and by some left-wing unionists who fear they lead to *the incorporation of militants into* the capitalist process and introduce a conventional income policy through the back door. But the new proposals enjoy none the less widespread support among both the left and the right in the Labour movement.

Those who reject this programme on the grounds that it would give the unions more power are, merely giving vent to the visceral antagonisms that now shape the disastrous industrial relations at BL.

*The author is Editor of New Socialist.*

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# THE WAGES OF FUDGE

The heavyweights of the trade union movement have been doing some arm-twisting to good effect at the Scottish TUC conference. It is now generally accepted that the conference will vote against the idea of wage restraint under this or any other government. But nothing will be done at Rothesay to cast a shadow over the proposal for a National Economic Assessment that was put forward in the policy statement, *Partners in Rebuilding Britain*, published last month by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee.

The arm-twisting was necessary because the Scottish TUC is traditionally a left-wing stronghold and the statement has been seen as providing the embryo of an incomes policy, which is anathema to the left. Without a little pressure from the top there would in all probability have been some dispute over the statement at Rothesay. The British trade union leaders, however, believe that it is critical to preserve the credibility of the assessment proposal in the run-up to an election. So the difficulties north of the border this week have a wider significance for the Labour movement.

How far it is right to interpret the document as the first step to another incomes policy is debatable. It certainly provides a basis upon which an incomes policy could subsequently be constructed, but it does not itself provide for such a policy. It could just as easily be regarded as an innocuous form of words designed to create the illusion that there would not be a wage explosion under a Labour government.

The document proposes that there should be a regular National Economic Assessment, drawn up by representatives of the government and both sides of industry, which would produce "an agreed statement on the framework within which decisions will be made on investment, prices, employment and pay". It goes on to say that "this will mean that bargaining can take place in an atmosphere of wider recognition of what is needed for national economic success".

It might be that in such an atmosphere there would be agreement on the need for national guidelines or norms on pay: but then there might not. Nothing that Mr Foot said when launching the document suggested that there would be. It might be that in such an atmosphere of collective responsibility there would be a general recognition of the need for a somewhat less precise form of pay restraint. That would certainly be the hope of the Labour ministers: but it would be no more than a hope. Whether it was realized would depend upon the attitude of trade union leaders at the time and their ability to carry their own members with them in any degree of restraint that they thought desirable.

Under a Labour government a deliberate policy of wage restraint would be more necessary than it is now because some of the other disciplines would be removed. The principal reason why the unions have come to accept a much lower level of pay increases has been fear of unemployment. Whoever is in office over the next few years, unemployment is likely to remain disturbingly high. But whereas the present Government has pursued tight fiscal and monetary policies, a Labour administration would indulge in massive reflation.

This would be inflationary, even if wages were kept under control. Yet such official liberality might well seem a positive invitation to a wage explosion. In such circumstances, Labour ministers would no doubt soon be calling for restraint, but these would be conditions in which it would be harder for union leaders, whatever their own personal assessments, to persuade their members to respond. So while the left may reasonably fear that Labour economic strategy would lead to renewed calls for an incomes policy, the rest of us would have more reason to be afraid of the return of inflation.

# WHO WILL POUND THE LONGEST?

Many criticisms have been made of Senator Barry Goldwater in the past, but few people would have thought him the man to be intimidated by terrorism. He himself cannot clearly have thought out the implications of what he was saying when he reacted to the news of the carnage in the American embassy in Beirut by saying, "it's high time we bring our marines back... If there's one more marine killed I don't know what we would do next."

One cannot be sure yet who is responsible for the attack on the embassy. The trails of violence in Lebanon are so thickly crisscrossed that one probably never will be – which of course is precisely why Lebanon is such a popular place for those who seek to make political points with violence but without acknowledging their handiwork. In this case the most likely suspect is an Iranian or pro-Iranian group, presumably acting with a degree of Syrian connivance.

But there cannot be much doubt that the object of the outrage was to produce just such a reaction as Senator Goldwater's, and fortunately most American leaders have been wise enough to see this. Senator Howard Baker voiced a widespread view when he said, despite his original misgivings about sending US forces to Lebanon, that a decision to pull them out now would "send an unfortunate signal to terrorists". Indeed, to speak as Senator Goldwater has is virtually to invite further attacks on the multinational force. To withdraw the force now would imply a lamentable lack of resolve on the part of the United States.

That would have dangerous implications throughout the world, and especially in the Middle East itself. American prestige there is already low, after the failure of the Reagan peace plan. That perhaps can be shrugged off, to the extent that it was only a proposal and the Americans can always blame the intransigence of those who have rejected it. But in Lebanon the American commitment goes further. The Reagan administration has set itself the definite goal of obtaining the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the restoration of full authority and sovereignty to the Lebanese state.

The multinational force is there as an earnest of that commitment, to help raise the Lebanese security forces to the level required and to maintain security for civilians in the area of Lebanon from which foreign forces withdraw. Because it has this clearly defined mission, and above all because it is there by invitation of the Lebanese government, the multinational force is not itself a "foreign" force in this sense.

"Foreign forces" means those which, whatever their original pretext for being in Lebanon, have now clearly outstayed their welcome: Palestinian forces, Syrian forces and Israeli forces in particular. Iranian forces now deserve mention as well, although they are not there in sufficient strength to mount an independent challenge to Lebanese authority. They are there by courtesy of the Syrians – and, since last August, the same could be said of the Palestinian forces. Syria and Israel are the effective occupying powers. If the multinational force leaves before they do it will not have fulfilled its mandate.

America reacted very properly to the attack on her embassy by attending yesterday's session of the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal talks at Khalde. Of course there must be a reaction on the technical security level as well. But the only appropriate political reaction is to maintain, and if possible increase, the pressure for a withdrawal of foreign forces.

# THE IMBALANCE IN BASKET THREE

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) resumed yesterday at a time when the "free flow of people and information" promised under its principles is far less in evidence than the compulsory flow of expelled spies, diplomats, journalists and tourists. The Soviet delegation has not surprisingly intimated that it regards as an "acceptable basis for negotiation" the compromise agreement presented before the recess by the ten neutral and non-aligned nations, a proposal criticized by the West as inadequate on human rights. Basket Three covering cooperation in humanitarian fields was included in the CSCE Final Act signed at the Helsinki summit in 1975 only after strong Soviet opposition, and its principles have continued to be violated in both letter and spirit by the Warsaw Pact regimes.

The expulsion from Leningrad of the British tourist Edward Chick, accused of spreading literature hostile to the Soviet system, was not related to the recent series of expulsions by both East and West, but to a determined KGB campaign to suppress dissidents associated with the courageous effort to form a free trade union movement in the Soviet Union. The information on low living standards, poor working conditions and political protest by workers, which has reached the West through the movement's clandestine bulletin, is a major KGB target for suppression. Tight border controls and the jamming of Western broadcasts to the USSR are aimed at preventing the further dissemination of such information to the Soviet population, not yet widely "infected" by the Polish desease.

That martial law has failed to effect a cure acceptable to Moscow is evident not only in the police harassment of Lech Walesa. The Polish authorities fear that May 1st will be the occasion for genuine worker demonstrations in support of Solidarity rather than state controlled processions, and the massive police presence in the streets and squares of Poland is intended as a strong warning to Solidarity organizers. The Polish media have again been gagged, and honest journalists have been dismissed or have themselves resigned.

Last week security police in Warsaw arrested four more people involved in clandestine Radio Solidarity broadcasts, and secret printing shops were discovered in several cities. Radio Solidarity went on the air a year ago this month with brief broadcasts on current events and reports on the persecution of free trade union organizers and sympathizers. Several arrested broadcasters have already been sentenced to prison terms of four years or more for broadcasting information "that might have fostered social anxiety and public unrest"; few good journalists would remain at liberty were such an attitude to become widespread among governments.

There has been little real "tit-for-tat" in the recent cycle of East-West expulsions. France and Britain expelled Soviet agents posing as diplomats and journalists; the USSR has expelled an air attache and a journalist doing no more than pursuing their normal duties. Of course, a perceptive journalist such as Mr Anthony Robinson of the *Financial Times* sending sound information and analysis on the realities of life in the USSR is always at risk of expulsion for what the authorities term "impermissible activities".

The subsequent removal from Britain of a Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy who was not accused of spying was retaliation of a sort. But a firm response is the only sure way of making the Soviet leaders understand that they have gone too far in promoting the free flow of British secrets. The Soviet withdrawal of a visa to visit the USSR this week from Lord Bethell, the Conservative MEP well known for his condemnation of the Soviet record on human rights, is a different matter. Here too the emphasis is on suppressing human contacts between East and West Europe. Meanwhile, in the USSR dozens of members of the Helsinki monitoring groups are serving long prison sentences for publicizing violations of the CSCE by their government. There is still much to be discussed at Madrid.

## County ups and downs

*From Mr Conrad Free*

Sir, I read with interest the article by your cricket correspondent (April 12) and would like to add not only my support for four-day championship matches, but an extra dimension to the debate.

Many championship matches are rendered meaningless due to the fact that only a limited number of counties are ever in contention for the championship.

Very simply, I would admit one more county to the championship and divide it into two divisions, each of nine teams. Each team would play the other teams in its division on a home and away basis, with two sides being promoted and relegated each season.

Each county would thus play 16 four-day county games under this system which would, in my opinion, have the twofold advantage of allowing more competitive matches and at the same time ensure batting skills were developed with the added time available.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD FREE,
Woodville,
Lea,
Malmesbury,
Wiltshire.
April 12.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## BL lessons still to be learned

*From Mr G. H. B. Cattell*

Sir, It is almost 10 years (June 13, 1973) since you published my letter on production-line monotony in the car industry. Judging by the present outbreaks of unrest in the motor industry we have still much to learn about the art of managing people employed on work which most of us would find not merely monotonous but intolerable, without personal commitment to the objectives and participation in the rewards of achievement.

The management of BL must be right in striving for the elimination of working practices which raise unit labour costs above those of their competitors. Management objectives and strategy cannot be questioned if profit is the purpose, as it must be. It is surely management tactics which have led to the present impasse.

Sir Michael Edwardes has come and gone, after considerable achievement but without leaving much evidence of that style of management which can achieve the desired results, whatever the social and economic conditions. That is a management approach which rests ultimately on the consent of the managed, not on the consent or approval of the trade union officials.

The principal function of a trade union is to offer its members protection against exploitation by employers. Trade union officials are dependent on a substantial membership. The appeal of union membership is greatest where employees fear exploitation, or where they do not feel identified with the purpose of the enterprise and involved in its aims and progress.

The present confrontation is between management and unions. The solution is to be found in cooperation between management and other employees; in today's jargon, through employee participation and involvement.

The principal shareholder in BL is now the state. The taxpayer therefore has the right to ask whether his investment is in the hands of managers sensitive enough and skilful enough to obtain an acceptable return on that investment. The massive loss of production in the last few weeks must put that in question. It will now take many months of working shifts, without the three minutes washing-up time allowance, to restore output to the level it would have reached without this dispute.

The key to employee participation and involvement is employee interest. If Britain is to have a competitive car industry the competing firms must have shareholders and managers able to interest employees in the company's performance against foreign competitors. Consent to change in working practices is much more likely from people involved in the purpose of the enterprise, and people who know they will participate in its success.

Neither confrontation nor cooperation between management and trade union officials will secure the future of BL. Whatever the outcome of the dialogue between senior management and trade union representatives, the issue will turn on whether or not the majority of the people in BL believe that the success of their company will bring reward for them. It must surely be time to involve managers and managed as shareholders.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. B. CATTELL,
Little Cheveney,
Yalding,
Kent.
April 18.

## Venereal disease

*From Dr John Seale*

Sir, Is there a new VD epidemic? London Weekend Television (April 8) said it is almost out of control in London, where nearly half the 500,000 new cases per year in England are treated.

According to the Chief Medical Officer of the DHSS in his annual report, *On the State of the Public Health*, "the number of new attendances at the (VD) clinics has been increasing since the early 1950s and in 1980 there were for the first time more than 500,000 new cases" (pp50 and 52).

The tables in the annual report (p53) show that the number of new cases was 458,979 and not in excess of "half a million" as the Chief Medical Officer wrote in the text (p3). Furthermore, the DHSS has taken a "new attendance" to be synonymous with a "new case". A case, however, is not a person. If a person attends the clinic on one occasion only with thrush, a wart and a crab louse the DHSS classifies this as three new cases and also, surprisingly, as three new attendances.

The resulting double-counting in individual clinics averages 30 per cent (*British Journal of Venereal Disease*, 1981, 57,285). The 459,000 new cases represented 353,000 new persons attending clinics; 107,123 were cases of a sexually transmitted disease called "other conditions not requiring treatment in a centre", which is "bureaucratese" for no sexually transmitted disease.

These new cases were physically healthy but often terrified people visiting the clinic for reassurance or as contacts of other patients.

Ten thousand and forty three cases had genital herpes, a virus infection similar to labial herpes (cold sores) but, because of media-induced anxiety, now a common cause of intense distress, marital disharmony and sometimes death by suicidal depression.

The only two diseases which can be correctly categorised as VD, because of their mode of transmission and their disastrous effects if untreated, are gonorrhoea and syphilis. There is no new epidemic of these diseases.

In 1980 there were 54,433 new cases of gonorrhoea, a decrease of 1,000 on 1971, and fewer than in the early 1940s. In 1980 there were 4,059 new cases of syphilis, an increase of 1,000 over 1971, but less than one fifth of the 1940s figure. The incidence of VD in the UK has remained remarkably constant over the last decade and is less than it was 40 years ago.

The new VD epidemic is a myth, but the fear of VD is not; and fear itself can be deadly.

Yours truly,
JOHN SEALE,
78 Harley Street, NW1.
April 13.

## Aid to Third World

*From the Directors of Christian Aid and the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development*

Sir, Professors Bauer and Yamey say (April 11) that aid cannot significantly promote Third World development and does not relieve poverty in the Third World. May we take issue with both of those statements?

What do Bauer and Yamey mean by significantly? If they mean that the volume of aid from all sources is insignificant by comparison with the need for it then few would cavil at their statement. But this does not seem to be what they want to argue. Rather, they seem to argue that because some resources are misdirected and because some countries have been able to achieve high rates of growth without large aid flows it follows that "aid cannot significantly promote... development".

The conclusion simply doesn't follow from the argument. Where domestic savings and/or foreign exchange are the major constraint on economic growth (which Bauer and Yamey evidently equate with development) then the provision of the resources to breach this bottleneck will – and historically have – increase the rate of economic growth.

Bauer and Yamey dispute the power of donors to "effectively question the economic policies and general conduct of the governments receiving aid". Having taken part in those discussions from both sides of the table we can only say that that is simply not true. So far from conditionality being politically "taboo" bilateral and multilateral donors are, in fact, able to change economic policies. Agricultural pricing policies in Zambia and the subsidies paid to nationalised industries in Sri Lanka are both well known, well documented cases. Why do Bauer and Yamey want to dismiss them?

That too much official aid has not had an immediate effect on the very poorest people in developing countries is something that we would condemn as readily as Bauer and Yamey. But that is an argument about the quality of aid, not about the fact of aid. It is also a more complicated argument about the distributional impact of marginal expenditures about which generalisation is exceedingly difficult. One might reasonably expect two professors of the LSE to acknowledge both the complexity of the issue and the ambiguity of the evidence.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ELLIOTT, Director,
Christian Aid,
JULIAN FILOCHOWSKI,
Director,
Catholic Fund for Overseas Development,
PO Box No 1, SW9.

## Saluting New York

*From the Director General of The British Council*

Sir, In fairness to the British taxpayer and to the British Council I must point out an error in Christopher Thomas's article on "Britain salutes New York" (Spectrum, April 13).

Enormous credit is due to Mr Lloyd-Jacob and private enterprise for raising between $3m and $4m to mount this arts festival, but unfortunately Mr Thomas is incorrect in stating that not a penny has come from the taxpayers of Britain.

The British Council, on behalf of the British taxpayer, has contributed £80,000 to the festival to help ensure that it is truly representative of British art today. Without this modest input some of Britain's more adventurous contemporary arts, which are less attractive to business sponsors, would not have been represented.

British Council support has ensured the appearance of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, the Fires of London, the Actors Touring Company, the Joint Stock Theatre Company, the Mike Westbrook Orchestra, the Stan Tracey Quartet and a variety of contemporary art and craft exhibitions. They will reflect lively, humorous and creative aspects of Britain.

In addition the British Council has subsidised the Henry Moore exhibition and its financial support for foreign tours by both the Royal Ballet and the London Symphony Orchestra has ensured their presence in New York.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BURGH, Director General,
The British Council,
10 Spring Gardens, SW1.
April 13.

## War widows' visits

*From Mr D. T. Downer*

Sir, The cost of transporting war widows to other foreign fields is a consequential cost of the 1939 war and should be met at once, although 30 years late, whilst there are people who wish to go.

Yours faithfully,
D. T. DOWNER,
13-14 Little Britain, EC1.
April 17.

## Lack of reserve in the Armed Forces

*From Mr K. D. Jamieson*

Sir, Your second leader ("Uniform opportunities," April 15) makes the important point that, compared with other Nato countries, Britain's Armed Forces lack reserves to back them up. You express the hope that the young people lucky enough to get a place in Mr Heseltine's new scheme could, although only half-trained, form the basis of a reserve force in depth.

If war should come the main requirement for a large body of people with some, but not professional, military training is likely to be in supplementing the defence of Britain's home base. There thus seems to be a link between Mr Heseltine's scheme and the imaginative proposals recently advanced by Lord Hill-Norton and others for the creation of a volunteer part-time Home Defence Force. Those who have had their year's training would be the natural cadres, if they so wished, for this new force.

It is not enough to "respond to a national call to arms" once battle has been joined. To be effective – and to have any deterrent effect – home defence has to be organized in advance. The logical next step for the Government, therefore, is to build on their present scheme by implementing the Defence Begins at Home proposals on a pilot-scheme basis.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH JAMIESON,
Mill Hill House,
Bucks Green,
Rudgwick,
West Sussex.
April 15.

*From Mr Garry A. Ettle*

Sir, I am saddened by the enthusiasm of your leader (April 15) for the Government's proposed military service opportunity for the young unemployed.

The problem of youth unemployment which gave rise to this idea demands sincere and urgent attention without any doubt. However, is the non-military sector of our society so bereft of opportunity now that military training, however augmented, is seen as yet another hole into which we can place this embarrassing, wasted generation out of sight?

I am willing to believe that there is some sincerity behind this proposal, but I also suspect that its relative economy played an equal part, not to mention the consistency such an idea shows, "character-building" as it may be, with Mrs Thatcher's yearnings for Victorian values.

It is, I believe, a reflection on a Britain which now depends heavily on a defence industry favoured to the detriment of the civil sector. We have also won a "war", and for some the elation has overshadowed the grief.

These are all factors which feed militarism and to offer military training to our young unemployed is in keeping with such a society.

The real question is, when this generation of young people has passed through this new scheme, will they have any more chance of utilising any trades they have learnt? Or will they follow the thousands from other such schemes and be left with only their disillusionment?

Of course they will also now know how to use a gun; but who will the enemy be?

Yours sincerely,
G. A. ETTLE,
67 Greenore Street,
Belfast.
April 15.

*From Dr Margaret E. Wood*

Sir, We are concerned about the increasing number of criminals who carry arms, yet we are proposing to train annually 5,000 unemployed young men and women in the use of weapons and then release them on the community after a year.

Yours etc,
MARGARET E. WOOD,
11 Roundwood Drive,
Welwyn Garden City,
Hertfordshire.
April 19.

## Politics and CABs

*From Mr John Ross*

Sir, I am the "local chairman" referred to by Gerard Vaughan when he told the House of Commons (Parliamentary Report, April 13) about his measures to control the national Citizens' Advice Bureaux. He mentioned me because I had resigned my chairmanship over the increasingly political stance of the central organization of the CAB.

Since then some leading lights in the CAB have accused me of "smearing" the organization. I wish to repudiate this allegation.

Like thousands of other volunteers I have worked in CAB for very many years and two members of my family were paid workers of the agency in London. I would hate to see the organization smeared or denigrated.

My criticism is limited and very specific. It is made to help and not to undermine the CAB. Workers at the local level are devoted and excellent and, judging by what many of my colleagues say, this specially includes Joan Ruddock, whose name, mysteriously, has become connected with this business.

It is the group of people who run the Greater London and the national level who are diluting the function. I do not doubt that they are sincere in their belief that many problems brought to the CAB might be mitigated by legislative changes. Furthermore, I believe that if they identify such needs it is proper that they should draw attention to them. But if they want to *campaign* for them they should take off their CAB hats and instead don party rosettes or pressure-group badges.

There are many vehicles for political evangelism. CAB should not become yet another one. It has other, more delicate functions and I believe they should be paramount; chief among them is the direct dedication to the client, which is what I believe CAB is all about.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ROSS,
7 Overhill Road,
Purley, Surrey.
April 16.

## Message of 'Gandhi'

*From Lady Stansgate*

Sir, The distinguished film *Gandhi*, with the awards and the discussions following on the relations of Britain with India, reminds me of a relevant conversation at which I was present many years ago in Delhi.

Mr Speaker Mavalanka of the Indian Parliament and my husband, who as William Wedgwood Benn had been Secretary of State for India from 1929-1931, were discussing with hindsight the early years of the civil disobedience campaign. My husband spoke of the distaste and reluctance with which the Labour Government of that day had imprisoned the Mahatma and countless numbers of his supporters in the necessary interests of public order, while they themselves unswervingly supported the ultimate aims of Congress for self-government. When he spoke of this attitude as one widely shared here at home, Mr Mavalanka declared it had been at the heart of the whole matter.

I quote his generous words: "Gandhi was inseparable from the British. A dictator would have crushed him at the outset!"

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET STANSGATE,
10 North Court,
Great Peter Street, SW1.
April 13.

## ILEA budget

*From Mrs Frances Morrell*

Sir, David Walker gives a singularly misleading account of the Inner London Education Authority's budget in his article on April 12.

In claiming that there are more staff but fewer pupils he mentions the fall in school rolls, but fails to take account of the fact that ILEA is not just a school authority but also has to provide help for the increasing number of older teenagers for whom education offers an alternative to unemployment. In further and higher education ILEA provides a regional service for the whole South-east and we are planning to serve several thousand more further education and adult education students next year.

He also fails to mention something which was spelt out clearly to inner Londoners in the ILEA newspaper from which he gets his information – that if central government had restored its rate-support grant to the authority this year the ILEA rate would have been *cut* by more than 6p. ILEA is the only education authority which does not get any rate-support grant from central Government.

David Walker also ignores the newspaper's explanation of why education is more expensive in inner London than elsewhere. To quote the Government's own education inspectors: "The ILEA is faced with a combination of problems to an extent probably unmatched elsewhere in England and Wales."

In fact the authority's vigorous response to challenges, such as these – overcrowding, poverty, a high proportion of children whose first language is not English and children from one-parent families – is costing ratepayers about one extra penny on the rate precept.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCES MORRELL,
Deputy Leader, ILEA,
The County Hall, SE1.

## Christians and Jews

*From Mr Jacob Freund*

Sir, For clarity's sake, there was a touch of anachronism in your otherwise excellent leader ("Jesus was a Jew", April 2) in applying a modern, essentially secular term, based on racial discrimination, namely antisemitism, to anti-Jewish attitudes and deeds instigated by the Church through the centuries.

Deplorable as it may be, the Christian anti-Jewish dogma presupposed the humanity of the Jew by encouraging him to convert, that is, rejecting, as it were, his faith only.

Antisemitism, whether that of Christians or others, assumes an inherent difference or inferiority in the Jew which cannot be altered.

Yours faithfully,
JACOB FREUND,
Yarnton Manor,
Yarnton, Oxfordshire.

## Voices off

*From Mr W. G. Hodgkinson*

Sir, If Mr Alan Tuffin's prediction of the loss of public telephones under private ownership, published in today's issue (report, April 13), turned out to be true, the effect in London anyway would be scarcely perceptible.

As every would-be user knows, many of the kiosks are so well hidden as barely to qualify for the description of "public", and when found it must be better than an evens bet that the equipment will be found to be out of order. As to the annual loss, even a fruit-machine unable to accept coins from willing customers would lose money.

Compare this disaster area, for it is nothing less, with the States, where the privately run system provides its customers most liberally with kiosks which are not only visible, but can generally be relied upon to contain equipment which works, and it is clear that Mr Tuffin has picked the poorest of bases on which to attack the concept of privatization.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. HODGKINSON,
38c Marylebone High Street, W1.



# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 19: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh (Colonel, Grenadier Guards), this morning inspected The Queen's Company of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Major Evelyn Webb-Carter, in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Regiment (Colonel Andrew Duncan) and the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Heroys).

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston were in attendance.

His Excellency the Dominican Ambassador, His Excellency the New Zealand High Commissioner and Mrs Young, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and Mrs Prior, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir Charles and Lady Troughton, the Right Reverend Victor Guazzelli, Mr John and Lady Anne Boles and Dr and Mrs John Ashworth have arrived at Windsor Castle.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 19: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning opened the Elisabeth Curtis Centre for Disabled Riders at *Bromham Hospital, Bromham, Bedfordshire.*

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Hanmer Hanbury).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this afternoon opened the Lady David Gallery of the Percival David Foundation, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, WC1.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Vice-Chancellor of the University (Professor Randolph Quirk).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, was present at a charity evening of greyhound racing in aid of the Leukaemia Research Fund at the White City, London, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Greyhound Racing Association (Mr E. J. Aaronson) and the Chairman of the Fund (Viscount Chelsea).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon unveiled the Foundation Plaque of the Clore Gallery for the Turner Collection at the Tate Gallery.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Liverpool and was received on arrival at Liverpool Airport by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for Merseyside (Wing Commander K. Stoddart).

Her Royal Highness visited the Workshops and Training School of Gostin of Liverpool Limited this afternoon.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, later attended the Centenary Annual General Meeting of the Liverpool Branch at the Town Hall, Liverpool, and was present this evening at a Reception given for the Society by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Councillor Stanley Airey).

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Jane Stevens.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 19: The Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, today visited Units of the Royal Army Educational Corps, Aldershot.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 19: The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the National Electronics Council, this morning visited the All-Electronics Show of the Electronics Components Industry Federation at the Barbican Centre and was later entertained to lunch at Sweeton's Vaults, Chiswell Street. His Royal Highness subsequently took the chair at the General Committee Meeting of the National Electronics Council.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

A memorial service for Viscount Brentford will be held today at St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, at 12.30.

A memorial service for Viscount Head, of Throope, will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Tuesday, May 10, at noon.

# Golden daffodils of Ulster

By Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Westminster, is a mass of colour for the society's spring show, which incorporates the camellia and daffodil shows and competitions.

The only gold medal of the show has been awarded to Rathowen Daffodils, of Omagh, co Tyrone, for an artistically arranged display of all types of daffodils, with a superb centrepiece of white varieties. The firm has a number of attractive cyclamineus hybrids staged along the front of the display, also a good selection of its 1983 introductions, among the latter are 'Ardress', 'Birthday Girl', 'Ladybank', 'Majestic Star', 'Elwing', 'Greenvale' and 'Wetherby'.

Among other eye-catching spring plants are the primulas and auriculas exhibited by Mrs B. Hyatt, of Chatham; delightful pulsatillas and the bright blue *Lithospermum* 'Grace Ward' shown by C. Newberry & Son, of Knebworth; and an interesting collection of leptospermums in flower showing their various habits of growth, displayed by County Park Nurseries, of Hornchurch.

Many plants were submitted to the committees and the following received awards:

First class certificates: **Petrea volubilis**, mauve, from the director, RHS Garden, Wisley; and **Prunus tribolus** 'Multiplex', double pink, from the director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Awards of merit were given to: **Odontoglossum** Corbiere 'Saint Helier', purple, white and yellow, from Mr E. E. Young, of St Helier, Jersey; **Paphiopedilum** Maudiae 'Tilgates', from Mr D. Dulow, of Bletchingley, Surrey; **Miltonia** Hamburg 'Stonehurst', purple, yellow and white, and **Odontoglossum** Stonehurst Yellow 'Robert Strauss', yellow, spotted red, both from Mr D. Strauss, of Ardingley, Sussex; **Notholirion thomsonianum**, pink, **Brownea coccinea X latifolia**, orange, and **Sisyrinchium filifolium**, white, all from the director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; **Rhododendron parmulatum** white crimson spotted, from Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant, Clwyd; **Dianthus subacaulis**, pink, **Primula pubescens** 'Harlow Car', white touched mauve, and **Artemesia assoana**, grey foliage, all from W. E. Th. Ingwersen, of East Grinstead; **Rhododendron** 'Endeavour', pink, from Mr E. de Rothschild, of Exbury; and **Rosmarinus** 'Sissinghurst Blue', mauve, from the National Trust, Sissinghurst Castle, Cranbrook.

The RHS daffodil competition contained many fine entries. In the open classes, Mr J Lea, of Stourport-on-Severn, won the Engleheart challenge cup for 12 varieties raised by the exhibitor with 'Cairntoul', 'Achduart', 'Loch Broom', 'Gold Convention', 'Loch Lundie', 'Dailmanach', 'Torridon', 'Silver Convention', 'Loch Carron' and three unnamed seedlings.

Amateur Mr F C Postles, of Droitwich not only won the Guy Wilson memorial vase in the open section for six varieties of white daffodils – with 'Dolos', 'White Star', 'Ben Avon', 'Cool Crystal', 'Verona' and 'Ben Hee' but also the Richardson trophy for 12 varieties in the amateur section, showing 'Ben Avon', 'Dailmanach', 'Jumbo Gold', 'Bunclody', 'Purbeck', 'Golden Jewel', 'Cool Crystal', 'Loch Carron', 'Gay Kybo', 'Gold Convention', 'Cairn Toul', and a seedling.

The Bowles challenge cup for 15 varieties in the amateur section was won by Dr J M Fisher, of Norwich, who exhibited 'Irish Light', 'Empress of Ireland', 'Stines', 'Newcastle', 'Loch Hope', 'Broomhill', 'Achduart', 'Ramases', 'Loch Lundie', 'Wahkeena', 'Fiji', 'Merlin', 'Amber Castle', 'Ben Hee', and 'Ristin'.

*The Norfolk and Norwich* Horticultural Society won the class for horticultural societies with 12 varieties, and the best bloom in show was again 'Canisp', exhibited by Mr G Bell, of Norwich.

In the camellia competition (for plants grown in the open) Mr D and Mr R Strauss, of Ardingley, Sussex, won a number of classes, including any four varieties with 'Inspiration', 'Anticipation', 'Donation', and 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. However, Mrs A M Hoxton, of Loxwood, West Sussex, was awarded the Leonardslee Bowl for nine blooms showing 'Royalty', 'Rubescens Major', 'Jules Hamlet', 'Emmett Barnes', 'Miss Charlton', 'Anticipation', 'Francie L', 'Mattie Cole', and 'Elegans Splendour'. Other major prizewinners were Mrs P Eunson, of Chorleywood, Mr E de Rothschild, of Exbury and Mr D F Winter, of Ascot.

The show is open today (Wednesday) from 10am to 5pm.



This photograph of a blind visitor to last month's Exploring Woodland and Seashore exhibition at the Natural History Museum, London, and taken for *The Times* by Suresh Karadia, has been chosen as the Nikon photograph of the month.

# OBITUARY

## MR JANIS SAPIETS

### BBC broadcasting to the Soviet Union

A colleague writes:

The death of Janis Sapiets removes a man of remarkable gentleness and moral excellence, who exercised an unobtrusive yet considerable influence in the BBC's broadcasting to Eastern Europe – in particular to the Soviet Union – as he did upon many of his colleagues.

He was a familiar voice to an audience whose dimensions in Russia can only be guessed at but which was probably many millions. Sapiets occupied a rather special position in the Eastern European service at Bush House in that he was both head of its small central research unit and also had charge of religious broadcasting for the Russian service. They were tasks for which his own eclectic background equipped him particularly.

The Second World War had put an end to his hopes of a diplomatic career in an independent Latvia where he was born in 1921 and which was annexed by Stalin in 1940, following the agreement with Hitler to partition Eastern Europe. Sapiets, who spoke Russian, German, French, English and of course, Latvian fluently, spent some years in displaced persons camps, with a period studying theology at Bonn University, before he arrived in England in 1947. Here he picked up the threads of the older political and religious alignments which once drew Northern Europe together.

He went to Belfast to study at the Presbyterian College and was ordained as pastor of the Latvian Lutheran church in Scotland in 1950, and, also, joining the Church of Scotland in 1953, became a minister at South Leith, Edinburgh, and subsequently at Bank Hill Presybterian Church, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

He was a central focus of the cultural and religious life of the Latvian community in Britain. After more time at London University, he joined the BBC's Russian Service in 1962. Throughout the 1970s he was head of the BBC's research and information at Bush House and editor of religious programming to the Soviet Union.

Sapiets was a deeply religious man and the fact that he had been a minister had a strong bearing on his whole approach. He was impressively devoid of bitterness or rancour. Although the Baltic states had been crushed by Stalin's empire, he saw in the Russians the greatness of the Dostoyevskys and the Chekhovs while deploring the boorishness of the present secular culture.

Coming as he did from one of the marginal states of Europe he was a constant reminder to that older constituency – the small nations of Europe – which historically had been Britain's prime concern. In the English environment where people might not naturally ask, or take an interest, Sapiets and his research institute became a point of reference for other departments throughout the BBC.

When Solzhenitsyn arrived dramatically in the west and was besieged by regiments of pressmen and photographers, the first and only journalist the Russian writer agreed to see was Sapiets, who was known to him by voice only. "I recognized you at once when you spoke," Solzhenitsyn said.

The two men were to form a close association. Sapiets played a characteristically unassuming but central role in the introduction and explanation of Solzhenitsyn's significance to the Western press, television and broadcasting – where once exposed to the force of the Russian's personality and ideals it made such a considerable impact.

Eastern Europe, whether it came in exile, as with the procession of dissidents, or in the forum of orthodox exchanges, beat a path to Janis Sapiets's door. Solzhenitsyn, for example, convinced the BBC that there was a far greater attachment to the Christian faith in the Soviet Union than had been supposed. A direct consequence was that the BBC at once decided to increase the number of its religious programmes to the Soviet Union. It was Sapiets who carried this into effect.

Janis Sapiets had a natural gravitas and an unaffected humility. In the ferocity of often hotly disputed ideas within the BBC, and particularly in the matrix of eastern Europe at Bush House he was effective in constantly enabling people to talk to one another. He was known if not widely, then affectionately, as "Homo Sapiets".

He was unfailingly courteous and solicitous of others and in more than one category his persuasive gentleness enlisted sympathy for his many insights nowhere more so than those into the predicament of the amputated cultures and peoples of the other half of Europe.

## DR R. E. DIXON

Dr Roger Edmund Dixon was an architectural historian of growing reputation when he died in London on Monday April 18 at the early age of 48. Educated at St Paul's School and Peterhouse, Cambridge, he joined the staff of the Polytechnic of the South Bank in London in 1964.

His shrewd and compendious book *Victorian Architecture*, written with Stefan Muthesius and published in 1978, has become a widely used textbook. An admired teacher, he was visiting professor in 1981 at the University of Virginia; and a month ago at his polytechnic he was appointed reader in architectural history.

He was an active churchman: his memorial will be the new parish church at Barnes, in south-west London, where he chaired the rebuilding committee after a severe fire in 197[illegible]. His tact and expertise secured a wide measure of local acceptance for the elegant designs by Edward Cullinan to which the church is now being rebuilt.

He leaves a widow and three sons.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr C. L. L. Glass**
**and Miss L. J. Hamilton**
The engagement is announced between Luke, son of Sir Leslie Glass, of Ivington, Herefordshire, and Mrs Pamela Hoyer Millar, of Montrose, Angus, Scotland, and Leonie, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Dundas Hamilton, of Kensington, London, W8.

**Mr P. J. Chandler**
**and Miss B. R. Daly**
The engagement is announced between Philip John, son of Mr Raymond Chandler and the late Mrs Novello Chandler, and Bridget Julia, daughter of Lady Daly of Winchester, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Clive Daly, CSI, CIE.

**Mr J. W. Bakes**
**and Miss L. S. M. Jones**
The engagement is announced between Jefferey, only son of Mr and Mrs V. W. Bakes, of Fishponds, Bristol, and Lesley, daughter of the late Eric Milne Jones, of Wrexham, Clwyd, and of Mrs L. M. Boley, of Brixham, Devon.

**Mr S. H. K. Barnett**
**and Miss M. A. Lorimer**
The engagement is announced between Simon, ony son of Mr Anthony Barnett, of Barnes, London, and Mrs Margaret Hale, of Newcastle, and Melissa, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs S. G. Lorimer, of Seale, Surrey.

**Mr J. C. Bettermann**
**and Miss L. R. Schofield**
The engagement is announced between Christoph, son of Mr and Mrs Hans Bettermann of Goslar, West Germany, and Linda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Schofield, of Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Buxton, Derbyshire.

**Mr D. Burrell**
**and Miss S. Dennis**
The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Mrs Clara Burrell, of New Westminster, British Colombia, Canada, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Dennis, of Coychurch, Bridgend.

**Mr C. R. Davenhill**
**and Miss D. J. Deterding**
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs P. A. R. Davenhill, of Bridewell, Bewdley, Worcestershire, and Diana, second daughter of Mr and Mrs G. W. Deterding, of The White House, Alby, Norwich.

**Mr D. J. A. Elliot**
**and Miss L. Francklyn**
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Dr and Mrs P. A. H. Elliot, of Chevening, Kent, and Lilian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Reginald Francklyn, of Avon, Connecticut, United States.

***Dr D. Forsythe***
**and Miss C. Gibbins**
The marriage of David Forsythe and Catherine Gibbins will take place in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, on Saturday, April 23, at 1.00 pm.

**Mr C. T. L. Foster**
**and Miss C. A. MacLean**
The engagement is announced between Toby, second son of Mr and Mrs Michael Foster, of Richmond, Surrey, and Carol, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald MacLean of Elstree, Hertfordshire.

**Mr J. D. K. Grant**
**and Miss A. M. Lindvall**
The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Sheriff and Mrs Douglas Grant, of Drumellan, Maybole, Ayrshire, and Anna, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Per Lindvall, of Stockholm, Sweden.

**Mr R. Hudson**
**and Miss P. M. Christey**
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs W. Hudson, of Badliss Hall, Ardleigh, and Philippa, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Christey, of The Watch House, Dedham, Essex.

**Mr I. D. Kelson**
**and Miss R. A. Davis**
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs Donald Kelson, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Owen Oldfield Davis, of *Mayfield, Ellisfield, Hampshire.*

**Mr R. Zatloukal-Williams**
**and Miss I. Douglas**
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mrs Prue Zatloukal-Williams, of Altamira, Chateauneuf de Grasse, France, and the late Mr Gabriel Zatloukal-Williams, and Ione, elder daughter of Mrs David Douglas and the late Captain David Douglas, of Holbrook House, Heathfield, Sussex.

**Mr N. P. Magee**
**and Dr A. Gregor-Drachovská**
The engagement is announced between Neil, son of Commander Brian Magee and the late Mrs Elizabeth Magee, of Edinburgh, and Anna, daughter of Dr and Mrs Josef Drachovský, of Prague.

**Mr S. R. Marriott**
**and Miss A. F. Clarence-Smith**
The engagement is anounced between Stephen Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. P. Marriott, of Sedburgh, Cumbria, and Anne Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Clarence-Smith, of Neatishead, Norfolk.

**Mr S. R. C. Points**
**and Miss J. M. Everest**
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Points, of Pangbourne College, Berkshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr F. D. Everest, of London, SW12, and the late Mrs B. M. Everest, of Sheencroft Farm, Blewbury, Oxfordshire.

**Mr D. Robinson**
**and Miss C. N. Knox**
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. Robinson, of Leadgate, co Durham, and Catherine Mary, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Knox, of Witney, Oxfordshire.

**Mr K. Skudder**
**and Miss A. Pratt**
The engagement is announced between Kevin, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Skudder, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs Thomas Pratt.

**Mr B. C. F. Smith**
**and Miss J. R. Lines**
The engagement is announced between Brian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs K. F. Smith, of Colinton, Edinburgh, and Jennifer, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Lines, of Juniper Green, Edinburgh.

## Marriages

**Captain M. A. T. Hibbert-Hingston**
**and Miss L. J. B. Armytage**
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at the Parish Church of All Saints, Staplehurst, between Captain Mark Hibbert-Hingston and Miss Lucinda Armytage. The Rev Trevor H. Vickery officiated, assisted by Father Giles Hibbert and Canon H. Sutton.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

**Mr J. C. Hoppe**
**and Miss C. Lankester**
The marriage took place in London on Tuesday, April 12, of Mr John Chapin Hoppe, son of the Rev L. and Mrs Hoppe, of Kansas City, Missouri, United States, and Miss Christina Louise Lankester, daughter of Captain and Mrs P. K. R. Lankester, of Wimbledon, London.

**Mr M. J. Isaac**
**and Miss J. E. Clarenbone**
The marriage took place on April 16, in Hampshire, between Mr Malcolm Isaac and Miss Jill Clarenbone.

**Mr J. P. Marland**
**and Miss P. M. Lamb**
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 16, at All Saints Church, Wardour Castle, between Mr Jonathan Marland, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Marland, and Miss Penelope Lamb, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Lamb. Dom Hilary Steuert officiated, assisted by Father J. Tranmar and the Rev A. L. Burrell.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Rebecca Marland, Miss Daisy Monahan, Lady Frances Armstrong-Jones and Paul Addington. Mr Graham Riddick was best man.

A reception was held at the bride's home and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

## Two bishops appointed

The Rev Gordon Bates, Canon Residentiary and Precentor of Liverpool Cathedral, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Whitby, in succession to the Right Rev Clifford Conder Barker, who is to be Suffragan Bishop of Selby.

The Rev Peter James Firth, senior producer, religious programmes, and religious broadcasting organizer for the BBC, west region, has been appointed Suffragan Bishop of Malmesbury, in succession to the Right Rev Frederick Stephen Temple, who will be resigning on October 15.

## Birthdays today

The Right Rev F. C. Darwent, 56; the Rev John G. Davies, 64; Major-General Sir Charles Dunphie, 81; Sir Arnold France, 72; Sir Solomon Hochoy, 78; Mr Eddie Kulukundis, 51; Mr Leslie Phillips, 59; Sir Hilton Poynton, 78; Professor G. O. Sayles, 82; Sir William Steward, 82; Air Marshal Sir Richard Wakeford, 61; Mr Henry Wrong, 52.

## Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
**Bayford**, Mr Richard Hayter, of Pangbourne, Berkshire.......£306,782
**Nicholls**, Mr Arthur James Patrick, of Cambridge, Gloucestershire £436,538

## Bristol Grammar School

Term began yesterday Tuesday, April 19. Samuel Wells is head of school, Fiona Whelan second prefect. The 450th Anniversary Development Appeal stands at £505,000. The Midsummer Fair, in aid of the appeal, will be held in Tyndalls Park on Saturday afternoon, July 2.

## Cobham Hall School

Cobham Hall School's Summer Term begins today. Kate Pelham Burn is the guardian and festival weekend will be held on the weekend of June 26 and 27, 1983.

## Girls' Public Day School Trust

Summer Term for the 24 schools of the Girls' Public Day School Trust will begin this week; half-term will be in the week beginning May 30. New buildings at Sheffield will be opened by Lady Johnston, chairman of the trust, on July 8.

Miss Diana Skilbeck, at present Deputy Head of West Kirby Grammar School for Girls, Wirral, has been appointed Headmistress of Sheffield High School from September 1, 1983, on the retirement of the present headmistress, Miss Marianne Lutz.

Mrs Judith Dawtrey, at present Head of Modern Languages at Rickmansworth Masonic School, has been appointed Headmistress of Portsmouth High School from January 1, 1984, when the present headmistress, Miss Jennifer Plowman, takes up her appointment as Headmistress of Bromley High School.

## Harrow School

Summer Term begins today. M. S. Landon (Rendalls) continues as head of the school and J. W. S. Raper (West Acre) is captain of cricket. The boys of Druries have moved into the old Knoll in preparation for the modernization of Druries. *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed in speech room on May 20 and 21. Speech Day will be on Saturday, May 28, and the half-term exeat from 6.30 pm on Speech Day until 9.0 pm on Wednesday, June 1. The Eton v Harrow match will take place at Lord's on Saturday, July 2. Term ends on Friday, July 8.

## Howell's School, Denbigh

Summer Term starts on April 20 and ends on July 10. Half-term is from May 28 to June 5. Visitation Day is July 9. Mr Geoffrey Coward joins the staff as director of music.

## King William's College, Isle of Man

Summer Term begins today. C. D. Moore is head of school and R. K. Corkill is captain of cricket. The Isle of Man Postal Authority will issue a commemorative set of stamps on May 18 to mark the 150th anniversary of the opening of the college. The trustees' dinner for old boys will be held on July 9, the commemoration service on July 10, at which the preacher will be the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick, and the anniversary ball will take place at college on July 11.

## The Leys

Summer term at The Leys begins today. A. M. G. Arnold continues as senior prefect. Half term is from May 27-31. There will be a summer ball on Friday, July 8, and term will end with Speech Day on the following day. The sixth form girls' house, Granta, is to open in September 1984 and names are now being accepted for the house list. Miss H. A. Stewart has been appointed as first housemistress and she will join the school in January 1984.

## Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Trinity Term began on April 18 with 704 boys in the senior school and 284 at Lanesborough. John Perrin is captain of cricket. The 1983 King's Lecture will be given on May 5 by Mr Peter Newsam. On May 23 the CCF will be inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Trant, GOC South East District. *The Merchant of Venice* will be performed in the quadrangle on June 24, 25 and 26.

## St George's School, Ascot

Summer Term will begin at 2 pm on Tuesday, April 26, 1983.

## St Audries School

Summer Term begins today. The St John Nursing Cadets' Military Band has been invited to play at Dunster, Weymouth, Cheltenham, St Paul's (June 25) and Windsor Safari Park. Old Girls' Day is on May 21. Speech Day, when the guest of honour will be Mr Dorian Williams, is on July 12. *Alice* will be performed in the Townsend Hall on July 9 and Speech Day. Half term is from May 27 to June 1 and term ends on July 13.

## St Edward's School, Oxford

Term started on Monday. The heads of school are J. G. A. Ellison and J. A. Livingstone. Gaudy is on Saturday, May 28, when the preacher will be the Right Rev Patrick Rodger, Bishop of Oxford, and the speaker at prize-giving, Dr David Harrison, Vice-Chancellor of Keele University.

## St John's School, Leatherhead

Summer Term starts on Wednesday, April 20. The 20th anniversary of the dedication of the chapel will be commemorated on Sunday, June 12 by a service which is to be broadcast at 9.30 am on Radio 4. At the summer concert on Sunday, July 3, there will be a performance of Fauré's *Requiem*. Term ends on Speech Day, Friday, July 8, when the guest speaker will be Sir George Sinclair.

## St Lawrence College

Summer Term began on April 19. T. J. Vellacott is head of the school, Jane Hammer is head girl, and P. R. Hobcraft is captain of cricket. Speech Day is Saturday, May 28; the guest of honour is Mr Derek Wigram and the preacher at the Speech Day service is the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kent at Canterbury. O. L. Day is July 2 and term ends on July 8. Mr P. H. Harris retires as headmaster at the end of this term and will be succeeded by Mr J. H. Binfield.

## St Leonards School, St Andrews

Summer Term begins today and ends on Speech Day, Tuesday, July 12, 1983. Senior week will be from Friday, May 20 to Sunday, May 22, 1983.

## Eton College

Eton College opens today for the Summer Half with 1,244 boys in the school. N. A. Bright, KS, continues as captain of the school and C. J. Hawley, OS, as captain of the Oppidans. Four performances of *The White Devil*, by John Webster, will be given at the Farrer Theatre on May 30 and 31 and June 1. The Corps trooping the colour will be on the evening of Friday June 3, prior to the Fourth of June celebrations. Long leave will be from June 4 to 8.

The Winchester Match will be at Winchester on June 17 and 18, the Harrow Match at Lord's on Saturday, July 2, and school closes on July 8.

## Luncheon

**Law Society**
The President of the Law Society, Mr Max Williams, was host at a luncheon at 60 Carey Street yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, Sir Kenneth Newman, Mr R A Donell, Master Elton, Mrs Margaret Rudge, Mr P B Snark, Mr C R Hewetson, Mr Brian Atchley and Mr J L Bowron, Secretary-General.

## Receptions

**British Digestive Foundation**
Princess Michael of Kent, Patron of the British Digestive Foundation, was present at a reception held last night at Lettsom House. Sir Francis Avery Jones, president, received the guests.

**Mitchell Prize for the History of Art**
Princess Michael of Kent was present at a reception held on Monday evening at the Royal Academy for the presentation of the sixth Mitchell Prizes for the History of Art to Mr John Fleming, Mr Hugh Honour and Dr Keith Christiansen by Professor Sydney Freedberg and Professor Michael Kitson, judges, and Mr Jan Mitchell, President of the Mitchell Foundation. Mr Mitchell and Lord Weidenfield, chairman of the trustees, received the guests. Others present included:
Lord and Lady Annan, Professor Alan Bowness, Mr and Mrs Michael Baxandall, Mr Martin Butlin, Mr Douglas Cooper, Lady Dudley, Mr and Mrs Dennis Farr, the Knight of Glin, Sir Lawrence Gowing, Professor and Mrs Francis Haskell, Dr John Hayes, Mr and Mrs Evelyn Joll, Lady Dorothy Lygon, Mr Alexander Macmillan, Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, Mr Terence Mullaly, Lady Rupert Nevill, Viscount Norwich, Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne, Sir John and Lady Riddell, Sir John Sainsbury, Sir Robert and Lady Sainsbury, Miss Norah Smallwood, Sir Roy Strong, Lady Thomas of Swynnerton, Lord and Lady Vaizey Mr and Mrs Christopher White.

## Dinners

**Royal Society of Medicine**
Sir James Watt, president, presided at a dinner for members of council of the Royal Society of Medicine held yesterday at 1 Wimpole Street. The guest speaker was Mr Leonard Boden. Among those present were: Lord and Lady Smith, Sir John and Lady Dacie, Sir John Stallworthy and Sir Gordon and Lady Wolstenholme.

**Reform Club**
The economics group of the Reform Club held a dinner last night, Mr Douglas Llambias was in the chair, and the speaker was Professor Roland Smith.

**Society of Apothecaries of London**
Dr T. D. Whittet, Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London, assisted by Professor Sir Peter Tizard, Senior Warden, and Professor Norman Ashton, Junior Warden, gave a dinner last night at Apothecaries' Hall. Among those present were:
Lord Crathorne, Lord Porritt, Dr Dickson Mabon, MP, Sir Ronald Gibson, Sir Brian Windeyer, Professor C R Quirk, Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, MP, Dr J R Vane, Canon Trevor Beeson, Mr T K Lyle, Mr H R Thompson, Mr Ian Jackson, Mr R C White, Professor A J Dudgeon, Mr D G A Eadie, Mr James Eadie, Dr D T D Hughes, Mr Andrew Coleridge, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Professor C R Whitfield, Professor J A D Anderson, Professor N McIntyre, Professor Basil Hirschowitz, Professor S Selwyn and Professor T E J Healy.

**United and Cecil Club**
The United and Cecil Club dined at the House of Commons yesterday evening. The guest of honour and speaker was Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment.

## Service dinner

**RAF Support Command**
Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RAF Support Command, and members of Brampton Park Officers' Mess held a dinner yesterday. The principal guest was the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine.



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# Hongkong

Despite continuing economic worries and the wettest winter on record, Hongkong is learning to live with the prospect of reverting to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, when the 99-year lease on the economically vital New Territories expire.

The stock market has recovered to a considerable extent from the knock it took last year when Mrs Thatcher went to Hongkong after a visit to China, where she apparently infuriated the Peking leaders by asserting that the 19th century treaties ceding the territory to Britain were "valid in international law". The Chinese contend that they were imposed by force on the tottering Manchu Dynasty.

After a few panicy weeks, when many Hongkong people started looking seriously at ways of emigrating and getting their capital out, and the Hongkong dollar was effectively devalued by 12 per cent with small hope of recovery, it became evident that Peking was not planning any early or drastic change in Hongkong's economy and life style.

After the heated denunciations of Mrs Thatcher's statements, even down to her assertion that Britain had a "responsibility" towards the people of Hongkong, the Peking leaders saw the economic damage they had done, and tried to right it.

A mood of sweet reasonableness has replaced the earlier prickliness, as the Chinese official media have gone out of their way to assure Hongkong people that it will be they, not cadres and soldiers from north China, who will run the small but opulent demesne when the British are *invited to leave*.

Some expatriates have pondered whether Peking would care to extend the lease (which it does not officially recognize in any case) with or without payment of rent, which has never been demanded in the past. But this seems improbable, given the fact that political "face" is the main reason compelling the Chinese leaders to insist on reversion of the sovereignty they claim to possess already by right, even if they are not exercising it.

It was unfortunate that Mrs Thatcher's visit coincided with a delicate phase of the internal campaign to rid the Chinese leadership of superannuated revolutionary veterans, Maoist sympathizers, time servers and people guilty of abuse of privilege.

Mr Deng's critics, including some top military commanders, might have dearly liked to see him discredited for taking too soft a position over historically emotional issues such as Hongkong and Taiwan. The indispensable mark of a Chinese patriot today is a refusal to accept that the territorial division of China can be tolerated indefinitely.

The storm over the sovereignty issue came on top of Hongkong's leanest business year since the 1973 world oil crisis. It is having more than usual difficulty in marketing the manufactured exports which are the basis of its prosperity.

The vastly overheated property boom of the past few years has predictably burnt itself out, and the blame for many bad debts rests with the banking system which all too eagerly fuelled it. The Government has not helped by dropping the plan for a new airport and ocean bridge, which was previously touted as a symbol of its own confidence in the territory's future.

On the bright side, there was a surprisingly large turnout – more than 30 per cent of the electorate – at the recent elections for the urban council and district boards, Hongkong's only democratically elected organs of government.

Apathy over the urban council elections has been pointed to in the past as a sign that the people of Hongkong are not interested in democracy – only in a stable environment in which to make money and, if possible, prepare to emigrate.

Certainly the urban council's responsibilities are limited, with education, health, social services, roads, etc, being run directly by the Government, whose spokesman has recently said there will be no move towards greater public participation in the near future.

The Government is run by an executive and a legislative council, both of which are composed of *ex officio* members, and appointees such as business tycoons, lawyers and a sprinkling of social reformers.

Similarly, in Peking it is a point of Communist Party dogma that the people of Hongkong in the 21st century will be content with a status vaguely defined as that of a "special administrative region" of the People's Republic.

The territory, Peking promises, would keep its way of life and economic and legal systems for an unspecified time to come, after government and sovereignty had passed out of British hands. But how can the present leaders in China answer for the decisions of their successors in more than 14 years from now? Nor for that matter, can anyone know what the British Government in 1997 will want to do about Hongkong.

People here are frustrated by Mrs Thatcher's insistence on total confidentiality surrounding the talks being conducted by British and Chinese diplomats in Peking. They feel, understandably, that the issue is being settled behind their backs.

Assurances by the British and Hongkong governments that the people's interests are being kept in view cut little ice. With native scepticism, the Cantonese and other people of Hongkong show little surprise at this situation. Relatively speaking, they have had things pretty good, and 14 years is a long time in which to work out one's individual options for the future.

What rankle are the things considered to be signs of British indifference to the people who have lived peaceably and, on the whole, law-abidingly under the Union Jack for all this time. The Hongkong-issued British passport is a near-worthless document for anything but short trips abroad. Britain has slashed educational subsidies for Hongkong students. Expatriates still enjoy massive job preference and a standard of living they would be unlikely to have at home.

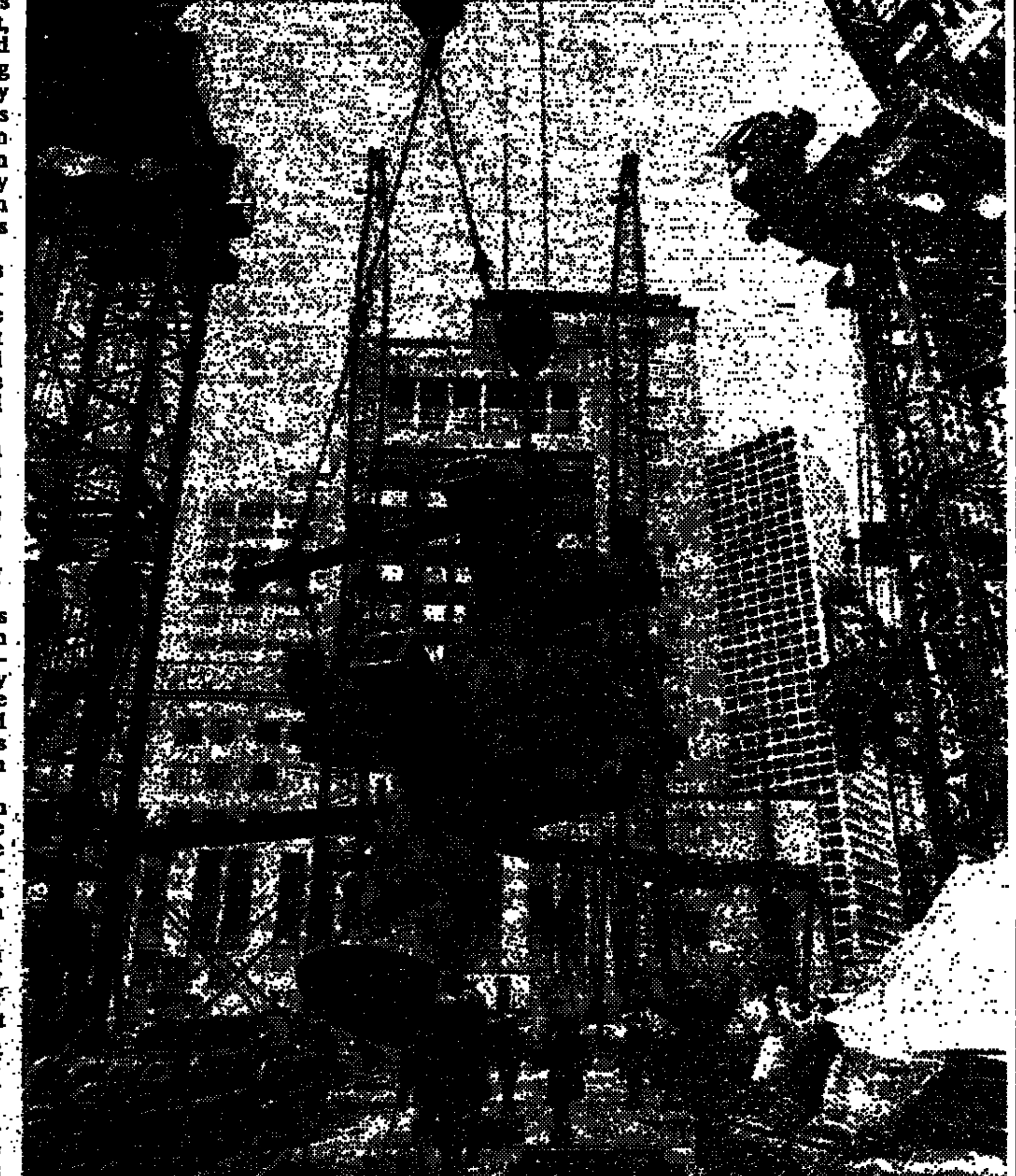
Despite this, there is hardly any overt hostility towards the "old devils" – as the Chinese commonly call Europeans in Hongkong. There is no safer place for a non-Chinese person to walk the streets by day or night (the same cannot be said for Chinese residents, for whom violent crime is a frequent and increasing menace). But anyone who was here in 1967 can recall how easily old resentments may boil over under provocation.

Hongkong is a place whose resilience and adaptability over the years are proof of the commonsense of the vast majority of its inhabitants. Peking's proposed solution for 1997 and after is impeccable on paper – local autonomy and minimal change in lifestyle and economic and cultural freedom.

It is Britain's responsibility to engage the Chinese leaders in the process of negotiation and planning ahead, which will show not only the desirability, but also the sheer necessity, of guaranteeing that much to the territory's people, however many of them decide to seek their fortunes elsewhere in the meantime.

**David Bonavia**

Photographs by Derek Cattani



The future may be uncertain but the building goes on. Construction of the new headquarters of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Central district.

ECONOMY

## Fears that haunt the money men

The typhoons which sweep in from the South China Sea largely spared Hongkong last year, but the colony was battered by a series of political and economic storms whose aftermath is still very much in evidence.

When Mrs Thatcher came away from Peking in September without any sign of an agreement on what happens to Hongkong beyond the expiry of the New Territories lease in 1997, the gloom already pervading the economy turned into deep depression. It has lifted only slightly since.

Well before the Prime Minister arrived, the stock market had already fallen precipitously from its spring high as the scale of the problems in the glutted property market began to become apparent. Record high interest rates, designed to preserve the fragile Hongkong dollar against total collapse, had squeezed property speculators too hard and recession had already knocked the bottom out of the market for luxury offices and apartments.

After Mrs Thatcher's visit, which arguably did more to hinder than to help the course of the lease negotiations, owing to her intransigent stand on the legality of the leases, flight capital began pouring out of the colony. The local dollar weakened further and the Hang Seng stock market index was nudging 700 by December, roughly half its level in March.

By the middle of last year, too, it was clear that Hongkong's manufacturing and exports sector was in the grip of severe recession and corporate profits began to slide. Exports ended the year 3 per cent down in real terms and order books were looking very thin.

This was by no means the end of Hongkong's problems. Towards the end of November, several of the 350 or so secondary banks or "deposit-taking companies", which have sprung up over the past decade, began to fail. The cause in some cases was alleged fraud or malfeasance by directors but the common factor behind this sudden rash of wrongdoing was a rapid deterioration in the quality of DTC assets. Many of them were heavily involved in trade finance or property lending – loans they suddenly discovered were no longer paying interest or had simply gone bad. Owners and managers began literally to cut and run while they still could.

A Government policy designed belatedly to stem the runaway growth of the deposit-taking companies and to force their public deposits back into the banking system also contributed to the failures. Those DTCs which were not subsidiaries of banks were thrown into heavy, and costly, dependence on the interbank market. Foreign and local banks which supply funds to this market found themselves dangerously exposed to slumping property assets and took sudden fright at the thought of their interbank lending being used to prop up unsound DTCs also in property or other doubtful lending.

Only some arm-twisting by the Government persuaded the foreign banks to maintain credit lines (while the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank offered emergency support to "soundly managed" DTCs). But with half a dozen DTCs now having failed, there is no indication that the crisis is over, or that it could not spread into the banking sector itself.

> The effect of high land prices has been to negate the low income tax rate for all but those provided with company homes

As though to underline the gloom and despondency which had settled over the colony, the Chinese lunar new year (of the Pig) was ushered in during mid-February by prolonged rainstorms. Not even the grand fireworks display staged in Victoria Harbour could brighten the prospect for long. If Hongkong residents, Chinese and expatriate alike, were desperate by this time for good news, Mr John Bremridge, the Financial Secretary, was hardly in a position to give it when he delivered his end-February budget.

Hongkong's gross domestic product growth in 1982, he reported, had come out not at the 7 per cent he had originally forecast but at a modest 2.4 per cent. Elsewhere in the region, only the Philippines had done that badly (2.6 per cent growth in 1982), while Singapore and South Korea had both managed 6 per cent growth, Indonesia 6.5 per cent and Thailand 4.5 per cent. Taiwan, too, had grown nearly 4 per cent but, unlike Hongkong, all of these countries give active encouragement to their manufacturing and export sectors, which they rely on for growth.

Mr Bremridge also had the unpleasant task of admitting that his forecast a year earlier of a budget surplus of some HK$4,900m (about £490m) for fiscal 1982-83 had in fact come out as a HK$2,400m deficit, owing to an unprecedented decline in the Government's fiscal position. Total revenues in fiscal 1982-83 had come out not at the earlier anticipated HK$37,800m but at HK$30,800m, while expenditures had come out somewhat higher than expected, at HK$33,200m.

Budget deficits are by no means unique to Hongkong, but it was the severity of the deterioration which surprised most people. Land sales revenue has in recent years been what the Government has relied upon most heavily to finance its surplus budget and in 1982/83 land sales revenues fell by HK$7,000m. The irony of this is that the impact of high land prices at public auction has been correspondingly high prices for office and residential accommodation, whether for sale or to let. And greedy speculators have added on their own liberal margin. The result has been to negate the advantage of a low (15 per cent) income tax rate in Hongkong for all but those expatriates who enjoy the luxury of accommodation provided by their firms.

Although property rental values have declined in the recent crash most people have not felt the full benefit in terms of lower rents and sale prices, simply because a large volume of empty property is being held off the market. Mr Bremridge, perhaps fearing a social backlash if he raised direct taxes and thereby aggravated the existing problems of still high rates, falling real incomes and rising unemployment, opted to increase direct taxes instead. He went for fairly severe imposts on tobacco and alcohol, motor fuel and licences and property

Continued on page II

EXPORTS

## Looking for a lifeline from abroad

The real prosperity of Hongkong has always depended on exports, rather than the narrowly-based wealth generated in recent years by the financial and property boom. Now that the property sector has collapsed, and banks are wallowing in bad debt, it is the export sector to which the colony is looking again for rescue.

Never has this been more true than in 1983 when private domestic demand is subdued by recession and government spending is severely constrained by the first major budget deficit in many years. However, because of the Government's *laisser-faire* policies, the export sector has enjoyed precious little encouragement to diversify out of traditional products and there are question marks over the demand for textiles in particular this year.

In real (inflation-adjusted) terms the colony's domestic exports actually declined by 2.7 per cent in 1982 but the Government is hoping for a 5 per cent real increase this year. This is based on the forecast that the leading industrial economies as a whole will expand their group by 1.5 per cent in 1983 following a contraction of 0.5 per cent last year. The course of the United States economy is crucial to both forecasts.

The United States is by far the biggest single customer for Hongkong's domestic exports, taking HK$29,200m (about £2,920m) worth in 1981 (latest available full-year figure) out of total domestic exports of HK$80,400m. Including Canada, North American sales were worth HK$31,600m against the HK$23,700m worth taken by Western Europe and HK$12,000m by Asian countries.

The Hongkong Government is estimating a 5 per cent rise in domestic exports to the US in 1983, which should be possible, especially in the light of the relatively moderate attitude taken by Washington towards textile imports from Hongkong in the recent Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) negotiations.

Exports to Western Europe, and in particular to EEC countries such as France, Britain and Germany, are likely to do far less well, however. Much the same can be said of exports to Canada, Australia, Africa and the Middle East. Last year, Hongkong's exports to Britain fell by 10 per cent and those to Germany by 4 per cent, whereas sales to the US declined by only 1 per cent.

The key to Hongkong's export problems is the colony's very high dependence on clothing and textile fabrics. In 1981 clothing exports made up HK$28,300m out of the merchandise total of HK$80,000m and, if a further HK$4,000m is added for textile fabrics, the "textile" trade accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the total. It is not hard to see the problems that that points to, given not only the much greater rivalry nowadays from places such as South Korea, Taiwan and Macau (plus China) but also the protectionist attitude of European textile makers.

> The export sector receives virtually no encouragement other than in trade promotion

The remainder of Hongkong's export spectrum is hardly wide. In 1981 watches and clocks accounted for HK$7,000m of exports and toys and dolls for a further HK$7,000m. These three categories accounted for well over a half of total exports.

It is true that the colony has a strong services base in areas such as tourism, banking and shipping. But it is the (highly export dependent) manufacturing sector which still employs by far the biggest proportion of Hongkong's working population – close to one million in 1981 or nearly twice the number engaged in trade and tourism and dwarfing the 155,000 in finance and business services. Yet the export sector receives virtually no official encouragement other than at the trade promotion level.

Fortunately re-exports have remained somewhat stronger than domestic exports, managing a 0.3 per cent growth in 1982 and expected to rise 12 per cent in real terms this year. That should push the colony's total exports (domestic plus re-exports) up by 7 per cent this year. Hongkong's re-exports consist mainly of consumer goods plus raw materials and semi-manufactures – HK$17,300m and HK$16,400m respectively out of total merchandise re-exports of HK$41,700m in 1981. China is the biggest single source (some HK$13,000m worth) followed by Japan (HK$8,400m) and Asian countries as a whole are by far the biggest market, taking HK$27,400m worth in 1981.

Hongkong manufacturers have made repeated pleas to the Government in recent years for help by way of concessional finance, cheaper industrial land and other facilities in order to boost their international competitiveness. But the pleas have fallen largely on deaf ears. Credit poured instead into the now glutted property market, where for a time it looked as though the sky was the limit for profits until it came to the time to find occupants for the myriad skyscraper office blocks that had sprung up and to which local and foreign banks had lent money with liberal abandon.

A fraction of the money that went into the greedy dreams of property speculators, if invested in manufacturing, might have produced a much more highly capitalized, diversified and modernized export sector. Instead the reverse happened and many exporters, seeing the profits reaped from property speculation, tried their hand at it by closing down factories and selling the land for commercial development. However, the property apple has gone rotten.

Seeing the desperate straits of some manufacturers in the recession, and possibly fearing the social consequences of rising unemployment in the manufacturing/export sector, the big local banks have recently begun offering concesional loans to industry – taking their cue from the Bank of China. It is a belated and inadequate gesture which is hardly to push Hongkong towards an export boom.

**Anthony Rowley**
*Business Editor,*
Far Eastern Economic Review

HONGKONG, KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES

SOUTH CHINA SEA

PROPERTY

# After the boom, the slide continues

It was inevitable that a bust would follow the property boom of the late 1970s. The collapse, which is now widely evident, was caused by a combination of oversupply, property trading difficulties, world economic recession which eroded demand for office space and luxury accommodation for expatriates, and political uncertainty over Hongkong's future.

Annual results for 1982 of four leading property development companies and two major *hongs* (trading houses) with large property subsidiaries (released on March 30) showed the extent of the damage. Hongkong Land, the largest property developer in the territory, reported a 27 per cent drop in net profits to just over HK$1,000m (about £100m). Moreover, Hongkong Land felt it necessary to set aside HK$1,900m for what it called "possible future termination" of two huge projects, and another HK$514m for Letters B (government-issued New Territories land exchange entitlements).

The two projects – one commercial, the other residential – were in trouble because partners in the consortium (Carrian and Eda) had defaulted on payments. Eda is in the process of winding up under a court order. Hongkong Land recently sold its share in Hongkong Telephone to Britain's Cable and Wireless for HK$1,400m (a profit of HK$400m).

Jardine Matheson's consolidated net profits were down 2.1 per cent to HK$708m, a decline which it attributed to its 40 per cent equity in Hongkong Land. Swire Pacific reported a 17.5 per cent drop in profits.

The Government's coffers also suffered, with a HK$3,000m deficit recorded in 1982/83, the first in many years. Lack of buyers for its land resulted in revenue from this source falling HK$7,300m short of its original estimate. In 1983/84, land is expected to bring in only 10 per cent of general revenue, compared to 33 per cent in previous years.

The property market's collapse has also caused problems for the Mass Transit Railway Corporation's (MTRC) Island Line extension, which was relying on profits on property development of sites above the underground to finance up to 50 per cent of its HK$11,000m cost. The developer of the eight sites contracted so far, a consortium led by Hang Lung Development, has completed one project, but has withdrawn from the second.

A question mark hangs over its ability to develop the other six sites because of the collapse of Eda, a big partner in the consortium.

However, a recent government announcement that the sites will not be handed over for development until a later date offers some respite for the consortium. Meanwhile, the MTRC will have to seek commercial loans to finance the Island Line. The Government, having conceded that the factors (expected profits from property development) which led it to approve the construction of the Island Line "no longer apply", is unwilling to pour more money into the MTRC.

The property market's slide has also had a serious effect on the financial sector. Several deposit-taking companies (DTCs or quasi-banks) have gone to the wall, partly as a result of a legislated restructuring of the financial sector which removed a source of public funds for these institutions, but also because of their participation in funding property speculation.

The sufferings of the big companies, however, have brought some comfort to the market place; prices and rents are now more affordable.

Even so, such benefits to the customer have their negative aspects. Domestic rent control, instituted in 1979 to protect the middle class from greedy landlords, is expected to be lifted in rapid stages from December. Though the Government has virtually assured the public that the removal of rent control will not take place "all at once", it has reiterated its policy to do away with it, "when circumstances justify". Such circumstances, officials have stated, are not far off. The "sandwiched society", as the middle class is called – since its members are too well-off to qualify for public housing but cannot afford to buy their own flats – has already started grumbling at the prospect.

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STOCK MARKET

# Forming psychological scar tissue

Capital and confidence appear to be creeping back into Hongkong, judging from the gains that the Hang Seng Index has recorded in recent months. While this widely quoted stock market barometer may not portray the economic prospects for Hongkong entirely accurately, it does reflect to a large degree the level of business confidence in the colony.

When uncertainty over Hongkong's future after 1997 came into sharp focus in September last year, it was the Hang Seng Index's plummeting to its lowest level for years that signalled the fears of the local business community. As the market fell further, with each pessimistic pronouncement, it also exposed the shaky foundations on which numerous property-listed companies had been built.

Despite the recent bull run on the Hongkong stock market, which took the index to its highest level in five months (at 1,066 points in late February), opinion among the local broking fraternity is divided as to whether there will be sufficient support for the rest of the year to keep the market on an upward course.

Over the last three months, vast sums of money have been pouring into the colony. As part of this represents a return of capital which took flight in the fourth quarter of 1982, it is not possible to ascertain accurately the level of foreign purchases.

"The volume of transactions before and since the Chinese Lunar New Year has risen so much that in value terms we are doing better than we did in December 1982", said a spokesman of a leading broking house. Others argue that increased activity had been fuelled by overseas buyers and claim that as much as 70 per cent of the *increased turnover of the past* three months is linked directly to purchases by foreign institutions.

Despite lingering uncertainty over the colony's future, the consensus is that the worst is over, at least for the moment. Foreign investors subscribe to this view, as do Hongkong brokers, who feel that the market will not return to the September/October 1982 trough, when, at 700 points, it was some 44 per cent below the level at which it stood before Mrs Thatcher's visit to Peking.

According to stockbrokers W. I. Carr Sons & Company: "For the most part of 1982, 99 per cent of Hongkong's six million people did not even understand the problem at hand. Then suddenly they were confronted with the 1997 issue and the effects were devastating in terms of the stock market. But now, having faced the problem, the psychological scar tissue has developed. As such it will take much more to send them into a state of panic. Today the political situation is neutral."

If W. I. Carr's assessment is correct, the market should go beyond the 1,200 mark at the end of this year. The more optimistic brokers see the Hang Seng Index breaching the 1,300 or even the 1,400 level. Some of these forecasts are based on the belief that economic recovery is already underway in Hongkong.

Most brokers are predicting that the colony's blue chips – Hutchison Whampoa, Cheung Kong Holdings, Jardine Matheson – will not perform too well in 1983. Brokers are also bullish about electronics companies such as Conio Investments and Atlas Industries. Some observers think that the electronics market could perform exceptionally well in the next two years, provided Hongkong can continue to manufacture products more cheaply than the US.

Few companies are expected to tap the market for additional funding, which will spare shareholders the added disincentive of rights issues. In 1982 companies raised almost HK$900 million (about £90m) in *rights issues, as against* HK$6,400 million in 1981. Overall the market raised only HK$401 million in new capital last year, as against HK$3,000 million in 1981.

Meanwhile, the future develepement of the securities industry in Hongkong will be affected by the impact which the new unified stock exchange has on trading patterns. The Stock Exchange of Hongkong, which will begin operations later this year, will for the first time brings together four separate exchanges which operate independently of each other – and often to the detriment of the securities industry.

Physically, one modern floor will replace four. Members will be competing in one market instead of working in four separate, and, to some extent, competing markets. There will be a common market discipline in the widest sense and membership itself will have clearer definition.

These reforms will help to streamline trading activities, which is why a single unified exchange was regarded as such an important objective. As Mr Derek Murphy, Hongkong's Deputy Securities Commissioner, said last year: "Competition between stock brokers is clearly a good thing but competition between exchanges can be counter productive."

It is generally accepted that an exchange has unfettered discretion whether or not to list a public company. But, as Mr Murphy pointed out, if one exchange says no to a listing there is always the danger that another exchange will approve it.

The same applies to membership. At present there is no minimum qualification for admission – only financial status and suitability of character. Thus a prospective candidate, having been rejected by one exchange which requires higher standards than another, can be accepted elsewhere.

There is also the problem of coordinating price-sensitive information. "Where a company's securities are listed on more than one exchange in the same geographical area, there is a risk of dissemination of information in one market ahead of another to the advantage of the latter," Mr Murphy said.

Despite hopes for a reduction in the number of stockbrokers it was decided that every member of an existing exchange should be eligible, providing he satisfied certain requirements.

The criteria for membership are being considered by a special committee. Permitted classes of membership, qualification criteria, and deeds of trust arrangements are among the issues to be reviewed. The committee will present its findings to Mr Robert Fell, the Securities Commissioner, by late June.

Listing rules for the new exchange still have to be finalized. Mr Kenneth Yu, secretary and listing manager, Far East Exchange, said that listing rules adopted in Britain would serve as the model but there could be changes to suit local conditions. Among the ones envisaged is an increase in the initial aggregate market value of companies applying for listing.

The Stock Exchange of Hongkong Ltd – the name chosen for the new market – was incorporated as a company limited by shares in July, 1980, having an authorized capital of HK$100m. The following month the Stock Exchanges Unification Ordinance was enacted. It provided for recognition of an exchange company which, from an appointed date, would become the only exchange permitted in Hongkong.

The new exchange will have a department for each of its functions – listings, trading, computer, records, membership and secretarial.

The committee has decided to retain most of the original features of the existing system but to speed up trading and reduce movement of the brokers on the floor by employing computers. Under this new system the big board normally on display in front of the broker's seat will show only bid and asked prices of the listed securities.

All other details will be computerized and each member will be supplied with a terminal and a telephone which will be used to replace the outcry system.

**Ranjit Gill**

continued from page I

rates. He even raised the departure fee from Kai Tak airport from HK$20 to HK$100.

Not that this in itself will bridge the budget deficit, which is expected to increase to HK$7,400m in fiscal 1983/84. Increased taxes should yield an additional HK$3,000m (provided the reaction is not simply a cut in consumption) and an additional HK$3,000m will come from fiscal reserves. A further HK$1,300m will be drawn down from the Capital Works Reserve Fund.

Mr Bremridge did not opt for government borrowing to help finance the budget deficit. The colony has sufficient fiscal reserves to finance perhaps another two years of deficits at the current level. But apart from the fact that it would be highly imprudent to exhaust such reserves there are monetary arguments in favour of abandoning the present position of virtually no government debt.

Government debt instruments would provide a means of intervening in the market to influence money supply instead of having to rely totally on the iniquitous interest rate agreement or cartel operated through the banking system, as at present. Mr Bremridge indicated that he might consider borrowing this time next year. Fiscal deficits are here to stay for some years, given the collapse in property and land values.

Inflation continues to run at high levels by international standards. Hongkong suffered a 10.6 per cent rate of consumer price inflation last year and is expecting 9 per cent in 1983, partly because of the weak local currency. Domestic interest rates remain correspondingly high.

The visible trade deficit narrowed slightly to HK$16,200m last year and is expected to remain at around this level in 1983, with the gap closed partly by invisible earnings from tourism and other services.

Whether capital flows will bridge the remaining gap and save the Government from using its foreign exchange reserves will depend largely on the political climate. At present there appear to be net capital inflows, but government concessions removing withholding taxes on foreign currency deposits in Hongkong are partly responsible for that.

This year looks like being at best a very uncertain one for Hongkong and there is little justification in terms of economic or financial fundamentals for the recent speculative rise in the stockmarket, fed largely by foreign funds.

**A. R.**

**GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

| (HK$'000m) £1 = HK$10 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 (Budget) | 1982-83 (Revised) | 1983-84 (Before tax changes) | Tax changes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE** | | | | | |
| Recurrent | 24.0 | 26.3 | 5.2 | 25.7 | +3.0 |
| Direct | 10.5 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 11.9 | – |
| Indirect | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | +2.5 |
| Other | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | +0.5 |
| Capital | 9.5 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 | – |
| Total | 33.5 | 37.1 | 3.8 | 29.3 | +3.0 |
| **EXPENDITURE** | | | | | |
| Recurrent | 16.3 | 19.4 | 28 | 23.8 | – |
| Capital(1) | 10.5 | 13.4 | 12.2(2) | 12.9 | – |
| Total(1) | 26.8 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 36.5 | – |
| Balance | +6.7 | +4.9(1) | −2.1(2) | −7.4(1) | −4.4(1) |
| Public Sector as % GDP(3) | 21.4 | 23.7 | 24. | 24.1 | – |

Notes: (1) All figures adjusted to reflect actual spending rather than payment into and out of Capital Works Reserve Fund created a year ago. In 1982-83, HK$10,500m was paid in and HK$8,960m paid out compared with budget estimates of HK$11,000m and HK$8,40m respectively. The 1983-84 budget provides for payment in of HK$8,000m and out of HK$9,300, which will almost exhaust the fund.

(2) Excluding HK$1,400m payment in respect of deferred acquisition of land at Tinshuiwai.

(3) Based on consolidated account. Excludes Mass Transit Railway. Including MTR would bring 1982-83 approximately to 28 per cent.

Source: Hongkong Government.

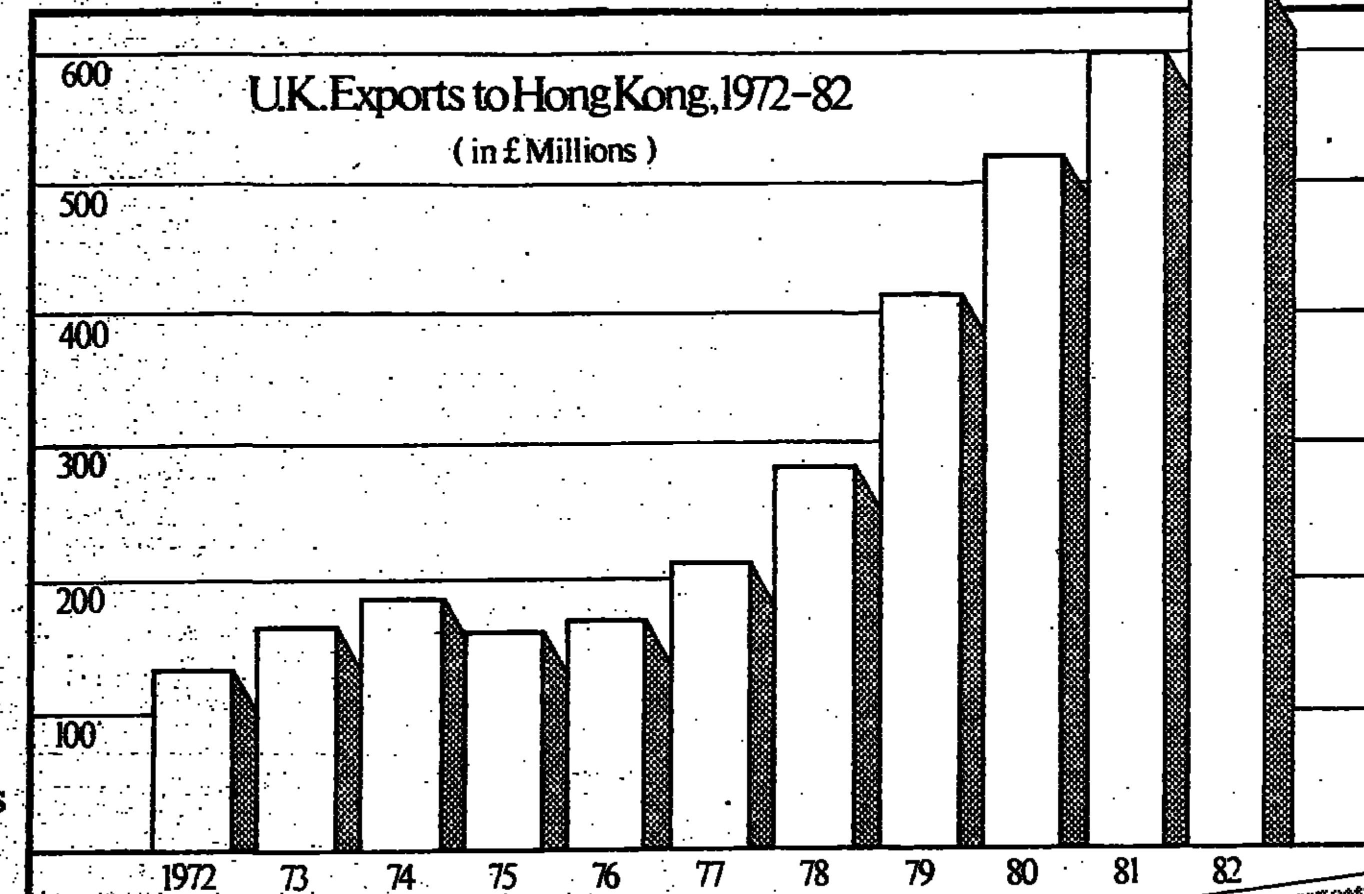
**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Real change, %)**

| | 1981 | 1982 | Forecast 1983 | 5 year average 1978-82 | 1982 actual (current HK$'000m) £1=HK$10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private consumption | 12.2 | 1.7 | 3 | 10.8 | 105.6 |
| Government consumption | 25.4 | 7.7 | 6 | 12.7 | 13.0 |
| Gross fixed capital | 13.1 | −0.2 | 6 | 12.9 | 43.4 |
| Plant | 13.5 | −5.5 | 4 | 5.8 | 20.5 |
| Private construction | 4.8 | 0 | −2 | 6.5 | 10.8 |
| Public construction | 6.8 | 25.6 | 15 | 0.6 | 10.4 |
| *Total exports* | *13.0* | −1.7 | 7 | 2.2 | 127.3 |
| Domestic | 8.0 | −2.7 | 5 | 4 | 83.0 |
| Re-exports | 24.6 | 0.3 | 12 | 27 | 44.3 |
| Total imports | 11.7 | −2.7 | 7 | 17 | 143.6 |
| Net services | −3.9 | 0.4 | 2 | −2 | 9.2 |
| GDP | 10.9 | 2.4 | 4 | 9 | 157.3 |
| Per capita GDP | 8.4 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 6 | HK$30,000 |
| Domestic demand | 10.9 | 1.2 | 4 | 11. | |
| Final demand | 11.3 | −0.1 | 5 | 11. | |
| GDP deflator | 9.6 | 11.8 | 8 | 10. | |
| Consumer-price index | 15.4 | 10.6 | 9 | 10.1 | |
| Terms-of-trade index | −1.6 | 0 | – | – | |

Source: Hongkong Government

# HONG 香港 KONG

## THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS




Recent years have seen the emergence of Hong Kong as one of the world's foremost industrial and banking centres.

Strategically located on the coast of China, the small Territory has forged a unique place for itself among the first rank of trading nations. Hong Kong however, takes nothing for granted and hard won success in the past does not always guarantee certain success in the future.

Already, many major companies operating in Hong Kong have instituted massive investment programmes designed to increase the quality and competitiveness of their products and services in future international markets.

At the same time, Britain is sharing in Hong Kong's prosperity. In 1982, based on the average annual growth rate for the last three years, it was estimated that Britain's total exports to Hong Kong would exceed those to Japan, making Hong Kong Britain's biggest market in the Far East.

A closer examination of some companies' individual investment programmes will provide additional proof that Hong Kong is looking forward to an exciting and confident future.

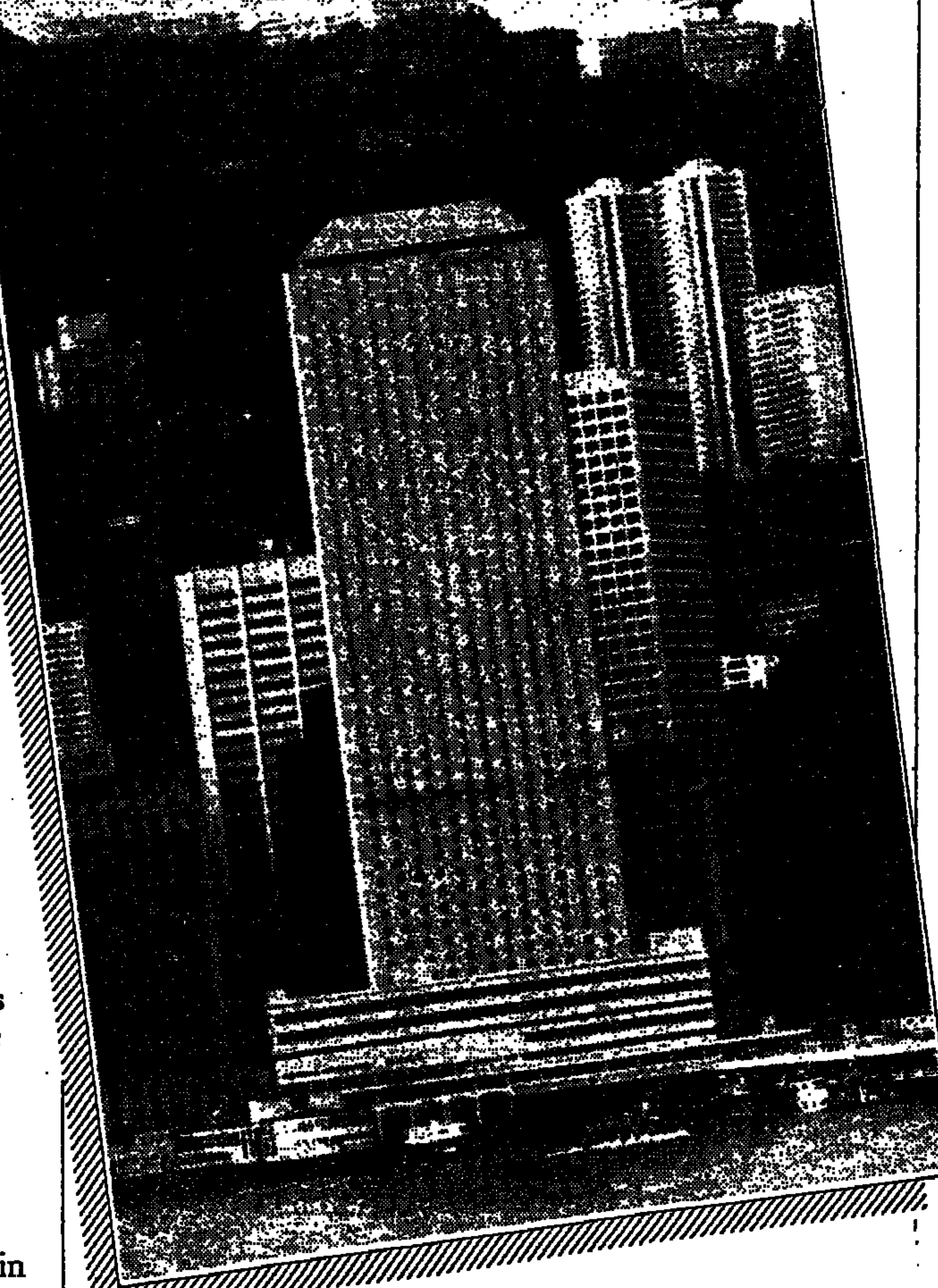
- ☐ Chartered Bank announces major redevelopment of HK head office.
- ☐ Thomas De La Rue & Co to establish £5.9 million factory to print HK banknotes.
- ☐ Hongkong Telephone Company announces £500 million capital investment programme over the next 6 years. £68 million in 1983 alone.



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- ☐ Housing Authority announces £39.5 million worth of public housing construction contracts awarded for Taipo, Cheung Chau and Ngau Tau Kok (5,778 flats for 32,800 people).
- ☐ Government awards £21.8 million contract for foundations of a £136 million 6-tower office complex on Wanchai reclamation area.
- ☐ £2.7 million aluminium plant (Modern Metal & Refining Ltd) to start production at Yuen Long Industrial Estate in March 1983.
- ☐ £118 million investment planned by 36 companies in Taipo and Yuen Long Industrial Estates.
- ☐ £118 million contract awarded by Hongkong Land to Gammon for first phase of Exchange Square development.
- ☐ American Express announces that all regional travellers's cheque and credit card operations will be moved to Hong Kong.
- ☐ Ferranti Electronics in joint venture with Wheelock Marden.
- ☐ Governor announces 203,000 public housing flats will be built between 1982/83 and 1986/87 (average of over 40,000 per year).
- ☐ Hong Kong fashions take London by storm — A Harvey Nichols promotion.
- ☐ Brown Boveri of Switzerland invests £2.7 million in electronics plant at Taipo Industrial Estate.
- ☐ 4 Japanese Banks and 1 French Bank to open in Hong Kong.
- ☐ Hongkong & Shanghai Bank announces 20 year mortgages.
- ☐ HK Electronics Fair estimated to have won £5.9 million in on-the-spot orders with further £16.4 million under negotiation.
- ☐ Work starts on £8.3 million MTR station contract.
- ☐ Sea-Land and Far East Consortium announce £91 million joint venture container yard and multi-storey freight station (the world's largest).

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REFUGEES

# An unfriendly welcome at Chi Ma Wan

Barbed wire surmounts the high prison fences. A thin wind whips off the sea and slices between the forbidding grey buildings. Its very name, Chi Ma Wan Closed Centre, has a sinister ring about it, but it is the reality facing Vietnamese fleeing to Hongkong by boat.

It is a reality given added poignancy by the children running around the camp. At any one time monthly births are likely to be in double figures. New lives utterly without prospects, beginning on a little prison island with the haven of Hongkong seen vaguely in the distance through the mists.

Hongkong, the beacon for countless thousands of refugees over the years from both China and Vietnam, is only reflecting the weariness of the Western countries with the problems of the boat people and the economic concerns which force them to reconsider their priorities.

Eight years after the end of the Vietnam war they are still arriving, though fewer than in the recent past, when there was less concern. Resettlements have slowed to a tenth of what they were two years ago but those now leaving Vietnam have little chance of being resettled through Hongkong. They are likely to be in the colony indefinitely.

To some, the barbed wire and the prison conditions seem unnecessarily cruel, but the authorities have decided that for the good of both sides the exodus has to be discouraged. The rigid conditions of Chi Ma Wan should be enough to discourage anyone not actually facing certain death in Vietnam.

In Chi Ma Wan now are 2,958 unfortunates who arrived after the cut-off date of July 2 last year. The camp is clean and orderly and, in contrast with some of the open holding camps, there is no overcrowding, but there is no mistaking the status of the inmates. They respond to visitors as to jailers until they realize the possibilities of a journalistic contact; but it is a cruel hope, falsely raised.

Hongkong's place in the ranking of countries of first asylum for Vietnamese refugees has always been a special one. The profile of arrivals has gradually changed, unlike those for other regional countries. The beginning was conventional enough, with the arrival of the *Clara Maersk* in May 1975 with 3,743 escapees on board. The early arrivals – the trickle became a flood with more than 66,000 landing in the first seven months of 1979 – were almost exclusively ethnic Chinese, many of them from the south of Vietnam.

Those refugees, fleeing Vietnamese persecution of the Chinese minority, were of a high calibre, mainly business people with skills to offer and often quite a lot of money to start a new life in third countries. Being Chinese, most were well educated and adaptable, readily able to fit in almost anywhere they were sent. In 1979 only 15 per cent of the arrivals were ethnic Vietnamese. Today the ethnic Vietnamese make up 98 per cent.

Today's refugees from Vietnam are of a different calibre from their predecessors. Most are from north or central Vietnam. They have little education, coming mostly from fishing villages or the countryside, and few skills to offer resettlement countries. Their reasons for leaving are most often economic, but some wish to escape military service.

There would be little use in putting them into the open centres in which earlier arrivals were placed; they could not go out to jobs as refugees in Hongkong itself do.

Towards the end of last month there were 12,352 awaiting resettlement, with only about 5 per cent of them having secured acceptance abroad: at the same time 1982 arrivals had fallen, but by a much smaller margin than in the rest of the region.

The number of arrivals by boat throughout the area last year fell by 42 per cent. In Hongkong the fall was only 6 per cent. Resettlement has been disappointingly low compared with other South-East Asian countries which have received the boat people. Hongkong's rate for 1982 was 44 per cent, while other first asylum countries went as high as Malaysia's 66 per cent.

All this has persuaded the Hongkong authorities that drastic measures to cut off the flow from Vietnam may be required. In spite of considerable assistance in the closed camps from the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the refugees have cost the Hongkong Government US $18m (about £12m) in straight outgoings. This does not take into account the diversion of resources and the use of land which would otherwise yield a return.

Among the options being considered is the forced repatriation of new arrivals, a dramatic switch from the humanitarian policy which has set Hongkong apart from other South-East Asian countries in the past. Such a programme is still only at the stage of being considered. Should it go ahead it would have to be the subject of negotiations not only with the Foreign Office in London but also with the Vietnamese Government and the UNHCR.

The numbers of Vietnamese boat people in Hongkong pale into insignificance compared with the influx from China. The peak of the flood again coincided with events in Indo-China. As Chinese troops were withdrawn from the border with Hongkong to cope with the fighting on the Vietnam-China border, the steady flow of refugees from China became a flood. In 1979 90,000 were caught on first arrival and 107,000 got through to "touch base" under the policy then prevailing, which allowed those who managed to evade both the Chinese and the British to stay.

That influx so frightened the authorities and the people of Hongkong that the "touch base" policy was abolished. Last year 8,700 hopefuls were turned back. That change and the introduction of identity cards for Hongkong citizens have not eliminated the problem of the illegals brought in by "snake heads" or racketeers. These illegals are responsible, the authorities believe, for much of the recent violent crime in Hongkong.

While the police have had a good deal of success in picking up illegals, the skill of the counterfeiters has prevented them from being totally successful. Since the "touch base" rule was ended it has been estimated that more than 8,000 illegals are living underground. They are still arriving at the rate of nine a day.

To counteract the illegals and their effect on the crime rate, new identity cards are being issued from this month. Learning from the lessons of Northern Ireland, they will be backed by a new computer which will allow police officers to run immediate checks on identity cards.

Given the current poor state of the Hongkong economy and the heavy penalties for those assisting illegal immigrants, the police will most probably enjoy considerable public support in the hunt for illegals. Thus, with good policing at the border, it is hoped to eliminate the illegal element in Hongkong's population.

**David Watts**



One of the young refugees at the Jubilee Camp in Kowloon

HIGHER EDUCATION

# Getting ready for the great leap forward

Hongkong has always been something of a latecomer in educational development. When the rest of the world was racing to expand tertiary education, the British-administered territory had to stand on the sidelines. It was then still struggling to provide enough school places at the primary and secondary levels.

Now that budgetary stringency and slackening demand for university students have caught up with a number of Western countries, effectively putting a curb on further growth, Hongkong is preparing for its "great leap forward" in the field of higher education.

Current plans are that by the mid-1990s the opportunities for degree courses will increase threefold. The target is to raise first-year degree places from 2.5 per cent of the 17 to 19 age group to eight per cent by 1995, two years before the lease on the New Territories expires. There are plans for a second polytechnic to be opened by 1988, with a total enrolment of 20,000 students, of whom 8,000 will be full-time and the rest part-day-time and evening students. In the early 1990s numbers will rise to 30,000, of whom 13,500 will be full-time students. A site is being prepared and the appointment of a director is under consideration.

Thirty per cent of the courses offered at the new polytechnic will be to degree level. On top of this, the authorities are examining the feasibility of an open university.

Existing institutions will also be significantly developed over the next ten years. The supply of degree places will be increased by 4 per cent a year at Hongkong's two universities up till 1988, with specific training requests by the Government to be met over and above this figure.

This will see total enrolment at the University of Hongkong, the territory's oldest, and at the newer Chinese University growing from the present 11,200 to 15,100 in four years' time.

This is 3,000 places in excess of the projection of the 1978 White Paper on senior secondary and tertiary education. In the longer term, the English-language University of Hongkong has been asked to explore the possibility of increasing its student population from 6,000 to about 10,000 in the mid 1990s, with emphasis on a greater intake of medical and law students.

The Hongkong Polytechnic, which at present has an enrolment of 25,400 – of whom 8,000 are full time, 3,700 day-release, and the remainder evening class students – ought to have 30 per cent of its planned full-time-equivalent students on degree courses by 1988.

This expansion comes amid uncertainty and anxieties about the future of Hongkong after Britain's lease on the New Territories runs out in 1997, currently the subject of negotiations with China. Why embark on an expansion programme while the whole Hongkong question remains unsolved?

One reason is that, despite present worries, most people realize that there will be nowhere for them to go, whatever happens in 1997. They live in hope that when sovereignty reverts to China, life here will be little changed.

With hardly any natural resources, and depending for its living on its ability to trade effectively, Hongkong must ensure that its gradually diversifying economy is well supplied with highly educated and skilled manpower. Also, the groundwork for the present expansion was laid in the late 1970s, when it was widely held that the last thing China would do would be to disturb the status quo in Hongkong, lest it kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.

To halt expension plans while negotiations between Britain and China are at a delicate stage would be interpreted by Hongkong people as a sign that the Government was getting ready to pull out, and this could cause a crisis of confidence.

Clearly, in the long term, much will depend on the outcome of the current talks, but with expansion virtually guaranteed until the end of the decade, it is not surprising that policy makers and educators are exuding confidence.

Professor M A Brimer, head of the School of Education at the University of Hongkong, points out: "We are the envy of the rest of the university world because we are expanding when everybody else is contracting."

The provision of university places, however, is still low. With a population of some five and a half million, the territory has only two universities and one polytechnic, compared with the seven universities and four polytechnics for a population of three million in New Zealand.

University places are available for only 2.5 per cent of the 17-20 age group, compared with 4 to 6 per cent in other Asian countries. Hongkong lags behind countries such as Singapore and South Korea, which are regarded as being at a comparable stage of development.

This has resulted in a brain-drain to the United States, Canada and Britain. According to recent statistics, more than 14,400 students went overseas for their education in 1981-82, a number which exceeds by more than 4,000 the total enrolment of the two local universities in the same period.

By acquiring a near-monopoly of secondary education, the Government has created expectations that it will provide further education for matriculating sixth-formers.

Nobody wants to repeat the mistakes of countries such as India, where the rush to expand tertiary education has meant that many graduates take menial jobs, for lack of employment suited to their qualifications.

**Halima Guterres**
*South China Morning Post*

# The continuing property slump

Continued from page II

The Government is also taking advantage of the market downturn. A home-ownership scheme for the middle-class (family income of between HK$6,500 and HK$13,000 a month) has been scrapped after 2,500 flats selling for HK$200,000 to HK$300,000 drew only 1,000 aplications. Land allocated for this middle-income housing scheme is likely to revert to the home ownership scheme for families earning less than HK$6,500 a month. Flats in this scheme are very much in demand, drawing several times more applications than can be accommodated. Annual production is running at a modest 5,000 units.

Furthermore, the Government is using this cooling-off period to repay a curious and complicated land debt of more than 100 million square feet to Letters B holders. Letters B were issued to New Territories land owners whose property was used for the construction of new towns.

As these land exchange entitlements were transferable, most were sold to property developers. In the past, however, much of the land put out for redemption of Letters B was for industrial use and was thus unattractive to holders. In its April-September land sales forecast, however, the Government will be putting out a record 900,000 sq ft of residential land in the New Territories for such exchange – 41 per cent of sites allocated for this category of land use.

The market conditions have also brought a new method of land disposal. Some 400,000 sq ft of residential land, most of it in the prime South Hongkong Island zone, will be available for sale "by auction or tender on application". This means that developers are obliged to show their genuine interest by depositing an amount (to be fixed by the Government) which will reflect the base market value for the site. The eventual sale price should not go below this value.

Analysts are divided as to when the property market will recover from its present slump. Valuers and estate agents say it is now possible to acquire prime properties at bargain prices. Jones Lang Wootton argues that yields on prime property of 9-10 per cent compare favourably with prevailing interest rates.

Meanwhile, talks on Hongkong's future have reached a stalemate over the issue of sovereignty. Recovery of the economy, with its reliance on exports, is on the cards, but unless Peking allows a continuation of some form of official British presence in the territory after 1997, confidence in Hongkong's future can be no more than short-term. In these circumstances, the property companies can at best look forward to avoiding further erosion of the market.

**Mary Lee**
*Hongkong Correspondent,*
Far Eastern Economic Review.

هكذا من الاصل



# THE ARTS

Television

## When the scalpel slips . . .

When one enters hospital one becomes an object, a thing to be probed or dissected, and in such circumstances it is peculiarly difficult to assert any ordinary personality. A patient must be patient, resigned to his or her fate. That was the lesson of **Medical Mistakes: Who Pays the Price?** (Thames) which examined the consequences of accidents which occur during surgery.

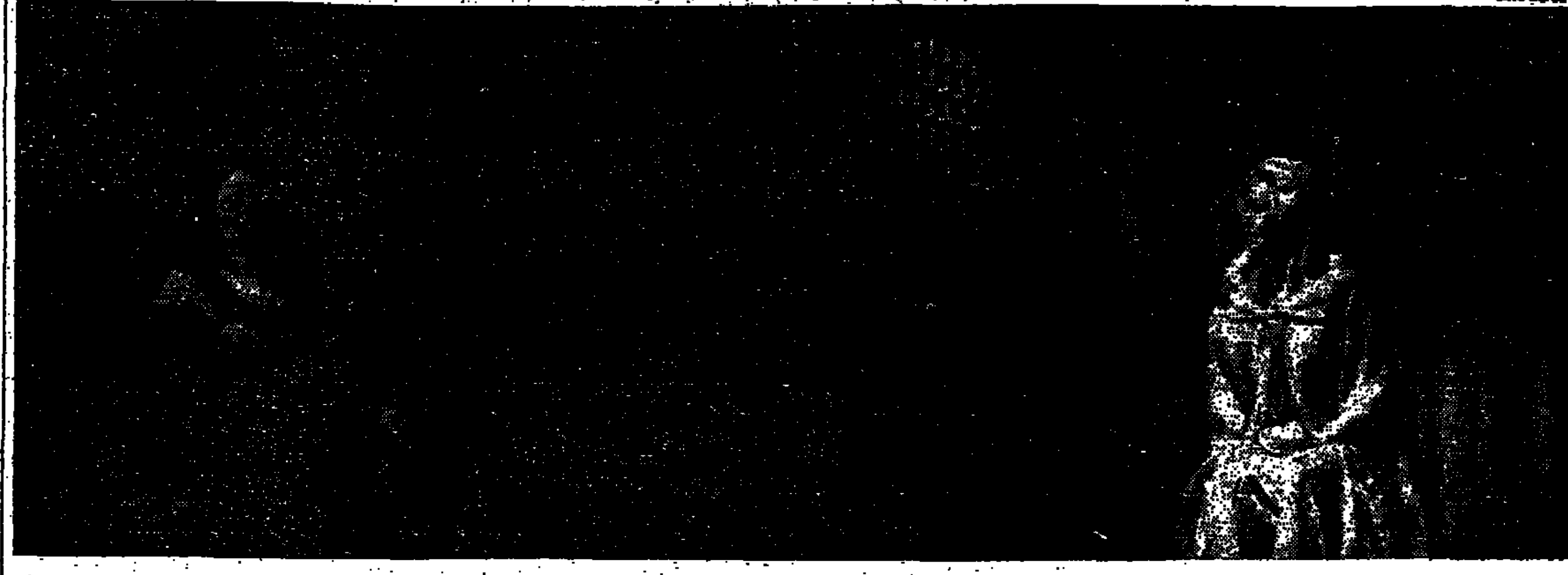
The "price" can be serious injury or even death; the price in financial terms hardly seemed to matter to the people who were interviewed last night. They are not concerned with compensation, simply for explanation: Why did my son die? Why is my husband on a life-support machine? In many cases – if I may paraphrase the poet – "and answer came there none". The surgeons or doctors involved often refused to explain what had happened, or even to apologise for any (of course hypothetical) errors of judgment or practice.

This must in part stem from a natural feeling of guilt or shame. But in many cases it seems to have been simply a professional calculation: if they admit responsibility, they may be sued. But the complainants are also dealing with a "caring" profession which has, in the past at least, characteristically taken a distant or patronizing attitude towards its clients – an attitude compounded by many patients themselves who regard doctors with awe or respect. They will often become stoical, or merely resigned, after they have been afflicted by a medical calamity.

Last night's programme was, in that sense, an examination of that neutral territory in which human beings become the objects of institutionalized care – no amount of "caring" or of false cheerfulness can disguise the fact that the important thing about them is the name-tag attached to their wrists. It is a labyrinthine world, also, where those who seek redress for medical injuries find themselves obstructed at every turn. One couple, whose daughter had died after treatment for epilepsy, consulted four solicitors, three barristers and five medical experts. After five years, they are no closer to discovering the real reasons for her death.

As always in television programmes of this kind, the individual horror story – with the victims or relatives talking about their specific experiences – is more dramatic and more powerful than the generalized or analytical responses of the "experts". Clearly the doctors can make out a case for their behaviour: some operations are necessarily hazardous or unusual, the excessive threat of litigation inhibits proper medical treatment in the United States, and so on. It was to the credit of *Medical Mistakes* that it raised these points, also, and examined the whole problem of medical liability in a lucid and unsensational manner.

**Peter Ackroyd**


Clive Barda

Act I Scene 2: Regine Crespin (left) and Felicity Lott in the convent parlour

Opera

## Marvellous display of vocal heroism

### The Carmelites
Covent Garden

Life offers few pleasures like that of hearing Felicity Lott and Valerie Masterson singing on the same stage. Unfortunately there is a price to be paid. You have to sit through Poulenc's *Dialogues des Carmelites*, and it does, I fear, take a rather special taste to enjoy nuns exchanging sweet platitudes for three hours before one by one they have their heads chopped off, the serial executions all too graphically presented. Singing the *Salve Regina* in a diminishing chorus, gazing firmly heavenward the while, the sisters take their turns to rush off to the right and meet their doom in a guillotine sound compounded of gristle and steel.

If the whole opera were on that splendidly grotesque level, then it might be applauded as an exercise in bad taste. In fact, though, the only rival to this final scene is in the second act where tenor priest and nuns' chorus embark on the *Ave verum corpus* to whooshing harp and sumptuous night-club harmonies in the strings. The justification for this revival therefore has to be found elsewhere, and it comes first and foremost from the magnificence of the singing: rarely can so much artistry have been lavished on so poor an opera.

What might be accounted another virtue of the evening is its historical authenticity. Against this day Covent Garden have been storing the dark chocolate habits and the prison-grey convent setting for Margarita Wallmann's production, unused since 1963. Madame Wallmann was Poulenc's choice of producer for the world première at La Scala in 1957, and she repeated her staging for Covent Garden a year later; happily she has also been able to return to supervise this revival, sung as before in English.

There is another link with the past, as readers of Monday's page will be aware, in Regine Crespin, who in the first French production took the part of the lively voiced new prioress, now sung by Miss Masterson. This time round Madame Crespin is the old prioress, Madame de Croissy, a dramatic role that cruelly points up the fact that she is the only non-English-speaking member of the cast. Her voice, too, is stormy and, though she acts with gusto in her death scene, she is sadly let down at this point by the score, which steals blatantly from the equivalent moment in *Boris Godunov*.

Nor is that the end of Poulenc's thefts. His orchestral music is filled with a good deal of Stravinsky that Stravinsky never wrote, as well as some that he did. Even so, this is much the most inventive and at times even exciting aspect of the opera, and it is good to hear it presented with so much life and attack as it is here under Michel Plasson.

The singers have a lot less to get their teeth into. Poulenc keeps offering them phrases which sound like introductions to popular songs, which *settle* on the right sort of cadence, but which then stop for another introduction. Felicity Lott as Sister Blanche is perhaps more than anyone else the victim of this deadening style, and it is greatly to her credit that she keeps up her enthusiasm right through the performance, complete with a nice portrait of disabling fear and a marvellous display of vocal heroism. The snivels never get into the singing: the sound is ringingly true, even when a phrase starts dangerously high, and Miss Lott gives every impression that she believes in her character even if nobody else can. She could not otherwise weight the words so clearly and significantly.

It is also a tremendous night for Miss Masterson, her voice a stream of liquid silver but at the same time lusciously human. In her big number in the third act, where Poulenc does at last write something like a major aria, she makes a sound so beautiful one wishes it could go on for ever, no matter what she is actually singing about. And, as if these two outstanding sopranos were not enough, there is a third, Lillian Watson, who is brilliant as the young Sister Constance, pure as a little bell but with every word intact.

Robin Leggate takes his opportunities for lyrical finesse as the Chevalier de la Force, John Dobson passes unscathed through the maudlin part of the Father Confessor (he is the valiant sole survivor from the last revival) and Pauline Tinsley lends an excellent forceful high register to Mother Marie. There is good work also from other Carmelites too numerous to mention.

**Paul Griffiths**

### The Haunted Manor
John Lewis

Not many operagoers, unless they are Polish, will claim much experience of Moniuszko, who was active in the mid-nineteenth century, some time between Chopin and Szymanowski. His comic opera *The Haunted Manor* (1865) is this year's choice by the enterprising John Lewis Music Society to add to an impressive list of previous productions of operas seldom to be found elsewhere.

In this instance Moniuszko provides them with several rousing or charming choruses; a handful of character roles not too far beyond the scope of amateur singers; a merry mazurka near the end for which the Mazury Dance Company take the stage with a swirling of skirts and a stamping of boots; four or five leading roles needing (and getting) more accomplished attention; and some imaginative orchestral writing played with good response to James Robertson's conducting.

The story as such is naive and pretty dotty. It involves a couple of officer brothers who vow never to marry in case their country should need them again. The sight of a neighbour's two nubile daughters persuades them otherwise, but not until after they have spent a night in a supposedly haunted ancestral gallery proving that they are not the cowards that some reports have put about.

All this farrago is slow to take musical wing, which it does in an excellently crafted second act, but the haunting scene runs out of steam long before it is over, and final explanations, involving such Englishry as "Grandfather multiplied the line/He procreated daughters nine", are also unduly prolonged. Chris de Souza's direction shows a firm focus of visual attention in acceptably simple designs by Riccardo Isotta, and a keen involvement by most of the cast.

The soprano Julia Dewhurst had one plum aria in "When duty calls", which she sang with attractive agility, and a tenor romance was given ardent spirit by David Flint. His brother officer and the second sister were capably sung by Martin Nelson and Amanda Hughes-Jones, as was the girls' father by Peter Allanson. The musical style is less that of Glinka and Smetana, as claimed in some references, than Auber and Flotow, and there are further performances (in the auditorium at 4 Old Cavendish Street) tonight and on Friday.

**Noël Goodwin**

### The Beggar's Opera
Sadler's Wells

While Handel reigns supreme *this week at his Hanover Square* festival, one of the chaps who almost ruined his operatic career in London, John Gay, is holding the stage farther north at Sadler's Wells.

Kent Opera, at the end of their tour, brought to Rosebery Avenue on Monday and will repeat tomorrow their *Beggar's Opera*, which was first seen last summer at Aldeburgh. Now, as then, Britten's realization of the burlesque score is by far the best thing in the evening, richly and lucidly performed by the small Kent Opera Orchestra under Graeme Jenkins, and with the same strong cast.

In its deft instrumentation and piquant harmonization of contemporary and folk songs, it gently suggests the cross-currents of tenderness and cynicism, of sentiment, farce and violence, which run through Gay's play. His homage to Purcell is there to be enjoyed, while Gay's satire on *opera seria's* "simile" arias is softened into fond remembrance.

Nicholas Hytner's spotlit "tableaux", subtly phased in and out of the action, are appropriate visual realizations of what we hear, both in pace and rhythm. But they weaken the overall dramatic pacing of a production already weak in ideas, though now considerably tighter in ensemble work.

It seemed again that, in many ways, Britten's music is the work's worst enemy: it lessens the chances for a consistently gripping, rough-and-tumble production, with the tough wit and momentum with which Richard Eyre at the National, for one, has been able to carry the piece along.

But since, in Kent Opera's production, the music is all, there is plenty to enjoy. Gordon Sandison's Macheath evolves splendidly in vocal and physical strength to the powerful about-turn finale; Thomas Hemsley is a nicely characterized Lockit; Eirian James is in glorious, wide-ranging voice as Polly Peachum; and Vaninne Parker is a valiant, tenderly individuated stand-in for an indisposed Anne Pashley as Lucy Lockit.

Johanna Peters, the only real character actor among them, lifts the last act with her tallywoman Mrs Trapes, a delightful piece of drag-acting turned on its head.

**Hilary Finch**

Theatre

## England's finest

### Daisy Pulls It Off
Globe

With Julian Mitchell's *Another Country* playing almost next door, the Globe and the Queen's now preside over Shaftesbury Avenue like a venerable educational establishment, and if there were an interconnecting door between the two buildings you could imagine a hefty school sergeant on duty to prevent Mr Mitchell's depraved boys from getting in among Denise Deegan's innocent young ladies. Coming in to roost from Southampton's Nuffield Theatre, *Daisy Pulls It Off* has found the perfect London address, though nobody is going to mark it up, like the adjoining entertainment, as a devastating anatomy of the British public school system.

Grangewood School for Girls is a true blue Angela Brazil academy where class recitations of "The Mariners of England" and unaccompanied choruses of "Cherry Ripe" come a poor second to the search for family treasure and a cliff rescue in a howling storm. It is a bumper annual and, true to form, its heroine is an elementary school girl who strikes a gallant blow against class privilege before discovering she has Grade A blood in her veins.

From the moment of her awed arrival, of course, Daisy comes out top in everything, to the rage of her two snobbish classmates who entrap her with every device known to the fourth-form mind before the guileless heroine routs them in a multiple climax of life-saving, treasure hunting and a famous victory on the hockey field, not to mention finding her long-lost father.

To put over this tale, Miss Deegan has hit on the homely but effective device of a school play, beginning with staff chatting to parents in the stalls and ending with a rousing performance of the school anthem. In between, we get lots of fun at Angela Brazil's expense, but not at the expense of the story – which had Monday night's audience cheering Daisy on to her concluding triumphs.

The production pulls this off through a seamless collaboration between the author and her director, David Gilmore. Miss Deegan gets some of her best effects from mixing in dialogue with third-person narrative. Clare (Kate Buffery), the splendid head girl, is interrogating two wrongdoers; then she turns and informs us that "the corners of Clare's mouth twitched". Then she twitches them.

The comedy depends partly on heroic statements of the obvious. knot", Daisy announces, standing with a pile of sheets on the cliff-top. There are also key words like or "clinging to a ledge", which Mr Gilmore's thump home in verbal italics as if no one had ever heard of such things before.

Another good reason for welcoming the show is that it features the Southampton cast virtually intact. Headed by Alexandra Mathie's idealized Daisy, it is an excellent company, thoroughly drilled in the mannish gym-slip and mortar board routines, but full of individual comic detail that never overbalances into gross caricature. Look out for Edita Brychta's poisonous Sybil, and Helena Little's Trixie, "poet and madcap of the upper fourth".

**Irving Wardle**

Concert

## Romantic spread

### LPO/Lopez-Cobos
Festival Hall

Whoever at the LPO counted them all out and counted them back in again on Monday must have been in trouble: two recalcitrant trumpet players sidled on during the first movement of the Schumann Piano Concerto. We lost, I suppose, some thirteen notes – and pretty uninteresting ones they are too – but it says little either for the players' professionalism or for the observant eyes of the conductor, Jesus Lopez-Cobos, that such an incident can occur.

It provided only a momentary distraction, however, from an absorbing and unusual account of the solo part by András Schiff. He is usually associated with the tighter, closed structures of Bach and Mozart, and rarely spreads himself on this romantic scale; but, having decided to indulge, he did so with the utmost freedom and panache. Each phrase was swept from the keyboard, sometimes with a momentary awkwardness but always with an exact sense of where the climax was to occur.

Schiff's playing gave the impression that every idea had been carefully rethought: the marvellous first movement cadenza found its central point of tension at a most unusual place. The slow movement, so often merely pretty, was dug deep into the keyboard without losing its essential grace, and the transition to the finale (with bass octaves and momentarily held-back chords heightening the tension) was splendid.

There was little rhythmic manipulation or indeed rhythmic interest in Jesus Lopez-Cobos's play-through of Sibelius's First Symphony after the interval: with his broad, noble, gestures and confident mien, he looks the epitome of the romantic conductor, and he certainly seems to give his players what they need. But the music needs more, and the spiky, startling quality of Sibelius's inventiveness was rarely hinted at in this comfortable, at times rousing, but generally unfocused reading. To begin, Lopez-Cobos tried to bring a little Spanish warmth to Vaughan Williams's *Tallis Fantasia*, which was about as successful as a *zarzuela* in an English cathedral.

**Nicholas Kenyon**

The New York stage

## Neil Simon as he wanted to be

Last acts are often anti-climaxes, but the final third of a largely dreary New York theatre season has begun like a dynamic exposition. Intimate dramas about the fate of one or two characters are alternating openings with plays encompassing many lives. The latter are riskier than ever financially, but three appear set to enjoy the combination of artistic and commericial success which has eluded most straight plays this theatrical year.

The parade began with Simon Grey's *Quartermaine's Terms*, which has settled in at Playhouse 91, a handsome new Off-Broadway theatre. Foremost among the attractions of the production, imported from the Long Wharf Theatre in New Haven, Connecticut, is Remak Ramsay's Quartermaine.

Beginning with an engagingly bombastic Victor opposite Maggie Smith in the 1975 Broadway *Private Lives*, distinguished by an impeccable Sir Robert Morton in a 1980 revival of *The Winslow Boy* and reaching a crest in *Quartermaine*. Mr Ramsay has emerged as probably the best native American actor of British characters. Tall and stolid, with an unusual voice which can blend falsetto and baritone in a single phrase, he plays Quartermaine with a physical grace which clearly links the character with the endangered swan mentioned in the play. Mentally he appears an earnest toddler, guilelessly awash amongst adults who are swimming furiously. With unerring proportion, Remak Ramsay materializes just enough for a character whose presence is virtually an absence.

A play revival approximate in merit to the lovingly redreated musical *On Your Toes*, and coincidentally of the same Depression period and anti-depressant effect, is Ellis Rabb's staging of *You Can't Take It With You* (Plymouth Theatre). Some repetitious patches in the writing and fussy bits of direction aside, Kaufman and Hart's comedy has at least as much to say about living and loving today as it did to its first audiences in 1936, and a Broadway cast obviously enraptured with saying it.

Mr Rabb has choreographed not only stars shooting off sparks, particularly Jason Robards as a benignly sagacious patriarch and Elizabeth Wilson as an appealingly dizzy matriarch. He has also cast Maureen Anderman and Nicolas Surovy – neither by age or type an ingenue or juvenile – as the young lovers, and trusted their formidable skill and charm to play sweet-talk potentially dampening to audiences today with the intensity and awakening sensuality of Romeo and Juliet. The overall effect is genial and rousing, as if someone were gaily tapdancing to "The Star-Spangled Banner".

The greatest tonic of all to New York theatre is a good new American play, and *Brighton Beach Memoirs* (Alvin Theatre) is Neil Simon's best since *The Odd Couple*. Mr Simon has always had a distinctive voice, but beginning with *Plaza Suite* in 1968 he seemed to be arguing with himself. One voice spoke his famous gags, another yelped in anguish. The two blended uneasily, contradicting more often than complementing each other, making much of the work appear mean-spirited, slick and dishonest.

Perhaps, however, Neil Simon was being too honest. An unabashedly autobiographical and dedicated playwright who constantly avowed his desire to write truthfully and not for easy laughs, he let his inner demons loose to contend with the comic spirit which orders his vision. Often the demons befouled the spirit, but one could see the spirit asserting command with *I Ought To Be in Pictures* in 1980.

Victory is achieved in *Brighton Beach Memoirs*, Simon's look at his adolesence through admittedly rose-tinted spectacles, the kind Eugene O'Neill wore when he wrote about his wished-for boyhood in *Ah, Wilderness!* By coincidence or design, Simon's 15-year-old self in his coming-of-age play is called Eugene. Bright and saucy, charged with sexual urges which plague and tantalize him like firecrackers, exploding in an endless row, Eugene wants to be a writer and shares his precocious memoirs with the audience.

Set in a *Jewish home in* Brooklyn during the Depression, the play features conflicts engendered by two poor families – Eugene's and his widowed aunt's – living together. There is real pain in clashes of wills and needs, financial and health crises, physical and emotional attrition. Too many conflicts too neatly resolved mar the second act, but, however cramped, they are true to the characters' natures and circumstances, and are illuminated by Eugene's droll observations.

Gags are few; humour allied to character is abundant, as when Eugene says, after his mother yells at him for the umpteenth time, "*If I told her* I'd just lost both my hands, she'd tell me to go upstairs and wash my face with my feet". *Brighton Beach Memoirs*, acted with special bravura by Matthew Broderick as Eugene and Zeljko Ivanek as his older brother, shows us Neil Simon as the comedy writer he wanted to be, and is in this play: exposing wounds wrought by human folly and the world and comforting them with a skilfully mixed elixir of laughter and tears.

**Holly Hill**







**The bravura of Zeljko Ivanek (top left) and Matthew Broderick in *Brighton Beach Memoirs*; Jason Robards benign and Elizabeth Wilson dizzy in *You Can't Take It With You*; and Remak Ramsay's command of British character in *Quartermaine's Terms***

# To all Stockholders in UDS Group plc

# Bassishaw or Hanson?

**This week you have an important decision to make in respect of your UDS Group holding.**

**To accept 133½p per share from Hanson Trust or their cash and shares alternative.**

**Or 130p per share from Bassishaw.**

## Your decision is crucial

The decision is yours. One that will inevitably affect, for better or worse, the futures of the UDS Group's 19,000 employees and their families. And could, quite literally, change the face of Britain's High Streets.

As Directors, we have obligations to employees as well as members.

"The matters to which the directors of the company are to have regard in the performance of their functions shall include the interests of the company's employees in general as well as the interests of its members."

*Companies Act 1980, Section 46*

We take these obligations extremely seriously.

All the members of your Board, as well as its financial advisers, regard both offers as fair and reasonable. But our responsibility for the future well-being of your Company and its employees remains.

## Questions that must be answered

Both bidders were, therefore, asked for assurances concerning the future of the businesses and their employees. Their responses are summarised in the table below.

| Business | BASSISHAW | HANSON |
|---|---|---|
| RICHARD SHOPS | Keep and develop. Install new merchandise systems. | No assurances to retain the business. |
| JOHN COLLIER | Will invest in the business. | No assurances to retain the business. |
| JOHN COLLIER Hartlepool Factory | Will retain for UK and export production; assurances given to Union. | No assurances as to security of employment. |
| ALLDERS DEPARTMENT STORES | A good viable business which Bassishaw would wish to see continuing to operate. | No specific assurances. |
| WILLIAM TIMPSON & JOHN FARMER | To maintain both as separate businesses under their present management. | No specific assurances. |
| OCEAN TRADING GROUP | Will retain and operate. Will develop its international potential. | No specific assurances. |

## Whose answer is better?

In our opinion the implication is clear.

Bassishaw has given a firm commitment to our businesses and employees. Hanson Trust has not.

Indeed, we believe Hanson's business philosophy is likely to result in closures, disposals and a serious loss of jobs.

*Is this what you want?*

Bassishaw has expressed a quite different philosophy. Its stated aim is to restore UDS to its proper position as a leading and highly competitive High Street retailer.

The assurances from Bassishaw are specific and positive. The fact that its members include the pension funds of the National Coal Board, the Post Office and British Rail, strengthens our belief that it will carefully consider employment issues.

Our profits estimates for the year to January 29th 1983 show that the remedial action taken last year to improve profitability and efficiency has already made a positive impact. They confirm our belief that Bassishaw's proposals for the businesses are entirely realistic.

Turnover has risen. Profit before taxation is up by 62%. Earnings per 25p stock unit have increased by 87%. During the first eleven weeks of 1983, sales were approximately 15% ahead of the same period last year.

## What we recommend

If your sole interest is in getting the maximum price for your holding, doubtless you will accept the Hanson Trust offer.

But if you consider it more responsible to preserve a major independent force in Britain's High Streets, and with it the prospects of our employees, you may consider a few pence per share an acceptable cost.

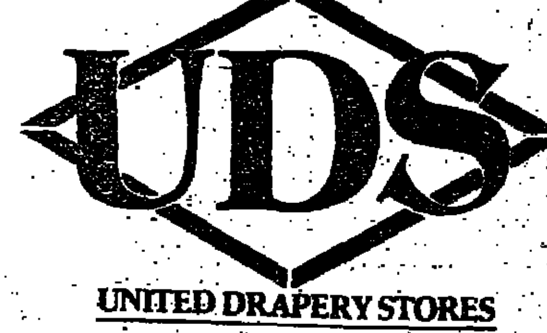
Although two of your non-executive Directors recommend you to accept the offer from Hanson Trust, in the view of six of your Board's eight Directors Bassishaw offers you a fair price for your holding and better prospects for your Company and its employees.

Our advice is clear.

**Reject the Hanson Trust offer. Accept the Bassishaw offer.**

Our financial advisers, Charterhouse Japhet, endorse the legitimacy of this advice and believe stockholders should give it the strongest possible consideration.

Please think very carefully before you make your decision.




UNITED DRAPERY STORES

UDS Group plc, Marble Arch House, 66/68 Seymour Street, London W1A 2BY.

This advertisement has been placed by Charterhouse Japhet on behalf of UDS Group plc. The issue of this advertisement has been approved by the Board of UDS (with the exception of Sir Robert Clark and Mr. David Jessel). Each of the Directors of UDS (with the exception of Sir Robert Clark and Mr. David Jessel) has taken reasonable care to ensure both that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each accepts responsibility accordingly.

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# Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

**FT Index:** 685.2 down 9.8
**FT Gilts:** 81.68 down 0.51
**FT All Share:** 437.46 down 4.06
**Bargains:** 24,663
**Tring Hall USM Index:** 172.8 down 0.1
**Tokyo:** 8541.86 down 40.67
**Hongkong:** Hang Seng Index, 1043.18 up 2.21
**New York:** Dow Jones Average (latest) 1178.12 up 5.12

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**
**Sterling** $1.5520 down 95 points
Index 83.8 unchanged
DM 3.81
FrF 11.41
Yen 368.50
**Dollar**
Index 122.9 up 0.1
DM 2.4520 down 75 pts
**Gold**
$439.50 down £2

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 5/16-10 3/16
**Euro-currency rates:**
3 month dollar 9 1/2-9 3/8
3 month DM 5 1/8-5 1/16
3 month FrF 13 1/4-13 1/2
**ECGD** Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

## PRICE CHANGES

**Bastian Ind** 12p up 2p
**Massey-F** 235p up 30p
**Websters Grp** 61p up 6p
**Mills & Allen** 400p up 39p
**East Daggs** 353p up 32p
**Husky Oil** 535p up 35p
**Balckwd Hodge** 18 1/2p down 5 1/2p
**Whewey Watson** 9 1/2p down 1 1/2p
**Talbex** 6 1/2p down 1/2p
**Johnson & FB** 9p down 1p
**Marler Ests** 92p down 2p
**M James Ind** 22p down 2p

## TODAY

**Interims:** Dublier, Wade Potteries
**Finals:** Barrow Gepburn, Biddle Hdgs, A and C Black, Brit Syphon, Brixton Ests, Chesterfield Props, Danish Bacon, Fogarty, Haden, Hawker Siddeley, Minet, RMC, Secs Trst of Scotland, W H Smith, Steel Bros, Sun Life Assce, Triplevest, Utd Parcels, Wadkin.
**Economic statistics;** Indices of Average Earnings (February), indices of Basic rates of wages (March), industrial and commercial companies capital account and net borrowing requirements (4th qtr).

# BL 'faces fierce competition'

Sir Austin Bide, chairman of BL, said in his annual review yesterday that the company faces fierce competition from the world vehicle industry and must continue to reduce its fixed and variable costs in real terms if it is to match the advances being made by foreign competitors.

In 1982 fixed costs were reduced by 11 per cent in real terms.

There will have to be further increases in productivity, more effective use of manufacturing facilities and continued rationalization of products and components so that the latest automated manufacturing techniques can be used to maximum effect, Sir Austin said.

● *STERLING RISES:* The pound rose to a new three-month high of $1.57 against the dollar and touched its highest average level this year in early trading yesterday. But after profit-taking it finished nearly a cent down from Monday at $1.5520, leaving its trade-weighted index unchanged at 83.8 after opening at 84.5.

● SURVIVAL PACKAGE: Sir Robert Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders, yesterday presented a package of survival measures to the Department of Industry. Ministers will now consider his call for special credit arrangements for dometic ship owners, the mothballing of some shipyards and more money for redundancy payments. Sir Robert has urged workers to accept a pay freeze in return fo more aid.

Industrial Notebook, page 21

● *PAKISTAN AID:* Britain yesterday pledged, at a World Bank consortium meeting in Paris, a further £20m of project aid to Pakistan.

● PROFITS RISE: American Express yesterday reported a 37 per cent gain in first quarter net income from $118m to $162m (£105m).

# Wall St stocks turn down

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks were retreating last night. The Dow Jones industrial Average was off about 6 1-2 points at 1,176. Its initial loss had been cut to about 2 1-2 points before the fresh slide.

Declining issues were still 4-to-3 ahead of advances in active trading.

Mr Robert Mintz, vice-president at Philips Appel & Walden, said that "the market two weeks ago showed the same kind of resistance to selling pressure that we are seeing here.

"It may be pointless to expect the market to continue higher after eight days of advance but still there is no selling pressure; so you have to look at it on a day-to-day basis."

General Electric was off 3-4 at 110 1-4, International Business Machines off 5-8 at 111 1-2; Johnson & Johnson up 1-2 at 48 1-4, American Telephone & Telegraph up 1-8 at 67 3-4, Exxon off 3-8 at 33, Federal Express down 1 3-8 to 82 1-4, American Express off 1-2 at 67; Union Carbide off 1-4 at 61 7-8 and Merck up 3-8 to 84 1-4.

General Public Utilities is up 1 at 8 5-8. The Supreme Court said nuclear regulators do not have to consider psychological stress in the licensing process.

The ruling came in an appeal involving restarting one of the two reactors at the Three Mile Island plant Pennsylvania, owned by a unit of General Public Utilities.

Texas Instruments was 161 1-8 down 2 1-2, Teledyne 142 1-8 down 1 5-8.

Steps 'should be taken to remove BNOC'

# State oil corporation serves no useful role, says Esso

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The state-owned British National Oil Corporation should be abolished, according to Esso, one of the largest oil companies in the United Kingdom. BP and Shell, the two other main North Sea oil producing companies, also beleive that the oil trading corporation's role as North Sea price-setter should be reviewed in the light of the recent oil price crisis.

In evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Energy, disclosed yesterday, the three companies all argue that the way BNOC is statutorily required to operate has been proved inadequate and inappropriate by the recent fall in oil prices.

Esso said bluntly: "We believe that the reasons which led to the formation of BNOC are no longer valid, and BNOC serves no useful role as a government agency and steps should be taken to remove it."

However, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, defended the role played by BNOC and the Government over the last two months in seeking to stabalize world oil prices. Britain had no power to set the North Sea price in defiance of market forces, he told the MPs, but had used its influence to help avoid damaging violent fluctuations in the price. "But we will do no deals with Opec," he repeated.

The need for a thorough review of BNOC's role has become increasingly evident in recent weeks as Opec has struggled to avoid a violent price cut. The views of the three


Lawson: defended BNOC's role

oil companies – between them they produce more than 50 per cent of all North Sea – are the most explicit call so far for its role to be changed.

While the corporation was retained by the present government to secure British oil supplies in the event of future shortages, its obligation to handle more than one million barrels a day of North Sea crude at a time of oil surplus and falling prices has proved to be a difficult and embarrassing one for the Government.

Esso said that BNOC was faced with an "almost impossible" trading role by having to buy large amounts of participation oil on term contracts and having to re-sell it on a short-term contract basis.

This put BNOC in a financially-vulnerable position and, said Esso, "its trading function can clearly be performed efficiently and effectively by the market place".

Shell argue that the United Kingdom could do little to influence developments in the world market when prices were stable, but in times of shortage and uncertainty it found itself unduly exposed. "By having to dispose of all participation oil, BNOC appears to have had conferred upon it in times of uncertainty a price leadership role which surely was not envisaged at the time of its formation."

BP contended that BNOC faced "major difficulties in carrying out its oil trading role in view of the diverse nature and aims of its many suppliers and customers. Its need to fix a single North Sea price was particularly inflexible, and this should be changed".

Mr Lawsonn believes that no changes in BNOC's structure can be achieved realistically until the present turbulent market conditions have abated.

# State borrowing target 'at risk'

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

There is a higher than usual risk that public borrowing will significantly exceed the Government's £8,000m target for 1983-84, making fiscal policy more relaxed than planned, the London Business School says today. It suggests this may add to pressures next year from rising world inflation and the lower pound.

The main criticism in its post-Budget assessment concern5t the small contingency reserve and the explicit allowance for underspend on departmental budgets, used to dampen the Government's spending projections.

The LBS, whose broadly monetarist economic thinking is close to that of the Government, says that, unlike last year, costs are unlikely to fall below expectations while departments, having gained more experience of how cash limits operate, will spend closer to their budgets.

The LBS assessment was written before the revelation last week that Government departments, contrary to the Budget forecast, spent right up to their cash limits in 1982-83.

Taking Government spending and revenue projections at face value, the LBS predicts public borrowing this year of £8,600m. Economic growth is expected to rise from 1.8 per cent in 1983 to 2.0 per cent in 1984 – as the LBS forcast in February. Inflation is forecast to average 5.8 per cent this year increasing to 7.7 per cent next year.

Defying the art of forecasting, Page 21

# Savoy Hotel goes £1.8m into profit

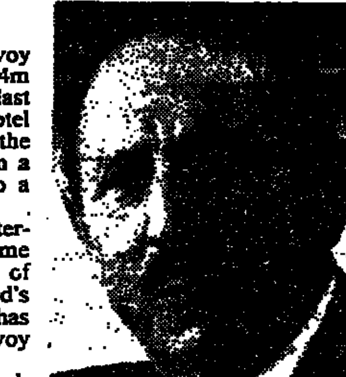
By Our Financial Staff

Sir Hugh Wontner's Savoy Hotel group reported a £2.4m profit improvement for last year. The Savoy, whose hotel chain includes Claridges and the Connaught, has moved from a loss of £604,000 in 1981 to a profit of £1.8m last year.

The first compliment yesterday on this about-turn came from Lord Forte, chairman of Trusthouse Forte, the world's biggest hotel chain which has designs on acquiring the Savoy Group.

Lord Forte commented: "Part of this improvement is due to further sales of assets. But my company (THF) being by far the largest shareholder, I am glad to see some progress being made. I hope it continues."

Mr Giles Shepherd, managing director of the Savoy, admitted that £1m of the improved profit came from a reduction in interest charges after the sale of some of the Savoy Hotel frontage on the Strand to a subsidiary of Ladbroke group. "But", he pointed out, "the other £1.4m has come from better profit from operations. It is expected that the present year will show a further improvement


Lord Forte: first compliment

To reinforce its faith in its prospects, the Savoy Group has increrased its dividend substantially – shareholders this year get 30 per cent more than they did last year.

Investors' Notebook, page 23

# Imperial cuts sale price

Imperial Group, the tobacco and brewing combine, has slashed £9m off the selling price of the poultry, egg and meat businesses it sold to the privately owned Hillsdon Holdings last May.

Hillsdon had then agreed to pay £48.2m for the businesses which include such well-known names as Buxted chicken of which £19.2m was paid at once and £29m was to have been paid over four years. This balance has now been reduced to £20m but it will have to be paid off in full by next October.

The new price reflects the fact that Hillsdon was not totally happy with what it discovered after the purchase. Since last May it has been forced into a substantial rationalization, coupled with write-offs and redundancies, particularly at Buxted, and at one stage, according to the Imperial Group annual accounts, it was considering trying to reclaim £24m from Imperial to compensate for these costs.

It now seems happy with the £9m.

# Shop union backs Bassishaw

By Graham Searjeant

The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, which represents most employees of the UDS group has urged shareholders to take the advice of the boardroom majority and accept a lower takeover bid from the Bassishaw consortium, rather than the bid from Hanson Trust, which is giving no specific assurances over the future of the UDS businesses or jobs.

The shopworkers said yesterday that it had received hundreds of telephone calls from anxious employees after the UDS board had sent round details of the different assurances given by the two rival bidders.

The UDS board yesterday sent another circular to shareholders, contrasting a series of assurances from Bassinshaw over the future of the Richard Shops and John Collier chains in particular with the lac of guarantees from Hanson.

Hanson announced yesterday that it has acceptances for 10.3 per cent of UDS shares, although its bid does not close until Friday. With prior holdings and a further 250,000 shares bought yesterday, this gives Hanson 22.75 per cent of UDS.

Bassishaw controls 15 per cent and the board about 1 per cent.

Bassishaw's bid closes on May 6.

# Lloyd's hires experts for new controls

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Ian Davison, the chief executive of Lloyd's of London, is hiring three advisers at a cost of £100,000 a year to smoothe the introduction of self-regulation measures for the insurance market.

The advisers have been drawn from Whitehall and the legal and accountancy professions and will report directly to Mr Davison, who was brought in to improve the image of the market two months ago. Mr Daison hinted yesterday that he would further expand the advisory team if opportunity arises. He said the appointments made it "a terrific day for Lloyd's".

The three advises are Mr Philip Brown, who is due to retire as head of the Department of Trade's insurance division; Mr David Stebbings, a former senior partner of Freshfields, a firm of solicitors, and a member of the Higgins working party on divestment and divorce of interests at Lloyd's; and Mr Richard Wilkes, a senior partner of Price Waterhouse, the accountancy firm, and a past president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Mr Davison said that the appointments would reduce Lloyd's annual spending of over £5m on fees to aouside professionals. He stressed that the appointments were made by him and the ruling council.

Mr Brown, who is an expert on company law through his involvement in drafting several

Davison: 'Terrific day'

Companies Bill's since 1967, has been given three-year contract at about £25,000 year for a two-and-a-half day week Mr Stebbings and Mr Wilkes have one-year contracts

The council has decided to continue delegating most of its powers to the Committee of Lloyd's, which is made up of the 16 working members of the council, for a further six months. But the council will decide how the market will function to meet the requirements of the Lloyd's Act 1982.

The council has decided that its 12 external members should not hold any appointment with a Lloyd'd underwriting agent or broker, and should not engage in any professional practice within the Lloyd's community which conflicts with their duties as council members.

# Strikes restaurants for USM

By Sally White

Strikes, London hamburger restaurant chain, is to be launched on the unlisted securities market by its parent company, Comfort Hotels, which will retain 90 per cent of the equity. Dealings are expected to start next Monday.

The launch is via a placing of 600,000 share by bankers Henry Ansbacher and brokers Vickers de Costa. The company says once a market has been established in the shares they will be used to finance further expansion. The placing was at 47p.

Strikes has 23 outlets, of which 18 trade under the name of Strikes, four as American Strikes and one as a franchised Wimpy Bar.

Pretax profits for 1982 were £648,000 on a turnover of £5.03m. On thet basis dividends of 1.35p would have been paid, giving a yield at the placing price of 4.1 per cent.

# British Steel cuts loss to £6m a week

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Steel has cut its losses by a third but is still losing money at the rate of £6m a week, the corporation has told its workers.

In the latest issue of *Steel News*, the BSC newspaper, the corporation adds: "Without industrial peace, all our efforts and the currency exchange rates will not enable us to put an end to the losses which threaten our future."

The BSC said that the strikes in its South Yorkshire division, caused by the announcement of compulsory redundancies, could undermine the recovery. Progress could also be hit by failure the cash in on the BSC's "greatly improved" levels of efficiency and cost competitiveness and the pound's drop against other currencies.

"Our share of the United Kingdom market is better than for a long time, but demand in that market is still so weak that our bigger share is of little account–yet."

The corporation, which in January saw its losses climb to £9m a week following the collapse of steel demand late last year, has been given until March 1985 to break even and a revised corporate plan for the next three years is still being studied by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of Industry.

The full extent of the deterioration of the world's steel industries is highlighted in the latest OECD bulletin of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development which shows that output among member countries fell by 63m tonnes last year. This was 16 per cent down on 1981. Average annual rate of capacity utilization declined from 69 per cent in 1981 to 58 per cent and employment dropped by an unprecedented 10 per cent with 150,000 steel workers losing their jobs.

Steel exports to developing countries declined, but the main cause of the industry's problems was a drop of more than 14 per cent in demand in the OECD area.

World debt level reflects caution

# Bank lending growth slackens

By Michael Prest

Caution about the state of the international financial system restrained the rate at which lending by banks in leading industrial countries grew during the final quarter of 1982. Withdrawals by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries continued and lending to Latin America declined for the first time since 1977.

In its report on International Banking Developments for the last three months of 1982, the Bank for International Settlements, which is based in Basle and acts as a kind of central bankers' central bank, says that the period normally sees an acceleration in lending.

But the total external assets of reporting banks in the 14 biggest industrial nations grew by only $33,500m (£21,600m) in the quarter. Measured in constant dollars this was half the rate of the preceeding three months and just a third of the increase in the final quarter of 1981.

For many banks the financial year is the same as the calendar year. Lending tends to rise towards the end of the year so as to swell balance sheets to a more impressive size in the accounts. The easiest way to window-dress the accounts is inter-bank lending.

But inter-bank lines of credit have been among the most troublesome kind of lending to heavily indebted countries such as Brazil. So worries about the ultimate recipient of such funds cut interbank lending within the reporting area to $20,000m compared with $49,000m, itself a lower figure, in the previous quarter and $63,500m in the same period of 1981.

The overall result was that the increase in lending by the reporting banks fell last year to $173,600m from $264,700m. The total outstanding at the end of the year was $1,687,000m. The reporting area covers the Group of Ten biggest industrial countries, plus Austria, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland, and the offshore branches of American banks in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Panama, Hongkong and Singapore.

The rate at which Opec members' deposits are being run down doubled from $3,800m in the third quarter to $7,900m in the last quarter. Withdrawals for the year came to a sizeable $18,300m.

At the same time, lending to developing countries which are not oil producers rose by $2,000m after falling by $800m in the third quarter. Against that, lending to Latin America fell by $1,000m.

Nevertheless, the BIS points out that most of the decline in final lending occurred within the reporting area itself. New international credit to the reporting area was $10,000m against $15,500m

City Comment

# Looking for a UDS solution

**The main problem for shareholders judging the rival offers for UDS is the *lack of credibility of either* of the stores group's boardroom factions.**

**Both started by condemning the first bid from the Bassishaw consortium. They split when the non-executives wanted to back a higher Bassishaw offer, both were then upstaged by Hanson Trust, which gained approval from the executive majority on the ground that it was not a property developer and would keep the businesses trading. The ruling Lyons family preferred Hanson's paper to Bassishaw's cash.**

**Now, however, the non-executives prefer Hanson's latest bid, which is higher and offers a choice of cash or paper. The executives, on the other hand, have wrung assurances from Bassishaw that it wants to retain all the important businesses, have joined with the unions to back Bassishaw and are trying to persuade the 16 mainly institutional groups that control 40 per cent of UDS to lie back and think of England. They are not likely to succeed.**

**There is a further complication. The original UDS defence against Bassishaw, set up by bankers Hill Samuel, was to sell the Richard Shops and John Collier chains to rival Burton. Part of the logic of this deal must be rationalization. Hanson is keeping its options open.**

**The credibility of Bassishaw depends on it having as chief executive chairman of Burton. Bassishaw would not sell to Burton.**

**Indeed, the likely final solution looks something like this. Hanson wins more of UDS than Bassishaw, but not enough to avoid a stalemate. Bassishaw then offers two deals. Hanson could buy off Bassishaw by raising its bid to 140p a share cash, which would cost a hefty £13m. More likely, Hansen will sell the vulnerable Richard Shops/Collier chain to Bassishaw in return for its cooperation.**

**By this ludicrous and circuitons route, shareholders, bidders and employees might all reach an acceptable solution.**

# Trusts press for more strict rules

Britain's £12,000m investment trust industry is pressing for stricter stock market disclosure rules to fend off secret accumulations of trust shares by potential predators, according to industry sources.

The fund managers, who have complained to the Bank of England and the Council for the Securities Industry say worries centre particularly on trust shares built up in discretionary accounts for clients of merchant banks and similar concerns.

Scottish trusts, under widespread bid and liquidation pressures, prompted the approach to the Bank of England by the Association of Investment Trust Companies last month.

The bank then passed the complaint to the CSI, industry sources said.

The trusts want merchant banks to reveal publicly when various discretionary accounts under a bank's management aggregate 15 per cent or more of a trust's shares.

Mr John Hignett, CSI director general, was meeting yesterday a committee of the accepting houses, representing the merchant banks, to assess their known opposition to the 15 per cent proposal.

Industry sources said the CSI should be in a position to redefine its so-called substantial acquisitions rule within a few weeks.

Existing practice covering both investment trust and other calls for a full takeover bid if a purchaser, or several investors acting in concert, build up a stake of 30 per cent or more.

Company legislation calls for disclosure when an investor acquires five per cent or more, but there is no obligation on a bank to reveal several individual stakes of, say, 4.9 per cent in accounts under its management.

The sharply rising level of corporate activity among the investment trusts, ranging from *hostile bids to defensive mergers* and conversions into units trusts, reflect the industry's failure to imporve its poor stock market image, analysts added.

"*In a sense we are at a crisis* point," Mr Robin Angus, trust analyst with brokers Wood Mackenzie, commented. "Everyone is knocking the *(non-specialized)* trusts rights now, though the fund managers are actually beginning to get their act together."

Mr Angus said more bids and unitization could provide a demoralizing knock-out blow, but revival is equally possible.

Mr Angus added that the United Kingdom trusts were finally reverting to their original aims of maximizing returns to shareholders after a lengthy period of losing their way in the late 1960s and 1970s.

Fund managers in Scotland, where perhaps a third of the industry is facing predatory or defensive activity, feel particularly beleaguered, according to industry sources.

A leading Edinburgh trust manager said his group felt pessimistic over the future of general closed-end trusts.

# Comtech to demerge its Mnemos subsidiary

By Michael Clark

**Combined Technology Corp, the non-oil interest of Tricentrol, is asking shareholders for £5.2m and pressing ahead with arrangements to demerge its subsidiary, Mnemos and make it public.**

**Mnemos has recently developed a sophisticated *information storage and retrieval* system which has attracted attention from some of Europe's multinationals. However, the development costs of the new *system have been heavy, draining* the parent of its vital reserves of cash.**

**In a complicated deal Comtech is raising £5.2m by way of a *one-for-five rights issue at 42p.* A further 12.5 million Comtech shares will be offered to shareholders. Comtech shareholders will have the chance to subscribe for 12.5 million shares in the new company on the basis of one-for-five at 65p. A further 3 million shares in Mnemos will be placed with institutions at 65p. Dealings in the new company capitalized at £30m start on the USM on Monday.**

**Comtech will maintain a 63 per cent stake in Mnemos and use the proceeds of its own fund-raising to reduce borrowings and provide capital for further developments.**

**Mnemos, in turn, will use its near £10m further to develop th eSystem 6000 storage and retrieval system.**

**Comtech has forecast pre-tax profits of not less than £5.1m**

## WALL STREET

# US banks move into brokerage

New York (NYT) – On May 1, 1975, a date now famous as Wall Street's May Day, the Securities and Exchange Commission gave the go-ahead to fully-negotiated brokerage commissions and in the process, changed the face of the investment business.

*Since that watershed eight* years ago, discount brokerage has developed to such an extent that even the commercial banks are now jumping onto the bandwagon. In fact, they could well come to dominate the market.

This week, Mr Roger Servison, of Fidelity Brokerage Services, estimated that discounters would account for 20 per cent of all retail transactions this year. Banks would be responsible for at least a quarter of such retail trades, he predicted and by 1985, waved account for perhaps 50 per cent.

The lure of discount brokerage for banks is that it moves them further into financial services and can provide a new way to attract affluent customers.

At the start of last year, not a single major bank in the United –states offered discount brokerage services, according to the Securities Industry Association. The breakthrough come last year with the acquisition by Bankamerica Corp of Charles Schwab, the United States biggest discounter.

Subsequently, Security Pacific National Bank acquired its own discount brokerage operation. Earlier this year, Chase Manhattan moved directly into the stock brokerage business by acquiring Rose & Co.

On Monday, Citibank began offering a new personal asset account that provides a wide variety of services, including discount brokerage.

Under present laws, banks are not permitted to advise customers on stock market investments. However, discount brokers do not offer investment advice, stressing, instead, execution of trades at substantially *lower rates than* full-service brokerage houses.

For their part, full-service houses maintain that the personal relationship between their brokers and clients *is* a critical element and it remains to be seen how successful banks will become in offering discount brokerage, either through their own units or by utilizing independent discounters.

While banks appear optimistic over their prospects, one critic of the continuing trend is Mr A Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Services.

The entry of banks into the discount brokerage business is particularly disturbing for it will probably lead to weaker banks, he says. The only major portion of the securities industry revenues showing below-average *growth is brokerage* commissions.

As pure commission houses, the banks, in the discount business, are likely to lose *money over time.* Ultimately, the banks, and possibly the public, will be hurt by their excursion into the brokerage field.

| | Apr 18 | Apr 15 |
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| | Apr 18 | Apr 15 |
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| Zenith | [illegible] | [illegible] |
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| Hudson Bay Min | [illegible] | [illegible] |
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| Thomson N 'A' | 36 | [illegible] |
| Walker Hiram | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WCT | [illegible] | 14 |

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

# Tilbury lifts profits by 19pc

By Andrew Cornelius

**Tilbury Group**
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £2.5m (£2.1m).
Stated earnings 14.63p (13.63p).
*Turnover £44.5m (£47.3m).*
Net final dividend 3.5p making 5p (4.17p).
Share price 139p up 4p. Yield 5.19.
Dividend payable 23.6.83

Tilbury Group, the civil engineering and building company, increased pretax profits by 19 per cent to £2.5m in 1982, despite a near £3m decrease in turnover to £44.5m.

The improved performance was achieved largely because Tilbury went for work which offered good profit margins during the recession. The board recommended a final dividend of 3.5p, making 5p for the year, against 4.17p in 1981.

The present order book for construction work stands at £16m and includes a £7m contract with the Greater London Council to build 150 houses, a £4m road-building contract in Kent and a £1.5m contract for bridge-building work on the Ipswich by-pass.

Mr Peter Maltman, finance director, said that he has detected some signs of a recovery in government spending, particularly on road and housing improvement schemes. Tilbury has three big improvement contracts, worth about £1m each, in London alone.

Mr Maltman said the group had a strong balance sheet, with more than £2m in cash to buy a northern-based construction business with a turnover of £3m a year.

# Warning on US budget stalemate

Washington (NYT)–President Reagan has been told that a continuing Congressional *stalemate* over *his* budget proposals could mean that the Administration's fiscal revolution and permanent economic recovery will be lost.

*The warning came from* Mr David A. Stockman, director of the office of Management and Budget at a cabinet meeting on Monday.

Administration. *officials* said that Mr Stockman urged the President to redouble his efforts to reach an accommodation with Congress. But Mr Caspar *Weinberger, the* Defence Secretary, is understood to have given different advice to the President.

According to officials, Mr *Weinberger* argued that it would be better to let the process achieve an overall budget failure and instead veto or sign individual appropriations bills as the year *progresses*.

No decision was taken by the cabinet on strategy.





هكذا من الاصل

APPOINTMENTS

# Regional chief at Midland

**Mr Jacques de Mandat-Grancey** has been appointed Latin American regional director at Midland Bank International in London.

**Mr Michael Gibson** has become deputy director, marketing, of Lloyds Bowaker Finance Group. He was previously group marketing manager.

**Dr R. R. Boxall** has been appointed research and development director of Gallaher Tobacco.

**Mr Peter Prior** has joined the board of Holden Hydroman as a non-executive director.

**Mr Mike Sprague** has been appointed director of international operations for Nairn International, responsible for Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland and the US.

**Mr David Claxton**, managing director of Courage Take Home Trade, has joined the Courage board.

**Mr Peter Ballard** has become company secretary of Henry Ansbacher Holdings.

**Mr Senmas Cowley** is to become underwriter for the G.L. Towers Marine Syndicate.

**Mr David Jehu** has joined Securiplan as director of operations and **Mr C. Brian Williams** becomes director of sales.

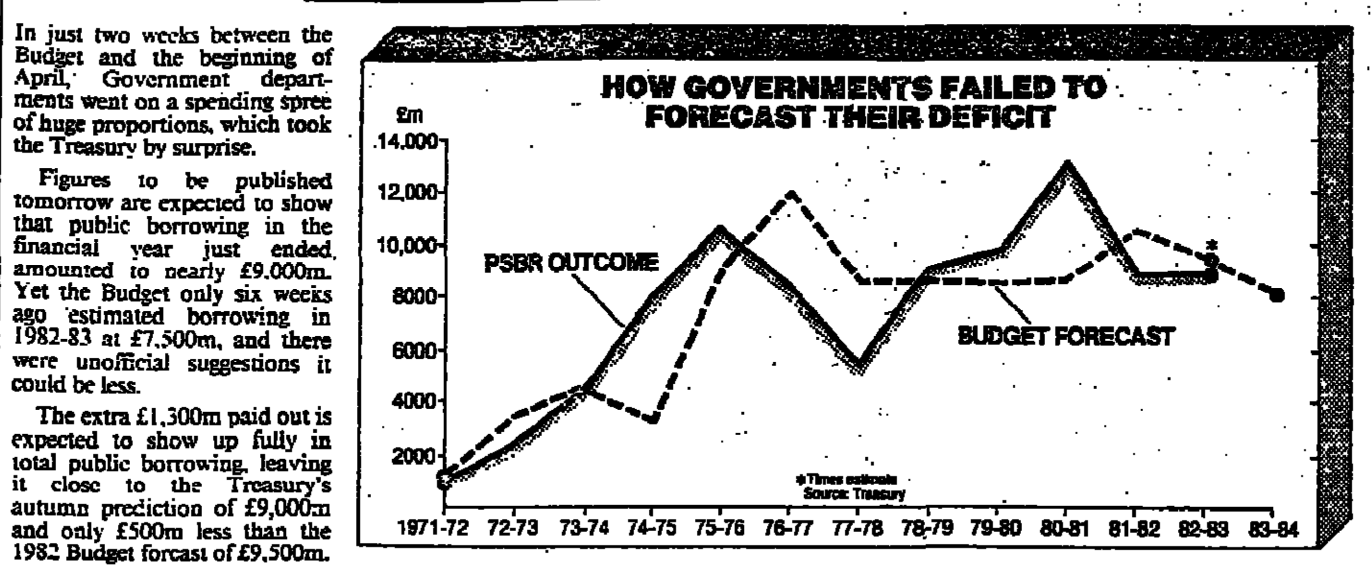
**Sir Robert Douglas** has resigned as chairman but remains a non-executive director of Rapid Metal Developments (Aust).

**Mr D. J. Lemon**, managing director, is appointed chairman. New non-executive directors are **Mr J. R. T. Douglas**, chairman and managing director of the Douglas Group, **Mr R. J. Mierisch**, managing director of A. W. Baulderstone, and **Mr K. J. Cadman**, managing director of Rapid Metal Developments. **Mr H. C. Everett**, joins the board of Rapid Metal Developments. **Mr S. A. Sedgbeer** joins the board of Douglas Environmental Engineering as director and general manager.

**Mr R. J. Wilson** has been appointed managing director of the Dacia Car Company. Mr Maynard Hamilton sales director of Gestetner Holdings.

**Mr E. Q. Bashforth** and **Mr T. G. Robson** have been appointed directors of Hickson and Welch.

## Frances Williams on Treasury's surprise at spending spree




# How public borrowing defies the art of forecasting

In just two weeks between the Budget and the beginning of April, Government departments went on a spending spree of huge proportions, which took the Treasury by surprise.

Figures to be published tomorrow are expected to show that public borrowing in the financial year just ended amounted to nearly £9.000m. Yet the Budget only six weeks ago estimated borrowing in 1982-83 at £7,500m, and there were unofficial suggestions it could be less.

The extra £1,300m paid out is expected to show up fully in total public borrowing, leaving it close to the Treasury's autumn prediction of £9,000m and only £500m less than the 1982 Budget forcast of £9,500m.

Not that sticking to the number you first thought of is a better rule of thumb. In 1981-82, when the Government did just that, the final public borrowing total was nearly £2,000m – less than predicted a few weeks before.

Few economic magnitudes have proved themselves so resistant to the forecaster's art as the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) – save perhaps the exchange rate, and that, Government ministers insist, is not a policy target. The PSBR is.

A steady decline of public borrowing in relation to national output is central to the Government's medium-term financial strategy. Its spending and revenue plans are explicitly geared to that end.

Errors in forecasting the PSBR matter. If the Treasury gets it wrong it could mean less by way of tax cuts – or tax increases – or unnecessary economies in spending programmes.

Nevertheless, Mrs Thatcher's Government has proved itself no better at predicting public borrowing than its predecessors, as the chart shows.

This is hardly surprising. The PSBR is the difference between two very large numbers for government spending and revenues. Only 40 per cent of spending is amenable to strict control through the cash limit system. The rest is determined by the demand for services, such as social security benefits, or is local authority spending only indirectly influenced by government.

Revenues are even more unpredictable, as the recent flurry over oil prices emphasized, with taxes on income and spending sensitive to assumptions about economic growth and inflation.

The chart has another interesting feature. Government forecasting errors clearly go in cycles, with two or three years of underprediction followed by two or three years of overprediction. After two years of forecasts higher than outcome has the Government been too optimistic for 1983-84?

The City consensus is that it has. The Budget forecast of £8,000m may be exceeded by as much as £2,000m, analysts suggest. The latest figures appear to support their view.

### Only 40 per cent spending is amenable to strict control

Government departments managed, at the eleventh hour, to spend up to their permitted cash limits, in sharp contrast to Treasury expectations of a significant underspend. What the money was spent on we do not yet know. Redecorating the offices is a traditional ploy. Paying bills early another.

But this year's overall spending plans have been held down partly by inclusion of a £1,200m allowance for shortfall included, we are told, on the basis of experience with the cash limit system.

As Sir Dougals Wass told *The Times* last month a few days before he retired as head of the Treasury: "When you get a government which is very strict on its programme managers who overshoot, then you will get persistent underspending."

That experience has been confounded. If, as some believe, the March figures are becoming cleverer at managing the cash limit system there may again be no shortfall in 1983-84.

This is all the more likely since inflation will be higher than the 5 per cent assumed when the spending plans were drawn up, putting upward pressure on programme costs.

In addition, the Government's critics say the contingency reserve, the smallest for some years at only £1,500m (of which £400m has already been allocated), may well prove inadequate, forcing Whitehall to go over Budget to finance needed unforeseen expenditure.

Officials, not unnaturally, take a more robust view. They argue that much of the last-minute spending may simply have been brought forward, giving departments more legroom this year. A rise in the inflation rate does not necessarily signify a similar rise in government costs. And the spending splurge, by its very nature, must have gone on one-off projects rather than to finance longer-term commitments with carryover implications for the present year.

### Evidence points to overshoot of borrowing forecast

At worst, they say, spending can exceed plans only by the amount allowed for shortfall, because cash limits cannot be exceeded without the Treasury's say-so.

Claiming that previous years' contingency reserves were unnecessarily high, officials say simply that if in the event there are not enough funds left in the kitty requests for extra spending will not be turned down. In an election year, however, this could prove hard to do.

Other factors may work in the Government's favour. Many analysts expect local authorities again to spend less than planned on capital projects.

In addition, economic recovery is likely to help keep spending down. This is less because of reduced spending on unemployment benefits – unemployment is not expected to fall significantly if at all this year, though some optimism is voiced privately by officials – but because reduced financial pressure on companies means they tend to press their claims for payment from government less urgently.

Higher growth also means higher tax revenues. It is the economic cycle rather than adaptive behaviour by civil servants which is thought to lie behind the cyclical pattern of forecasting errors. Forecasts tend to be too low when the economy sinks into recession and too high when it is on its way up. On this basis, another year of undershoot is likely. But there have been exceptions.

The burden of evidence points to an overshoot of the Treasury's 1983-84 borrowing forecast. But if it is overshoot, as widely expected, the implications are, if anything benign.

It will give a small boost to demand, aiding recovery from recession. The financial markets, meanwhile, are unlikely to look askance at a budget deficit which remains the smallest proportion of national income of any leadiing industrial country, despite high and rising unemployment.

Certainly, a mini-Budget to put a gently straying PSBR back on target looks improbable. Apart from the evident political difficulties of raising taxes or cutting spending in the run-up to an election, the Chancellor has relatively few practical options available which have rapid effect.

Spending taxes can be changed quickly, but not those on incomes; public programmes can be delayed but rarely stopped in mid-year.

The problems of predicting the PSBR, and the Government's inability to target it accurately, inevitably prompt criticism that it is an unsuitable policy objective. But the Government sees no inconsistency between its desire to reduce borrowing over the longer term and year-to-year fluctuations.

"Just because a darts player does not always hit bullseye," one senior official said "does not mean he should not aim for the centre of the board."

Industrial notebook

# Cry for shipyard jobs lifebuoy

The traditional "sunset" industries are a pain in the neck for Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary. However much he tries to brush them under the carpet in favour of the glamorous "sunrise" sectors of high technology, they persist in creeping back into the public consciousness with embarrassing reminders that they are big employers and often needy of huge amounts of public cash.

Yesterday produced a prime example. Across the table at the Department of Industry's headquarters in London's Victoria Street sat Sir Robert Atkinson, outgoing chairman of British Shipbuilders, who made no excuses for demanding that his stricken industry be designated a special case.

Mr Jenkin and Mr Norman Lamont, his shipbuilding minister, have little choice but to accede if they want to avoid another round of redundancies in the yards that could reach 9,000 on top of the 3,000 already announced this year.

In an election year can Mr Jenkin really afford to see more communities, admittedly not in Tory strongholds, devastated and the country subjected to another bout of depressing news of big industrial closures? For that, in essence, is Sir Robert's message.

He has asked for a package of emergency measures to tide over his industry until new orders begin to flow again. There proposals are temporary and designed to meet the present crisis which is hitting shipbuilding throughout the world.

The Government has already pumped more than £600m into shipbuilding since it came into office and recently increased the corporation's external financing limit from £122m this year to £160m for 1983-84. The Shipbuilding Intervention Fund, introduced at the time of nationalization in 1977 to bridge the gap between British and Far East prices, now totals £355m.

But with British shipyards running out of orders (apart from the profitable warship yards), at an alarming rate, the money clearly is not being well spent. Sir Robert, due to be replaced in September by £80,000-a-year Mr J Graham Day, has £40m of Intervention Fund money to play with this year, but so far has managed to use only £13m.

The problem is that yards in countries like South Korea are satisfying their masters' hunger for foreign exchange by quoting prices on new ships that are unbeatable, even in Japan, and subsidies such as those provided by Britain's Intervention Fund are at best inadequate.

Dumping by Far Eastern shipyards becomes even more inevitable at a time of world recession. Last year, new shipbuilding orders fell by almost 50 per cent, says the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The answer for Britain surely is not to pour money allocated to the Intervention Fund down the slipways of some far-flung developing country's shipyards but into measures that will ensure work at competitive, but realistic, rates for British yards.

The Government should take a leaf out of the Japanese book and give "special promotion" to what, in that country, are called special self-defence force vessels, patrol boats and fisheries training vessels?

This is the sort of emergency measure for which Sir Robert is trying to gain approval from Mr Jenkin. Without a positive decision by the Government to grant special credit arrangements to domestic ship owners and to fund other actions such as the mothballing of yards until better times arrive and the payment of more attractive redundancy money, Sir Robert – and later, Mr Day – will have difficulty in persuading the remnants of the country's shipbuilding workforce to accept a pay freeze and exhortations to improve productivity.

At the Govan yard on the Clyde, where there are new orders, the mood of shipbuilding workers throughout the country was summed up last week by a shop steward who dismissed as futile any move to begin a strike against further cuts. The battle, he warned, was against the Government.

**Edward Townsend**

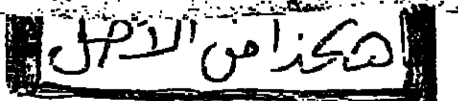
## Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

| 1982-83 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Insurance Bonds and Funds

| 1982-83 High Bid | Low Offer | Trust | Bid | Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |



MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

# Equities on the retreat

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, April 11. Dealings end, April 22. Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3.

The big wheeler-dealers on Wall Street appear to have put paid to any hopes of the *FT* Index topping the 700 level for the time being at least.

Yesterday our own market men looked on helplessly as Britain's blue chip stock were given the skelter treatment by American investors. Having coaxed the likes of ICI and Glaxo to scal new heights they suddenly pulled the rug from under them, for no apparent reason, and washed their hands of the subsequent bloodbath.

"They buy at any price, and they sell at any price" was how *one disgruntled dealer summed* it up.

Whatever the reason for their actions it was enough to send the equity market into ragged retreat with **Glaxo** closing 18p lower at 935p, having hit £10 at one stage, while **Beecham** finished 7p lower at 403p, after 415p. Only **ICI** managed to retain some of its early gains closing 10p higher at 444p, after 450p, ahead of first quarter figures next week. These are expected to show profits up from £62m to more than £90m after an improvement in pharmaceuticals and reduced losses at *its petro-chemical division*.

In the event, the *FT* Index ended at its low point for the day *down 9.8 at 685.2*, wiping out an earlier gain of 1.6.

Last night, dealers were becoming *increasingly* secptical that the index would achieve its goal this week with only three days of the current account left to run.

*With shares of London Brick hovering just short of the year's high the institutions appear to have decided to take profits. Yesterday several large lines of stock went through the market in excess of half a million shares. The price closed 5½p lower at 152.*

Gilts encountered nervous selling with falls of up to £¾ at *the longer end of the market* prompted by the loss of 1 cent for the pound on the foreign *exchange to end the day at* $1.5520. The Government broker is believed still to have *ample supplies of the new "tap"* with less than half of the £1,000m of stock taken up when *dealings started last week*.

On the bid front, shares of **Marinex** jumped 4p to 62p on the news that **Canada Northwest** had made an offer by tender for the oil exploration group with interests in the **Humbly Grove** consortium in Hampshire. CN had already bought 4 million shares from Mr Andrew Fish, director of Marinex, amounting to 14.8 per cent of the equity at an undisclosed sum.

*Mr Fish has also given the* group a voting trust on his remaining 2 million shares for 18 months.

At last night's close, Marinex were valued at £16.7m. **Humphries Holdings**, the film developers and printers of cinema films, have received an *approach from* **Technicolor**, the US filmgroup and are now involved in talks to decide on a price. Last night, Humphries closed 17p dearer at 50p valuing it at just under £4 million. **BET** with 75.37 per cent of the shares, and presently bidding for the minority shares in **Rediffusion**, 7p lower at 238p.

*Shares of Blackwood Hodge, the construction equipment sales company, fell by 4p to 20p after a delay in releasing preliminary figures for 1982. Sir William Shapland, chairman, said that the delay is due to technical problems associated with auditing the results which he now expects to publish on Friday.*

**Bellair Cosmetics** continued to fluctuate wildly as investors awaited news of the talks which may lead to a bid. After dipping as low as 50p the shares ended the day 2p higher at 62p.

Shares of **Mills & Allen International** *rose 39p to 400p* after news that **Providence Capitol Life Assurance** had sold its stake of 3.5 million shares. Brokers Laurie Millbank and Rowe & Pitman sold the shares in the market 384p. PCLA has also sold 701,000 shares in MAI nil paid following the recent rights issue and 774,000 nil paid shares in **Sime Darby London**. Both parcels of shares were sol at the 95p level. But PCLA still own 3.8 million shares in Sime amounting to 9.8 per cent of the equity.

Meanwhile, shares of **Lorlin** amde a successful start to dealings on the Unlisted Securities Market. The price opened at 113p compared with a placing price of 80p.

*Also due to make a start in* dealing on the USM on Monday are shares of **Spring Ram**, the bathroom and home improvement specialists. **County Bank** has arranged for a placing 2.2 million shares at 105p a share representing 21.47 per cent of the equity. This capitalises the group, headed by Mr *Bill* Rooney, former chief of Hygena fitted kitchens, at £11m and makes them one of the top dozen companies quoted on the USM. Dealings are expected to open at between *135p and 150p*.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 83.8 unchanged

## Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

## Other Markets

## Dollar Spot Rates

## Euro-$ Deposits

## Gold

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

# Bumper dividend from the Bank of Scotland

**Bank of Scotland**
Year to 28.2.83
Pretax profit £46.4m (£47.4m)
Stated earnings 117.9p (123.9p)
Net final dividend 13.5p, making 24p (21p)
Share price 484p, up 25p Yeild 7.1%
Dividend payable 6.6.83

Compared with the London clearing banks, Bank of Scotland has turned in a very solid performance in the year to the end of February. While three of the big four reported sizable falls in profits for 1982, Bank of Scotland has come through 1982-83 with profits only £1m lower at £46.4m, helped by a particularly resiliant performance in the second half.

Where it has emulated the London clearers is in the size of the dividend rise. After increasing the interim by only 5 per cent, Bank of Scotland has bumped up the final by 23 per cent to leave the year's payout a full 14 per cent up at 24p net.

The laggard within the group has been the North West Securities Finance House, where pretax profits were down from £11m to £9.1m.

The merchant bank, British Linen Bank, boosted profits by £800,000 to £4.8m and the Bank of Scotland itself was fractionally ahead at £32.3m.

Group bad debt provisions were nevertheless up from £15.4m to £27.1m but with costs under reasonable control – staff costs were 10.4 per cent up – and healthy volumes reflected in a 31 per cent gain in sterling lending, the bank has managed to turn in unchanged profits with the help of £1.5m of gilts profits.

**This year profits could approach £55m and the shares offer a generous yield compared with the market.**

## Hambro Life

**Hambro Life Assurance**
Year to 31.12.82
Actuarial surplus £19.5m (£16.76m)
Transferred p/l £15.9m (£15.1m)
Net final dividend 9.375p mkg 13.4p (11.52p)
Share price 374p up 2p Yield 5.3%
Dividend payable 23.6.83

Hambro Life shares have been making up lost ground in recent weeks, having been the worst performer in the sector. But the market has now regained confidence that the group is pulling in new business at a satisfactory rate. The new adaptable life plan, which was introduced to replace the whole life plan in January, has been well received, and the unit trust sales are now well ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

Earlier in the year the new business growth of just 6 per cent had caused concern. But new salesmen are being taken on, and the present team has stepped up its permormance. Hambros says there is now a strong underlying growth trend in sales.

The deals done in the year, taking over Dunbar Group and the tie-up with Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, should add to the unit trust sales. Hambros is also working on new services, including entering the expatriate market.

The shadow over share price, the placing of a large chunk of the stake held by Hambros merchant bank, is now out of the way. So given the growth in business and the market confidence in management, Hambro Life should no longer underperform.

Apart from ratonalizing its product range and sales force, the group has also been working on cutting back on administration costs and staff expenses.

A further improvment in earnings per share should be possible this year, of around 10 to 15 per cent.

SAVOY HOTEL 'A' Share price
Source: DATASTREAM
270 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190
A M J J A S O N D J F M A

## Savoy Hotel

**The Savoy Hotel**
Year to 31.12.1982
Pretax profit £1.8m (£604,000 loss)
Turnover £37m (£33.9m)
Share price 266p Yield 0.75 per cent

**Results of the Savoy Hotel group exceeded market expectations to the extent that the share price rose 2p to 266p: the outcome was a pretax profit of £1.8m against a general expectation of £1.7m or thereabouts.**

The improved figure puts the Savoy on a dividend yield of 0.75 per cent and a fully-taxed price earnings ratio of 90.

The £1.8m presents a considerable turnround from last year's pre-tax loss of £606,000. But the Savoy is not an investment stock: it is a takeover prospect.

The potential predators, Trust House Forte, can point out that £1m of the turnround is due to lower interest charges as a result of asset sales. The potential defenders–Sir Hugh Wontner and the others who control the company through its highly differential voting structure–can point to a £1.4m improvement in trading.

This is a gamble, not an investment. The market is quite clear in its assessment: it believes the Forte camp will win.

## Combined English Stores Group

**Combined English Stores Group**
Year to 29.1.83
Pretax profit £1.75m (£2.68)
Stated earnings 1.64p (3.62p)
Turnover £102.7m (£96.7m)
Net final dividend 0.33p (1.66p) mkg 1.82p (3.15p
Share price 31p Yield 8.3%

Combined English Stores Group announced slightly better profits than expected for last year. But there is a savage cut in the dividend that has come rather late in the day, just as the group is talking of recovering from recession. That seems to indicate too high a level of payout in the past.

The source of the profits drop is the Fenton Menswear shops, which lost £1.79m at the trading level. Since the year end, there has been a turnround because of reorganization in this section. The Fenton menswear shops have been given a new, more casual image. But to clear merchandise, a lot was sold at reduced margins. The recovery coming through after the reorganization can ber seen by the slower rate of loss, as the half-year figure was £1.6m.

Losses resulting from the reorganization have been taken above the line.

Combined English Stores says that the recession is still making trading difficult, but it is seeing some improvement in economic conditions. It is sure there will be a good improvement this year.

There were profits of £1.34m last year from property disposals.

**There are hopes that pretax this year could touch £4m, in which case there could be some improvement, although not restoration, in the dividend. But the market is still cautious about the Fenton reorganization.**

*Honda Motor's 5 per cent dividend rise, at 10.5 yen, and jump in profits of nearly a third reflect mainly the strength of its power product sales. But the 1.7 per cent rise in motor cycle sales, to 3.75m, and a 7.7 per cent rise in the number of cars sold, at 1.12m, are an impressive performance in recession.*

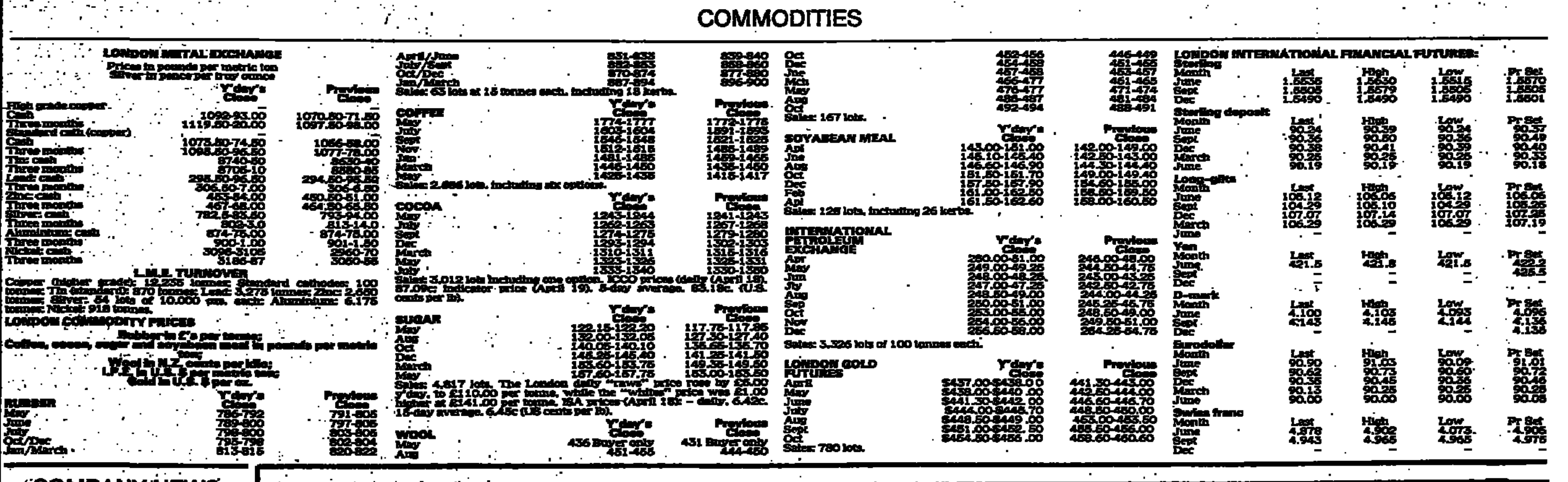
# Hepworth presses bid

Over the heads of the opposing board, Hepworth Ceramic Holdings has sent out its formal offer for Steetley. Hepworth's chairman, Mr Peter Goodall, puts forward some strong arguements why Steetley shareholders should accept the bid.

He points out that, over the last three financial years, Hepworth's pretax profits have risen by 10.4 per cent while Steetley's have fallen by 48.7 per cent. Over the same period, Hepworth's earnings per ordinary share have decreased by 3.1 per cent, Steetley's by 71.6 per cent.

Based on the dividends of the two groups proposed for 1982, the ordinary offer would provide accepting shareholders with a significant increase in income, he adds.

## COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

| | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| High grade copper | | |
| Cash | 1092-93.00 | 1070.50-71.50 |
| Three months | 1119.50-20.00 | 1097.50-98.00 |
| Standard cath (copper) | | |
| Cash | 1075.50-74.50 | 1066-58.00 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

RUBBER

| | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| May | 786-792 | 791-805 |
| June | 789-800 | 797-805 |
| July | 798-800 | 803-805 |
| Oct/Dec | 795-798 | 802-804 |
| Jan/March | 813-815 | 820-822 |

LONDON GOLD FUTURES

| | Y'day's Close | Previous Close |
|---|---|---|
| April | $437.00-$438.00 | 441.30-443.00 |
| May | $438.00-$440.00 | 442.50-444.00 |
| June | $441.30-$442.00 | 446.50-446.70 |
| July | $444.00-$445.70 | 448.50-450.00 |
| Aug | $448.50-$449.00 | 453.00-453.50 |
| Sept | $451.00-$452.50 | 455.50-456.00 |
| Oct | $454.50-$456.00 | 459.60-460.60 |

Sales: 780 lots.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling

| Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 1.5535 | 1.5630 | 1.5515 | 1.5570 |
| Sept | 1.5505 | 1.5579 | 1.5505 | 1.5505 |
| Dec | 1.5490 | 1.5490 | 1.5490 | 1.5501 |

Sterling deposit

| Month | Last | High | Low | Pr Set |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 90.24 | 90.39 | 90.24 | 90.37 |
| Sept | 90.36 | 90.50 | 90.36 | 90.49 |
| Dec | [illegible] | 90.41 | [illegible] | 90.40 |

[illegible]

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

| 1982/83 High | Low | Company | Price | Ch'ge | Gross Div(p) | Yld % | P/E Actual | P/E Fully Taxed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 142 | 120 | Ass Brit Ind Ord | 135 | – | 6.4 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 10.3 |
| 158 | 117 | Ass Brit Ind CULS | 151 | – | 10.0 | 6.6 | – | – |
| 74 | 57 | Airsprung Group | 63 | – | 6.1 | 9.7 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| 46 | 30 | Armitage & Rhodes | 30 | – | 4.3 | 14.3 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| 316 | 197 | Bardon Hill | 316 | – | 11.4 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 16.7 |
| 142 | 100 | CCL 11.0% Conv Pref | 142 | – | 15.7 | 11.1 | – | – |
| 270 | 210 | Cindico Group | 210 | – | 17.6 | 8.4 | – | – |
| 86 | 52 | Deborah Services | 52 | – | 6.0 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 9.3 |
| 97 | 77 | Frank Horsell | 97 | – | – | – | 8.1 | 8.7 |
| 95½ | 75½ | Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87 | 95.5 | – | 8.7 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| 83 | 61 | Frederick Parker | 62 | – | 7.1 | 11.5 | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| 55 | 34 | George Blair | 34 | – | – | – | 5.9 | 12.3 |
| 100 | 74 | Ind Prec Castings | 78 | –1 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 12.6 |
| 161 | 100 | Isis Conv Pref | 161 | – | 15.7 | 9.8 | – | – |
| 143 | 94 | Jackson Group | 143 | – | 7.5 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 9.1 |
| 208 | 111 | James Burrough | 208 | +1 | 9.6 | 4.6 | 15.1 | 16.8 |
| 260 | 148 | Robert Jenkins | 152 | –2 | 20.0 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 24.1 |
| 83 | 54 | Scruttons "A" | 71 | – | 5.7 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 11.1 |
| 167 | 112 | Torday & Carlisle | 115 | +1 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 5.2 | 8.8 |
| 29 | 21 | Unilock Holdings | 25.5 | – | 0.46 | 1.8 | – | – |
| 85 | 64 | Walter Alexander | 67 | – | 6.4 | 9.6 | 4.8 | 6.9 |
| 270 | 214 | W. S. Yeates | 264 | – | 17.1 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 8.4 |

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146



## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

**Harrison Cowley (Holdings)**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £558,000 (£520,000).
Stated earnings, 5.1p (4.9p).
Turnover, £17.64m (£18.01m).
Net dividend, 4.2p (3.85p).

**John Crowther Group**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £46,000 (£270,000 loss).
Stated earnings, 1.1p (loss 7.9p).
Turnover, £5.61m (£3.66m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

**Webstees Group**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £1.46m (£1.32m).
Stated earnings, 7.86p (7.14p).
Turnover, £40.3m (£37.43m).
Net dividend, 2.7p (2.5p).

**Cussins Property Group**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £1.3m (£1.25m).
Stated earnings, 14.64p (15.61p).
Turnover, £6.85m (£6.28m).
Net dividend, 5.1p (2.9p).

**Tilbury Group**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £2.5m (£2.17m).
Stated earnings, 14.63p (13.63p).
Turnover, £44.51m (£47.32m).
Net dividend, 5.0p (4.17p).

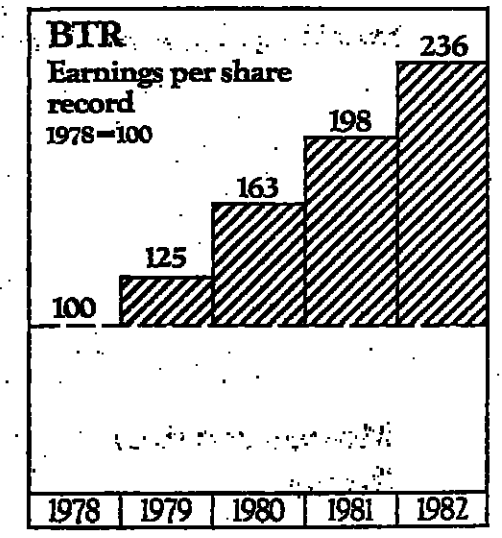
**Boustead**
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £452,000 (£1.42m).
Stated earnings (loss) 0.3p (profit, 1.32p).
Turnover, £46.5m (£44.44m).
Net dividend, 1.25p (1.25p).

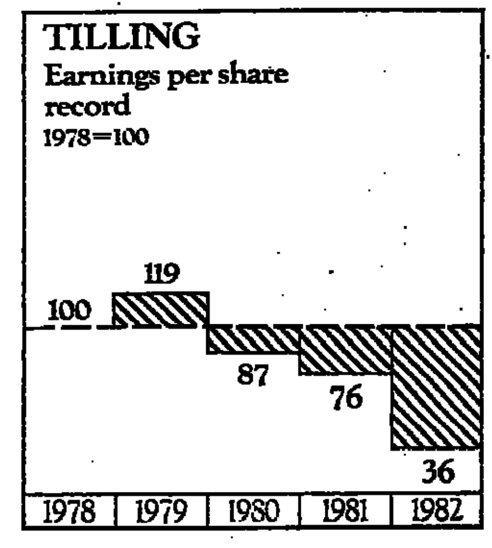
## Base Lending Rates

| | |
|---|---|
| ABN Bank | 10 % |
| Barclays | 10 % |
| BCCI | 10 % |
| Consolidated Crds | 10½% |
| C. Hoare & Co | *10 % |
| Lloyds Bank | 10 % |
| Midland Bank | 10 % |
| Nat Westminster | 10 % |
| TSB | 10 % |
| Williams & Glyn's | 10 % |

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.










FOOTBALL: WILKINS RETURNS TO ENGLAND'S EUROPEAN SQUAD

# Robson backs experience and loyalty to upset Hungarians once again

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The outcome of England's match against Hungary in the European Championship at Wembley next Wednesday could be as influential as the World Cup qualifying tie against the same opponents in the same arena 17 months ago. Not surprisingly, therefore, Bobby Robson, the England manager, yesterday chose to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, Ron Greenwood.

The two solid qualities of experience and loyalty helped Greenwood to lead England to Spain last summer and Robson, looking towards the European finals in France next summer, has put his face in those same two attributes. Yet possibly four and probably only three names will be common to both of their teams.

Bryan Robson, expected to be recalled as captain after being absent for two internationals, Shilton and Neal all played against Hungary in November, 1981. So, too, did Martin but he is suffering from a twisted knee, missed his first game of the season last Saturday, and is considered doubtful.

"Having seen Hungary" Robson said, "I've confirmed in my mind that this is a game in which we must look to experience and that is why I have not called on a few of the players people have speculated might be in. It would also be unfair to dismiss players too quickly who were not at their best in our last match."

"Wilkins has shown immense character in winning back his place in the Manchester United side," Robson added. "He has done very well in recent games and being a bit more positive in his play, hitting balls forward with penetration and is still young enough to play a major part on England's future."

Wilkins, with 54 caps, is the most experienced outfield representative in the squad. He impressed England's manager during United's victory over Arsenal in the FA Cup semi-final round tie on Saturday and is likely to be reunited with Bryan Robson in the national side for the first time since England's opening tie in Denmark last September.

Indeed, Bobby Robson is likely to pick eight of the side that drew 2-2 in Copenhagen. Mariner, who feels that his hamstring problem will ot allow him to play twice in a week, Morley, out of form, and Rix, the only player to be dropped from the squad against Greece are the three absentees.

The Knee injury of Bennett, West Bromwich Albion's young central defender, has given another opportunity to Osman, whose international prospects were damaged by the fleet footed Danes. If Martin fails to recover in time, Osman will rene his partnership both with Butcher, his Ipswich Town colleague, and his former club manager.

In the absence of the injured Coppell, Lee is as likely to keep place on the right side of midfield as are Sanson at left back and Francis, the lone threat in the disappointing draw against Greece last month, in attack. That would leave two vacancies, assuming the formation is 4-4-2, on the left side of midfield and up front.

Devonshire who has recently filled the gap on the left flank, sadly has been consistent only in his failure to reproduce his club form for his country. It would be difficult to drop Mabbutt, who alone has played in all of the five last internationals, but it was equally cruel for Cowans to be omitted after his positive performance on his debut against Wales.

After scoring four goals in some 200 minutes, Woodcock's promise came to nought against Greece. He was eventually substituted by Blissett, Watford's rumbustious if profligate striker who aimed three goals during his first appearance against Luxembourg, the nation that has twice recently lost 6-2 to the Hungarians.

Pat Jennings, the Arsenal goalkeeper, and Billy Hamilton, of Burnley, were recalled yesterday to the Northern Ireland squad

SQUAD: P Shilton (Southampton), R Clemence (Tottenham Hotspur), P Neal (Liverpool), M Duxbury (Manchester United), D Statham (West Bromwich Albion), K Sanson (Arsenal), A Martin (West Ham United), R Osman (Ipswich), T Butcher (Ipswich), S Lee (Liverpool), R Wilkins (Manchester United), K Mabbutt (Tottenham Hotspur), B Robson (Manchester United), G Cowans (Aston Villa), M Chamberlain (Stoke City), A Devonshire (West Ham United), L Blissett (Watford), T Woodcock (Arsenal), T Francis (Sampdoria), R Hill (Luton

NORTHERN IRELAND: (v Albania, Windsor Park, April 20): P Jennings (Arsenal), J Platt (Middlesbrough), J Nicholl (Toronto Blizzard), C Nicholl (Southampton), J O'Neill (Leicester), J McClelland (Glasgow Rangers), W Donaghy (Luton), M O'Neill (Norwich), S McIlroy (Stoke), D McCreery (Newcastle), Cleary (Glentoran), N Brotherston (Blackburn); G Armstrong (Watford), W Hamilton (Burnley), N Whiteside (Manchester United), I Stewart (QPR).

ENGLAND UNDER 21: (v Hungary, at Newcastle, April 26): A Knight (Portsmouth), A Goram (Oldham), D Thomas (Coventry), G Stevens (Brighton), M Wright (Southampton), T Caton (Manchester City), J Ryan (Oldham), B Kilcline (Notts County), P Bracewell (Stoke), S McMahon (Everton), N Pickering (Sunderland), J Hodge (Nottingham Forest), P Davis (Arsenal), N Callaghan (Watford), P Walsh (Luton), D Wallace (Southampton), J Barnes (Watford), M Hateley (Coventry).

ENGLAND YOUTH: (for training, Bisham Abbey, April 24-26): C Airey (Barnsley), N Aldridge (Manchester City), I Andrews (Leicester), P Atkinson (Sunderland), D Bardsley (Blackpool), P Blades (Derby), D Clarke (Notts County), R Daniels (Luton), G Humphries (Doncaster), D Kerslake (QPR), B Little (Charlton), S Mills (Sheffield Wednesday), D Norton (Aston Villa), I Painer (Stoke), P Rideout (Swindon), A Simmons (Sheffield Wednesday), M Smalley (Nottingham Forest), P Sucking (Coventry), K Thompson (Coventry), B Venison (Sunderland).



Wilkins, old hand who is young at heart.

# United get a Sharp reminder

By Leslie Duxbury

Everton .......... 2
Manchester United .......... 0

Liverpool are virtually certain of becoming League champions by kind permission of their neighbours, Everton, who defeated an out-of-sorts Manchester United, though they made heavy weather of it. Manchester were Liverpool's only possible rivals but even if they won all their remaining matches they can hardly catch the Merseysiders on goal difference.

In the 71st minute Heath made certain of victory for Everton by scoring a second goal after Wealands had parried Johnson's shot.

Everton were plainly eager to support the belief of their manager Howard Kendall that they had been extremely unfortunate to lose to United in the FA Cup. Their early play was a pleasant amalgam of running, and a sure touch. They even aspired to a spot of juggling, keeping the ball in the air with their heads on the edge of the Manchester box as if it had been caught in a fountain.

But Everton are not the best of finishers, lacking weight and confidence in the final thrust and as success eluded them their momentum declined, allowing a strangely tentative United to creep into the match.

And a linesman's failure to signal what seemed to be a palpable offside by Moses almost gave them the opportunity to burst into it as Moses hit the post from close range.

Everton's lack of muscle was perfectly illustrated when Sharpe moved down the left and centred to a line of four colleagues advancing abreast of him but one of them Heath was brushed almost contemptuously off the ball. In contrast United were smetimes rather too physical, Moses having a long lecture from the referee and McQueen, too, was taken aside and warned after a tackle.

There was probably an element of frustration in the incidents for Manchester found any sort of cohesion virtually impossible, though Whiteside nearly made up for it with a fierce shot which Arnold turned around the post. At the interval things were pretty much as they had been at the start, Everton getting nowhere and United looking largely jaded and uncertain.

The match also steadfastly refused to deliver any real excitement after the break and we were reduced to watching the referee book Moses and Duxbury for our amusement, if you could call it that.

Sheedy tried to dispel the gathering gloom with a long shot which had effectively expired by the time it reached the arms of Wealands and there was a blissful moment when Johnson appeared on the point of achievement but the ball passed over his reaching head.

United continued to labour as if the game had suddenly become far too difficult for them though to be fair Stapleton did manage to produce his first shot of the night.

Mercifully in the 63rd minute Everton scored in probably the only way they were ever going to do so. A shot from Sharp hit the unfortunate McGrath and trickled shamefacedly over the Manchester goal line.

EVERTON: J Arnold; G Stevens, J Bailey, K Ratcliffe, M Higgins, K Richardson, S McMahon, D Johnson, G Sharp, A Heath, K Sheedy. Sub: A Ainscow.
MANCHESTER UNITED: J Wealands; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Moses, P McGrath, G McQueen, B Robson, R Wilkins, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Grimes. Sub: L Cunningham.
Referee: D Allison (Lancaster).

ATHLETICS

# A marathon record that seems likely to run and run

Boston (Agencies) – The new women's world best time of 2hr 22min 42sec set in Monday's Boston Marathon by an American, Joan Benoit, is a time that will stand for years, according to a leading marathon authority, Fred Lebow. The organizer of the New York marathon was among the many experts to acclaim the performance of 25-year-old Miss Beniot in improving the previous mark shared by Allison Roe (New Zealand) and Grete Waitz (Norway) by 2min 47sec.

Mrs Waitz had equalled Miss Roe's time only 24 hours ealier, in the London Marathon. In Boston, Miss Benoit's victory overshadowed that of the overall winner, Greg Meyer, in his exactly 2hr 9min. It was his first marathon success.

"I felt fatigued from the first mile but I knew there was a good chance I would get the record," said Miss Benoit, who led from start to finish. She was pressed over the first 15 miles by Miss Roe, who was forced out by leg cramp after 16 miles. That enabled Jacqueline Gareau, of Canada, to finish in second place in 2hr 29min 28sec, with Mary Shea (US) third in 2hr 33min 22sec.

Miss Benoit, a running coach from Boston University, had a winning margin of nearly seven minutes for her second victory in an event she won in 1979.

Miss Benoit said after setting her new world mark, that a telephone call from Miss Roe on Sunday provided her with inspiration for the race. "Allison called me at my hotel to tell me that Grete Waitz had got the world record in London," she said. "I told her that that was fine, but that it also would inspire me."

Having moved so quickly in the early stages of the race that some concerned male runners shouted, "lady, you better watch it". Miss Benoit finished 121st among the 6,600 starters. She is the first American to hold the women's world best time since Jacqueline Hansen, almost eight years ago.

The progress made by women marathon runners in recent years has been as impressive as any of their achievements in sport. Ten years ago, the world best held by Miss Hansen, was 3hr 45min 59sec. Miss Waitz ran the first sub-2:30 marathon (2hr 27min 33sec) in the 1979 New York race.

Since 1978, Miss Benoit has been America's best women's marathon runner. Last year she was ranked No 2 in the world on the strength of her 2hr 26min 11sec in Egene, Oregan, which stood as the American record until Monday. She has held, or still hoolds, American marks for 10,000 meters, 10 miles and the half-marathon.

In winning the event, the 27-year-old Meyer's time was the third fastest ever in the race and only 47 seconds off Alberto Salazar's world record time of 2hr 8min 13sec in New York two years ago.



Upstaged by the leading lady: Meyer (right) wins in Boston but Miss Benoit is the star.

# Stars on horizon

By Pat Butcher

The significance of people's marathons, and the attraction of Olympic gold medalwinners and world record-holders in a family sport, was slow in percolating through to the hard-nosed world of commerce. However, the sponsorship money that has been flowing into athletics in the last six months has been as unremitting as the procession of London marathon finishers over Westminster Bridge.

David Morrcroft, the world 5,000 metres record-holder, was in London yesterday to announce the launch of the Peugeot Talbot Athletics Foundation, which is going to be worth up to £75,000 to 15 of Britain's emergent "stars" in the next three years. The first 11 have already been named. They include Phil Brown and Todd Bennett, two of the best 400 metres prospects in the world, Peter Elliott, the European indoor 800 metres silver medalwinner, and John Herbert, whom the European and Commonwealth gold medalwinner Keith Connor considers his potential to be an outstanding triple jumper.

The sponsorship for the Young Athletes League, which was announced on Monday, will help those starting in the sport, but yesterday's news will be welcome to young prospects who often find it difficult to make the transition from school to work.

Moorcroft himself is back in training, after a bout of hepatitis, and hopes to prove himself fit enough for the first world championships in Helsinki in August, when he has his first race of the season at Crystal Palace in July.

# Two famous clubs with a single aim

A quick look at the European Cup roll of honour reveals the absence of two outstanding clubs – Hamburg and Juventus. Both can take a step towards putting the record straight today in the second leg of the semi-final round, but one of these famous clubs will face disappointment again if they meet in the final in Athens on May 25.

Hamburg were unlucky to finish on the losing side in the 1980 final when a flash of inspiration by the Nottingham Forest winger, Robertson, was enough to keep the trophy in England. The West German League leaders are weary of living in the shadow of Bayern Munich, who won the trophy three times in the mid-seventies, and will not allow the spanish champions, Real Sociedad, to stand in their way, having achieved a 1-1 draw in the away leg.

Ten years have elapsed since Juventus made their only appearance in the final when they were outplayed by Ajax. They travel to Widzew Lodz in Poland with a 2-0 lead and are favourably placed for a trip to Greece.

Hamburg did win the Cup-Winners' Cup in 1977 but that is not the same as being kings of Europe and the band of survivors from 1980 – which includes Kaltz, Hrubesch, Magath and Hieronymus – will be eager for a second chance.

Juergen Milewski, who also played against Forest in Madrid, may have to watch from the sidelines. He missed the 1–1 draw at Borussia Mönchengladbach at the weekend – a result which kept Hamburg at the top of the Bundesliga – with a thigh strain and is considered doubtful.

But the Danish international Bastrup is a replacement of the highest quality as he showed in the quarter-final round when he scored three goals against Dynamo Kiev in the Soviet Union. Confidence is high and their midfield player, Hartwig, issued a warning to the Spaniards when he said: "We're going to do it, we'll be in the final".

Juventus had some success when they won the UEFA Cup in 1977 but for them that was the equivalent of being served stale beer instead of vintage wine and Italians always expect the best.

Dino Zoff (goalkeeper), Bettega (a striker) and Furino (midfield) are the only survivors from 1973 but the elegant Bettega was carried off during Italy's 1–0 European Championship defeat in Romania on Saturday and is unlikely to play.

Real Madrid, champions of Europe six times and runners-up on three occasions, are equally keen to reach the Cup-Winners' Cup final in Gothenburg on May 11. The Spaniards, who lost to Chelsea in the 1971 final meet Austria Vienna in the Bernabeu Stadium and are unlikely to falter having completed the hard part of the task by drawing 2–2 in the first leg.

# Germans find a 'new Mueller'

Bonn (Reuter) – Dieter Schatzschneider is a second division centre-forward who admits he cannot head a ball well. He smokes, drinks and confesses to a deep distaste for training, but this most unlikely of sportsmen could become West Germany's next football idol.

Schatzschneider has scored more than 30 goals this season and he could become the deadliest markman the country has produced since Gerd Mueller. Though he's 25 this month, Schatzschneider has yet to play at first division level, an omission to be corrected next season when he replaces Horst Hrubesch, the international striker, as leader of the line for Hamburg.

His scoring talents set off a transfer race involving at least six first division clubs last spring, more than a year before his contract with second division Hanover 96 had run out. Hamburg's offer of 1.2 million marks (about £321,715) proved the winning bid. He had one more year of his contract with Hanover still to run, but financial problems persuaded the club to loan him to Fortuna Cologne half way through the season.

The extrovert, Schatzschneider has disappointed no-one except his opponents this season, with 26 league goals for his two clubs. His cup goals took unfancied Fortuna to a date with first division neighbours Cologne in June's West German Cup Final.

Fortuna brushed aside two first division clubs – Eintracht Brunswick and Borussia Mönchengladbach – before a 5-0 semi-final win against a third, Borussia Dortmund. Schatzschneider scored five goals against the teams from the upper flight, a feat which shows he should have no problem in replacing Hrubesch when he joins Hamburg.

Though Hrubesch relies primarily on his physique and his formidable heading ability, Schatzschneider has something of Mueller's uncanny feel for scoring positions, unusually quick reflexes for a tall player and a rasping and accurate shot.

Critics say he does nothing on the field except score goals – an accusation often levelled against Mueller – but that has not stopped the press calling for Jupp Derwall, the national team manager to select him for the full West German team.

Schatzschneider has already played for the West German Olympic team, virtually the national "B" side, since rule changes on amateur status. He scored both goals in a 2–2 friendly with Eintracht Frankfurt.

The self-confident Schatzschneider has two ambitions: to play for the full national side (a goal nearer fulfilment once he is established in the first division) and to become a Hamburg idol in the mould of Uwe Seeler.

However, his dislike of training may involve him in poblems when he joins the highly professional Hamburg squad. He prefers to stick to shooting practice while other players go off on cross-country runs. He explained: "Some players are fantastic in practice but useless in a match. I'm a complete opposite."

Hamburg will also find him unprepared to cut down his smoking and drinking, or change some of his eccentricities – such as eating ham and becon and drinking ice-cold cola before a match. They help make him the goalscorer he is, he insists.

# Smee to outbid Maxwell

Roger Smee, the former Reading player, claims he now has enough money to outbid Robert Maxwell for control of the third division club. Smee, a successful businessman in the area said: "Support, both moral and financial, has been flooding in since the shock of Saturday's merger announcement.

"It is my intention to offer Frank Waller, the Reading chairman, more money to keep Reading football club alive than Robert Maxwell has offered to kill it. Reading is financially stable and with a new board and new policies I am confident of halting the fall in attendances which has resulted from the present board's attitude."

Reading supporters club yesterday put their support behind Mr Smee's efforts to frustrate Mr Maxwell's plan to merge with Oxford United which Michael Habbitts, chairman of the Supporters club, has described as "crackpot". Some supporters have threatened to call for an official inquiry into recent share dealings at Reading.

Reading's players, angry at hearing the news through radio and television reports, have asked the Professional Footballers Association whether the contracts they signed with Reading can legally be transferred to "a completely new employer in a different area" without consent.

Three of Reading's six-man board of directors, have already said they have not formerly approved the proposals. Oxford United's directors will have to wait a little longer to hear details of the merger.

# No aid for struggling Wigan

Wigan Athletic, the financially troubled third division club, are unlikely to get help from the local council in reviving a scheme to guarantee a £200,000 cash injection. The council leader, Bernard Coyle, said last night: "It is extremely unlikely that there will be any change of heart. We have already gone into the matter very fully."

Wigan now have 27 days before a crucial meeting of creditors and the club's chairman Freddie Pye said: "It would not have cost the council, or the ratepayers a penny."

The deal involved raising a 10 year mortgage through the council with London bankers. As security the deeds to Springfield Park would have been given to the local authority. "everything was arranged and we believd it was jsut a matter of picking up the cheque," said Mr Pye. "If anything had gone wrong they would have been sitting on 11 acres of prime building land."

The club has received individual offers of help from supporters but Mr Pye said: "we are grateful and won't turn our noses up at any offers, but time is not on our side."

# Cross on the move again as Vancouver sign him

David Cross, Manchester City's leading goalscorer, yesterday signed for Vancouver Whitecaps, the North American League club. He joined City from West Ham United last summer for £135,000, a fee fixed by an independent tribunal. City will get just over half that figure from Vancouver.

The 32-year-old forward is the second City player in recent weeks to move into the North American League. Joe Corrigan, the England international goalkeeper, recently joined Seattle Sounders after 17 years at Maine Road.

Cross, a much travelled player who began his career with Rochdale and has also played for Norwich City, Coventry City, and West Bromwich Albion, scored 13 goals in 38 League and cup games for City.

● Mansfield Town, the fourth division, hope to sign three 16-year-old Irish players under the new manpower service scheme, which will be launched on July 1. They include Jeffrey Adams, the Northern Ireland youth goalkeeper.

● The Football League confirmed yesterday that the second division match between Middlesborough and Wolverhampton Wanderers will be played on Saturday, and not Sunday.

● Phil Parkes, the former Wolverhampton Wanderers goalkeeper has left Worcester City of the Alliance Premier League to join Oklahoma City of the North American League. Worcester hope that Parkes will rejoin them in August when the American season ends.

Cross: the traveller.

# Arie Haan signs for Eindhoven

Eindhoven, Netherlands (Reuter) – Arie Haan, the former Dutch international, will return to the Netherlands with PSV Eindhoven after eight years as a Belgium League player. Haan, a midfield player who began his career with Ajax, played in the 1974 and 1978 World Cup Finals, has signed a one-year contract which takes him to Eindhoven from Standard Liege in July.

# Last night's results

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP, Second leg: Waterschei 1 Aberdeen 0.
FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa 1 West Bromwich A 0; Everton 2 Manchester United 0; Sunderland 1 Brighton & Hove A 1.
SECOND DIVISION: Fulham 1 Barnsley 0; Sheffield Wed 0 QP Rangers 1.
THIRD DIVISION: Plymouth 0 Wigan 2
FOURTH DIVISION: Northampton 1 Rochdale 1; Swindon T 3 Blackpool 3; Wimbledon 3 Crewe Alex 2; York City 1 Hull City 0.

HOCKEY

# Cutter a surprise choice

David Cutter, a 21-year-old Durham University student, is the most surprising inclusion in the Welsh squad to play two internationals against the Netherlands at Swansea this weekend. Cutter was called up for his first Welsh training period last weekend and afterwards was immediately drafted into the squad for the Dutch match.

The son of the former Wales and Great Britain international Geoff Cutter, he has played for both Yorkshire and UAU.

Also included in the squad is a local Swansea schoolteacher Gary Cope along with David Peters and Chris Ashcroft whose club, Neston, won the English club title on Sunday while they were training with Wales.

The two matches, sponsored by Clubturf, are on Saturday at 2.30 and on Sunday at 2.0.

SQUAD: C. Ashcroft (Neston), S. Rees (O Kingstonians), G. Cope (Swansea), D. Peters (Neston), B. Williams (Capt), A. Gowman, N. Mohamed, S. Sparkes (All Cardiff), M. Lewis, S. Cronin (Both Whitchurch), N. Thomas (Coventry), D. Cutter (Durham University), M. Brough (Olton), I. Cowx (Tulse Hill), and M. Evans (Worcester).

Other hockey, page 25

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

**European Cup**
**Semi-finals, second leg**
Hamburg v Real Sociedad (7.0)
Widzew Lodz v Juventus (7-0)

**European Cup Winner's Cup**
**Semi-final, second leg**
Real Madrid v Austrian Vienna (8-0)

**UEFA Cup**
**Semi-finals, second leg**
Anderlecht v Bohemians Prague (7.0)
Universitatea Craiva v Benfica

**First Division**
Norwich City v Arsenal

**Second division**
Newcastle v Rotherham

**Football League Trophy**
**Final**
Lincoln City v Millwall

**Scottish premier division**
Postponed: Dundee v Rangers; Kilmarnich v St Mirren

IRISH LEAGUE: Glentoran v Glenavon (7.0).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston United v Bath; Weymouth v Dagenham.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham v Boreham Wood. Second division: Barton Rovers v Letchworth Garden City; Molesey v Rainham Town. Premier division: Alvechurch v Enderby.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Andover v Fisher; RS Southampton v Hounslow.
TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for Kenny Hill): Maidstone v Manchester City.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield v Blackburn; Sheffield United v Coventry; Stoke v Blackpool (7.0); West Bromwich v Leeds (7.0); Wolverhampton v Everton (7.0). Second division: Barnsley v Oldham (7.0); Bolton v Wigan (7.0); Nottm. Forest v Sunderland (7.0); Port Vale v Notts County (7.0); Preston v Bradford City (7.0).

**RUGBY UNION**
HERTS MERIT TABLE: Barnet v Bacavians (6.0)
CLUB MATCHES: lydney v Cheltenham; South Wales Police v Newbridge; Walsall v West Midlands Police; Bath v Maesteg (7.15); Birkenhead Park v New Brighton (7.15); Bristol v Pontypool (7.15); Coventry v Bedford (7.15); Nuneaton v Winslow (7.15); South Wales Police v Newbridge.

**RUGBY LEAGUE**
Second division: Cardiff City v Wakefield Trinity; Keighley v Salford.

**OTHER SPORT**
TENNIS: Bournemouth hardcourt tournament (men); Worthing tournament (women).
SNOOKER: World professional championship (Crucible Theatre Sheffield).
SQUASH RACKETS: Londonderry cup final (Cumberland LTC).

CRICKET

# Logie century stretches West Indian lead

Bridgetown, Barbados (Reuter) – Augustine Logie scored his maiden Test century on his fourth appearance yesterday as the West Indies reached 453 for five by lunch on the fourth day of the fourth Test against India here. They lead by 244 runs.

Logie, 72 overnight, progressed slowly through the 90's and reached his century in 238 minutes with his eleventh four to be 129 not out at lunch.

The 22-year-old was 96 when overnight partner Clive Lloyd was dismissed for 50, depriving him of constant encouragement and advice, but Logie, who had started his innings nervously, kept calm.

Lloyd, the captain, stayed with Logie for just under an hour, during which they added 40 runs to the 93 they had put on before the rest day. The pair had to fight for runs against steady bowling by Madan Lal and veteran off-spinner Venkataraghavan.



Lloyd: encouragement.

Venkataraghavan removed Lloyd only three minutes after he had reached his 50, having him caught at short leg. Venkataraghavan lost control after this and twice in three balls Logie picked him up and hoisted him over mid-wicket for six.

At the other end Shastri, the left-arm spinner, bowled with unrelenting accuracy throughout the morning. The West Indies did not have to rely on Logie alone to force the pace. Dujon played several handsome drives in contributing 25 to an unbroken sixth wicket partnership

India might have been better placed but for poor fielding on Sunday, when Logie was dropped at seven and Lloyd at 18.

Lloyd said on Monday, the rest day: "Naturally, we'll be looking for as big a lead as possible. We are anxious to wrap up the series here and we have an excellent chance". They lead 1-0 in the five match series.

The West Indies was also well placed in the Second Test in Port-of-Spain, leading by 219 on first innings, but india rallied to save the match by scoring 469 for seven wickets.

INDIA: First innings 209 (M Amarnath 91, A M E Roberts 4 for 48).

WEST INDIES: First innings:

| | |
|---|---|
| C G Greenidge, c Gavaskar, b Madan Lal | 57 |
| D L Haynes, c Kapil Dev, b Shastri | 92 |
| I V A Richards, c Gavaskar, b Shastri | 80 |
| H A Gomes, c sub, b Venkataraghavan | 6 |
| A L Logie, not out | 129 |
| *C H Lloyd, c sub, b Venkataraghavan | 50 |
| †P J Dujon, not out | 25 |
| Extras (b-1, lb-11, nb-2) | 14 |
| Total (5 wkts) | 453 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–98, 2–220, 3–230, 4–282, 5–396.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 29-7-88-0; Sandhu, 5-1-21-0; Madan Lal, 28-2-93-1; Shastri, 48-13-111-1; Venkataraghavan, 43-6-146-3; Gaekwad, 1-1-0-0.

Umpires: D M Archer and S E Parris.

Other cricket, page 26

MOTOR CYCLING

# Sheene gets a factory Suzuki for Monza race

Barry Sheene is to have a factory prepared Suzuki engine and join the factory-backed HB-Suzuki team for Sunday's Italian Grand Prix at Monza. The 33-year-old British racer has scored points in both rounds of the 500cc world championship, in South Africa and France, riding a standard production machine supplied by Heron Suzuki, the British distributor.

With Randy Mamola, the Californian, Toni Mang, the four-times west German world champion, and Loris Regianni, the young Italian rider all injured, the Japanese factory team faced problems at Monza.

Mamola will race, alongside Franco Uncini, the reigning world champion, despite a broken bone in his leg, but the others are not race fit, and Sheene has been drafted in to strengthen the injury-hit squad.

The decision to offer Sheene the factory help he has been asking for all season came after a meeting of race team managers at the weekend. "When we heard that Toni Mang was not available for the Italian round we had to do something quickly to help our bid to retain both the individual and manufacturer's world titles, so Barry came into the picture," Race Director Garry Taylor said.

● Heidelburg, West Germany (Reuter) – Motor-cycle racing claimed its fifth fatality in three weeks on Monday night when Bernhard Buerkle, the West German rider, died of injuries received in a race on Sunday.

A University Hospital spokesman said yesterday that Buerkle died of head injuries he sustained when he crashed during Sunday's 250cc West German championship race in Speyer.

IN BRIEF

# Billiards champion puts the screws on Griffiths

Terry Griffiths made hard work of his first round match in the world professional snooker championship sponsored by Embassy at Sheffield yesterday. Griffiths, the 1979 world champion, trailed 4-5 overnight against Mark Wildman, the United Kingdom billiards champion and was outplayed in a scrappy first frame yesterday to slip even further behind again. But he made breaks of 42 and 77 to win the next 119-1 and pull back to 6-5, and went on to take the match 108.

RESULTS: C Thorburn (Can) leads J Campbell (Aus), 5-4; T Griffiths beat M Wildman 10.8.

TABLE TENNIS: Skylet Andrew, the England international, has been awarded one of the two "wild card" entries for the Norwich Union Masters tournament in Kingston, Jamaica, from May 24-29. Andrew, a 21-year-old Londoner of West Indian descent, has been improving steadily this season and his selection will be some compensation for narrowly missing out on England's world championship team.

GOLF: Jenny Lee Smith, Britain's leading woman golf professional, will be fit to defend her title in the £20,000 Ford Classic tournament which opens the WPGA season at Woburn on May 4. She damaged an achilles tendon over four months ago and missed her usual winter season on the American circuit.

BOXING: Davey Larmour, of Belfast, who is supposed to defend his British bantamweight title against the former holder, John Feeney, in Middlesbrough on May 23, has told the promoter, John Spenceley that he will not be able to fight because of influenza. The promoter has passed the matter to the boxing board, who have ordered Larmour to be examined by their doctor. They will wait for a medical report before taking any further action. Both the promoter and Feeney's manager, Denny Mancini, consider five weeks ample time for the champion to recover.

OLYMPIC GAMES: China has been asked to reconsider a decision not to attend pre-Olympic events this summer, the Los Angeles games organizer, Peter Ueberroth said yesterday. China has said there will be no cultural and sports exchanges with the United States this year, because Washington granted political asylum to the tennis player Hu Na. "Here's one tennis player who is going to affect thousands of athletes again," Ueberroth said. "We don't think it's right. We're appealing to the people's republic to be above that kind of behaviour."

SPORTS POLITICS: (AFP) China will compete in tournaments in the United States if they are organized by international sporting bodies, despite the recent suspension of sporting links between the two countries. After the Americans granted political asylum to the Chinese tennis player Hu Na, the Chinese Government decided to break off all sporting links with the United States, but yesterday a foreign ministry official, Qi Huaiyuan, indicated that a team of 10 divers would take part in the World Cup in Texas this summer.

RUGBY UNION: Jacko Page, the former England scrum half, returns from a seven-match injury lay-off for Northampton's crucial Midland Merit Table match at Rugby tonight. The England prop Gary Pearce is also back in the side

NORTHAMPTON: R Long; M P Summers, A G Street, P Larkin, N P C Underwood; A M Johnson, J J Page; N M J Fox, J A G Raphael, G S Pearce, V G M Cannon (capt), K G Jensen, A D Reason, C W Folwell, I C White.

RUGBY UNION

# Hardie to drop action against Brown

Gordon Brown, the former Scotland and British Lions forward who recently published his autobiography *Broon from Troon* will not after all face a libel action from another leading player, Iain Mackenzie writes. In his book Brown referred to the incident in November 1976 during the North and Midland v Glasgow inter-district match at Murrayfield when he was sent off with the North and Midlands hooker Allan Hardie. Subsequently he was banned for 12 weeks and Hardie for a record period of 16 months. In his book Brown accused Hardie of dirty play and of making uncalled for remarks to him at the time. The North player who recently retired from the game as a player to become a district selector, threatened leagal action.

Yesterday, Hardie aged 34, a B International said that on legal advice he had decided to drop the matter. "I still maintain that although my boot caught Brown in the face it was an accident", he said. I deny emphatically the remarks attributed to me, but I would rather that the incident is now finally forgotten."

Brown said that he was glad Hardie had taken the decision "It is now over and done with and that is good in the interests of the game." he said.

● The Bristol scrum half Richard Harding, who has been out of rugby since damaging ankle ligaments in a John Player Cup quarter-final at West Hartlepool six weeks ago, is back for the home match with Pontypool tonight. His return, and Mike Rafter's recovery from a back injury means that Bristol are able to field the side they expect to play in the cup final against Leicester on April 30.

## FOR THE RECORD

**BASEBALL**

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 14 Boston Red Sox 0; New York Yankees 3 Toronoto Blue Jays 0; Baltimore Orioles 4 Cleveland Indians 1; Minnesota Twins 8 Seattle Mariners 5; Oaklands A's 5, California Angels 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 8, Chicago Cubs 2; San Diego Padres 10, Atlanta Braves 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, San Francisco Giants 3.

**ICE HOCKEY**

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Play-offs (best of seven series): New York Rangers 3, New York Islanders 1 (teams level 2-2). Boston Bruins 6, Buffalo Sabres 2 (teams level 2-2). Chicago Black Hawks 4 Minnesota North Stars 3 (Chicago lead 3-1). Calgary Flames 6 Edmonton Oilers 5 (Edmonton lead 3-1)

DUSSELDORF World Championship: Czechoslovakia 4 Sweden 1; East Germany 3, Italy 1.

**TABLE TENNIS**

RESULTS: Men: Hong Kong bt Scotland 5-0: Vong Iu Vang bt K Rodger, 21-13, 21-14; Chan Kong Wah bt J Broe, 21-8, 21-8; Chiu Man Kuen bt D Hannah, 21-5, 21-7; Chan Kong Wah bt K Rodger, 21-9; Vong Tu Vang bt D Hannah, 21-9, 21-19. India bt Australia 5-0. England bt New Zealand 5-0: D Johnson bt J Morris 21-18, 21-16; G Sandley bt B Griffiths 21-16, 21-16; J Hilton bt P Jackson 21-15, 21-19; G Sandley bt J Morris 21-15, 21-10; D Johnson bt P Jackson 21-8, 21-8. Nigeria bt Singapore 5-1. Malaysia bt Canada 5-3. Pakistan bt Wales 5-2: Javed Chotani lost to A Griffiths, 21-15, 19-21, 14-21; Ariff Nakhuda bt N Thomas, 21-12, 21-15; Arif Khan bt M Thomas, 21-12, 21-18; Ariff Nakhuda bt A Griffiths (Walkover); Javed Chotani lost to M Thomas, 14-21, 21-10, 15-21; Arif Khan bt N Thomas, 22-24, 21-18, 21-19; Ariff Nakhuda bt M Thomas, 21-11, 21-9.

Malaysia bt Wales 5-3: Lim Chin Leon lost to A Griffiths, 22-20, 18-21, 20-22; Tay Kee bt N Thomas, 21-14, 21-16; Lee Kin Kee bt M Thomas, 21-15, 12-21, 21-16; Tay Kee lost to A Griffiths, 21-9, 15-21, 13-21; Lim Chin Leong bt M Thomas, 21-14, 21-13; Lee Kin Kee bt N Thomas, 21-12, 21-12; Tay Kee lost to M Thomas, 14-21, 11-21; Lee Kim Kee bt A Griffiths, 17-21, 21-13, 21-16.

Pakistan bt Singapore 5-2. Hong Kong bt New Zealand 5-0. India bt Scotland 5-1. Canada bt Singapore 5-2. England bt Australia 5-1. Scotland bt Northern Ireland 5-2. Hong Kong bt India 5-8. Wales bt Singapore 5-3.

Women: Hongkong bt Malaysia 3–0. England bt Ireland 3–0: L Bellinger bt L Gibson, 21–8, 21–8; J Bellinger bt N McEvoy, 21–17, 21–15; L Bellinger and J Bellinger bt L Gibson and J Reid, 21–18, 21–21. India bt New Zealand 3–2. Canada bt Singapore 3–2. Scotland bt Ireland 3–0: V Thomson bt J Reid, 21–23, 21–16, 21–9; C Darrymple bt L Gibson, 21–5, 21–9; J V Thomson and C Darrymple bt J Ried and N McEvoy, 21–12, 21–14. Malaysia bt Australia 3–0. New Zealand bt Australia 3–2. England bt Singapore 3–1.

RACING

# Shanipour can measure up to a tall reputation

By Michael Seely

Both flat racing and jumping are vying for today's headlines. Cheltenham features the Anglo-Irish jockeys challenge match, sponsored by Courage. And if the go-ahead is given after a 7.30 inspection at Epsom, where racing was called off yesterday, our top trainers will be testing each other's classic defences in the Warren Stakes, run over the Derby course and distance.

Michael Webster, the assistant clerk of the course at Epsom said yesterday: "If there is no overnight rain racing should be possible as it is such a quick-drying course." Yesterday's Blue Riband Trial Stakes will, however, not be incorporated in the programme. "We discussed the matter with the sponsors, Esals, yesterday and have decided that it was not worth while. Support from trainers has been poor and only five horses were declared. I can see that professionally the race could have been extremely interesting, but it would hardly have box office appeal."

The professionals concerned take a diametrically-opposed point of view. Guy Harwood, the trainer of Gordian, said: "We cannot afford to lose these classic trials, especially the ones with pattern race status." There is an obvious conflict of interests. Racecourse executives are primarily concerned with attracting paying customers and they are probably correct in their assumption that the running of this race would not attract a much larger crowd through the turnstiles. The trainers on the other had programme their horses for these events and have legitimate grounds for grievance if every effort is not made to help them.

In the past two years the winners of the Warren Stakes, Glint of Gold and Old Country, have gone on to triumph in the Italian Derby. Glint of Gold's trainer, Ian Balding, is in fine form this season and his runner, Brogan, is going to take some beating. So, too, is Henry Cecil's John French. The Relko colt was cleverly placed to win four races last season and is reported to be well forward, as is Bruce Hobbs's The Liquidator, who showed himself to be a useful three-year-old in the making when beating Herodote by three lengths at Newmarket last autumn.

John Dunlop's Kempton winner Harly is another to be considered in a competitive affair. However, preference is for the well thought of Shanipour, who is worth another chance after his disappointing run behing Welsh Idol at Haydock.

The City and Suburban Handicap may be won by Morality Stone. Last Saturday Philip Mitchell's six-year-old caused a 50-1 surprise when beating Portogon and Lion City in the Newbury Spring Cup. A repetition of that running should see Morality Stone prove too good at the weights for Cannon King, Florida Son and Uplands Park.

On the Classic front Gorytus is now favourite for the 2,000 Guineas for the first time since he disappointed behind Diesis in last autumn's Dewhurst Stakes. The Tote now make Gorytus their first choice in the market at 3-1, followed by Diesis and Danzatore, who are bracketed together at 100-30. A spokesman for Vincent O'Brien's stable said yesterday that Danzatore had worked perfectly satisfactorily at Ballydoyle in the morning, but that no decision about the Northern Dancer colt's participation in the Guineas would be taken until after Pat Eddery has ridden Danzatore in another gallop on Saturday.

Ladbroke's make Mid Day Gun, a first-fence faller in the Grand National, their favourite at 11-2 for the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown on Saturday. The 21 acceptors at the four-day stage for this spectacular steeplechase include last year's winner, Shady Deal, and Greasepaint, who was so narrowly defeated by Corbiere in the National. Horses who have won in good style since the publication of the weights include Richdee and Fauloon. There are no penalties for this race, so both horses must be considered well handicapped.

Ian Balding: in form.

The Tote make the British team of jockeys favourites at 11-8 on to beat their Irish opponents at Cheltenham. Peter Scudamore captains his quartet which consists of Steve Smith Eccles, Hywel Davis and Chris Grant. Ron Barry heads the Irish contingent which is completed by John O'Neill, Frank Berry and Tommy Carmody. Scudamore is 15-8 favourite for the jockeys' title with the same firm, who offer O'Neill at 4-1 and Davis and Barry at 6-1.

The odds against Davies look particularly attractive. His chance of winning the Courage Best Handicap Chase on David Baron's easy Liverpool winner, King or Country, is obvious. But the Tote may have made an error of judgment in offering 10-1 against Shady Dove, Davies's mount in the Courage Directors Handicap Hurdle.

Ridden by Cecil Price, Shady Dove showed great courage when defying 12st 5lb at Bangor on Dee last Saturday. Walwyn's Imperial Cup winner Desert Hero is a worthy favourite at 3-1 but it would appear to require an act of Parliament to prevent Shady Dove from finishing in the first three with only eight runners.

● The Sedgefield meeting scheduled for yesterday was cancelled because of waterlogging.

# Forbidden Fruit is sweet for Eton boy

Point-to-point, by Ian Reid

Giles Smyly, a 16-year-old Eton schoolboy who won the Heythrop Adjacent Hunt race a week ago on his first ride, Forbidden Fruit, returned to win the Novice Riders' Open on the same horse at the Hunt's second meeting yesterday. Smyly returned to Eton today. His mother told me that his tutor had advised him always to read *The Times*. "Perhaps if he appears in *The Times* tomorrow," she added, "He will be allowed the occasional day off to ride in another point-to-point."

Forbidden Fruit and Wellingtonbridge set such a strong pace that the firm favourite, Brockie Law, ridden by Teresa Webber, was left with too much to do, although he passed Wellingtonbridge on the run in.

All the profits from this meeting are going to the Grand National Appeal Fund. Among the giants of the past who paraded after the second race were Corbiere, Gittar, Spartan Missile, Red Rum, Crisp, Spanish Steps and The Dikler, as much on his toes as ever.

There was plenty of excitement fo James Delahooke, joint secretary of the Whadden, at his hunt's postponed meeting at Little Horwood last Saturday. Having easily won the members' race with Go Straight, ridden by young Mark Brown, his Jack of All Trades, with Tom Illsley up, whithheld the challenge of the odds-on favourite, Spartan Lace, in a three-horse Webster's Open.

Delahooke looked sure to complete a treble with the classy and greatly fancied Border Burg in the restricted open. But Tom Illsley lost his irons at the third fence, and, although he performed miracles in staying aboard and steering the hard-pulling favourite, an over bold leap at the third from home had them on the floor. James Tarry on Barbara's Bunny then took command, but they came down at the next, leaving Mrs Annis Garfield to canter in at her leisure on Percy Duckett.

In the Belvoir Open at Garthorpe, Boonabaroo, ridden by Peter Greenall, jumped the last fence level with Hernshaw and Towtame, but the champion's strength from the saddle settled the issue on the run in. Apart from a Mulish display by Duc de Boledec, who dug his toes in and then refused three fences out, the adjacent provided another fine race. Officers' Reject set a scorching pace, but Vulgarion, competently handled by Bill Strawson, gradually pegged back his long lead, winning cleverly by a length in a fast time.

John Llewellyn started the day one behind Peter Greenall in the leading riders' table at the Glamorgan put him one in front by the evening. Jenny Pidgeon rode the winner of the Portman Ladies' Open for the fourth successive year – on Zarajeff she also finished second in 1978. No wonder Badbury Rings is her favourite course.

Today's fixture : Axe Vale Harriers at Stafford Cross (2.0)

## Berry maintains his strike rate

Jack Berry's 41-1 double with Lady Cara and Blackpool Belle at Wolverhampton yesterday brought the Lancashire trainer's score this flat season to 13. He has already turned out nearly half as many winners from his Cockerham stable as he did all last year, when his successes netted £52,000.

Rain and snow put the meeting in jeopardy until the eleventh hour, and the going could not have been more testing. Blackpool Belle, a dainty little filly who cost only 640 guineas at the Doncaster yearling sales, did not look the type to go on heavy ground. But she followed up last Wednesday's 10-length Hamilton win with another comfortable victory in the Forget Me Not Selling Stakes.

Wolverhampton-born Kevin Darley led all the way on Blackpool Belle and made much of the running on Lady Cara, who, understandably as she was sired by Lochnager, revelled in the going to land the Cyclamen Maiden Stakes.

## Epsom

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.
[*Television (ITV) 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40.*]
Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble 2.35 3.40, 4.45.



2.0 BANSTEAD STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,693: 5f) (6 runners)

2.35 WARREN STAKES (3-Y-O: £4,702: 1m 4f) (8)

3.10 CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP (£4,084: 1m 2f) (13)

3.40 GREAT SURREY HANDICAP (£2,578: 6f 9yd) (15)

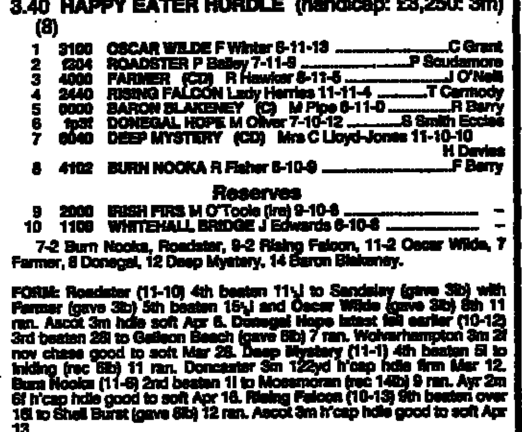
4.10 HYDE PARK STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,604: 5f) (4)

4.45 KINGSWOOD STAKES (3-Y-O: £1,884: 1m 110yd) (13)

## Wolverhampton results

## Cheltenham NH

Tote: double 3.5, 4.25. Treble: 2.30, 4.30, 5.0
[*Television (BBC1) 2.30, 3.5 and 3.40 races*]



2.0 CHARLES TURNER HUNTERS CHASE (amateurs: £1,898: 3m 2f) (15 runners)

2.30 COURAGE DIRECTORS HURDLE (handicap: £3,250: 2m) (8)

3.05 COURAGE BEST CHASE (handicap: £3,250: 2m 4f) (8)

3.40 HAPPY EATER HURDLE (handicap: £3,250: 3m) (8)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3100 | OSCAR WILDE F Winter 8-11-13 | C Grant |
| 2 | 1204 | ROADSTER P Bailey 7-11-8 | P Scudamore |
| 3 | 4000 | FARMER (CD) R Hawker 8-11-6 | J O'Neill |
| 4 | 2440 | RISING FALCON Lady Herries 11-11-4 | T Carmody |
| 5 | 0000 | BARON BLAKENEY (C) M Pipe 6-11-0 | R Barry |
| 6 | 1p5f | DONEGAL HOPE M Oliver 7-10-12 | S Smith Eccles |
| 7 | 6040 | DEEP MYSTERY (CD) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 11-10-10 | H Davies |
| 8 | 4102 | BURN NOOKA R Fisher 8-10-9 | F Berry |

4.25 HOFMEISTER LAGER HURDLE (handicap: £2,574: 2m 4f) (8)

5.0 ANCHOR HOTELS HURDLE (novices: £1,862: 2m 4f) (21)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 00f4 | MEMBER'S RELISH D Nicholson 5-11-12 | P Scudamore |
| 17 | 2131 | MISS WILLIE Mrs T Pilkington 7-11-12 | Mr Wilson |
| 19 | 001 | OUR FUN J Gifford 6-11-12 | R Rowe |
| 25 | 0 | GREENWOOD LAD J Gifford 6-11-5 | P Nicholls 4 |
| 30 | 2430 | JUPITER'S GEM R Thompson 5-11-5 | P Tuck |
| 31 | 2400 | KARIOI BOY M Delahooke 8-11-5 | J H Davies 4 |
| 34 | 000 | LUNEDALE F Walwyn 5-11-5 | K Mooney |
| 36 | 02p0 | NORFOLK SQUIRE J Colston 7-11-5 | J Burke |
| 39 | 0000 | PUCKA PADDY W McKenzie-Cole 6-11-5 | P Hobbs |
| 41 | 0ffp | ROBERT BLAKE K Lewis 8-11-5 | – |
| 43 | 0f00 | SABLE PIECES L Tory 8-11-5 | A Webber |
| 45 | 0000 | TRUST TO LUCK A Turnell 5-11-5 | Steve Knight |
| 46 | 00/p0 | WESTERN MELODY P Ferrari 6-11-5 | R Milman 4 |

3 Linawn, 4 Areus, 5 Lean Ar Aghaidh, 13-2 Our Fun, 7 Miss Willie, 8 Diamond Hunter, 10 Lunedale, 12 Mean Dipper, 16 others.

### Cheltenham selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Double Bluff. 2.30 Shadey Dove. 3.5 King Or Country. 3.40 Farmer. 4.25 Ambiance. 5.0 Areus.

### Epsom selections

By Michael Seely

2.0 Sylvan Barnum. 2.35 Shanipour. 3.10 Morality Stone. 3.40 Pusey Street. 4.10 Snow Card. 4.45 Fort Nayef.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.35 The Liquidator. 3.10 Uplands Park. 4.10 Kiev. 4.45 Regal Express.

## Ripon

Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.45 GREWELTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,800: 5f) (11 runners)

3.15 'LIFE BEGINS AT FORTY' STAKES (amateurs: £1,595: 1m 1f) (25)

3.45 STUDLEY ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,730: 1m 4f) (12)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 00-00 | FRENCH GEMMA P Kelleway 8-0 | J Bleasdale | 9 |
| 16 | 11-33 | HELDIGVIS R Allan 7-12 | S Griffiths 7 | 11 |
| 17 | 00-0 | RELIABLE VYNZ W H Williams 7-10 | K Darley | 3 |

5-2 Cubic Zirconia, 100-30 Northern Beau, 4 Heldigvis, 6 Midweek Special, 8 Finale Sept, 10 Caddagat, 12 Chingatne, 20 others.

4.15 DANBY HANDICAP (Selling: £977: 1m) (15)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 00 | HOPSTONE R Hobson 7-9-7 | J Lowe | 14 |
| 3 | 030-1 | DONE GOOD J Parkes 4-9-6 (7 ex) | S Webster | 9 |
| 23 | 00/0- | RIBODEN G Fletcher 5-8-10 | A Bond | 2 |
| 26 | 4410- | FREEDOM GLORY T Fairhurst 3-8-5 | R Elliott | 13 |

7-4 Done Good, 7-2 Mrs Buzby, 9-2 Palm The Ace, 6 Frank Berry, 10 Freedom Glory, 12 Riboden, I'm Vexed, 20 others.

4.45 FOUNTAINS HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £1,648: 5f) (7)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 0402- | FRIENDLY BOBBY (D) T Fairhurst 9-7 | M Beecroft 5 | 5 |
| 8 | 030-2 | SPACEMAKER BOY (D) G Fletcher 9-0 | A Bond | 4 |
| 9 | 000- | REAL COOL P Asquith 8-8 | K Warley | 2 |
| 10 | 0300- | MERRY TASSE (CD) W Bentley 8-6 | G Gray | 6 |
| 11 | 003-0 | YASMEEN (B) C Spares 8-6 | W Goldsborough 7 | 3 |
| 13 | 00-21 | RAPID LADY (D) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-2 (6 ex) | S Griffiths 7 | 1 |
| 14 | 2-103 | SUPER WARRIOR (D) K Ivory 7-10 | S Horsfall 7 | 7 |

15-8 Spacemaker Boy, 5-2 Rapid Lady, 4 Friendly Bobby, 6 Super Warrior, 10 Merry Tasse, 16 others.

5.15 SPA WELTER STAKES (£1,993: 6f) (13)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0036- | BIDDABLE W Elsey 4-9-2 | C Dwyer | 8 |
| 5 | 020-0 | KANO FLOWER I Walker 4-9-2 | P Colquhoun | 4 |
| 6 | | LAST MOUNTAIN D Windle 6-9-2 | – | 6 |
| 7 | 000/6 | PERSONAL GUARD W McMillin (Ire) 5-9-2 | J Reid | 7 |
| 10 | 404-4 | COTTAGE STYLE W A Stephenson 4-8-13 | G Skeats | 11 |
| 11 | 0030/ | GREY AT LAST (B) J Parkes 5-8-13 | S Webster | 1 |
| 14 | 1 | MALACCA STREET W O'Gorman 3-8-9 | T Ives | 2 |
| 16 | 04-1 | LOCH PEARL (D) M H Easterby 3-8-5 | M Birch | 3 |
| 17 | 00- | AVERAYR P Calver 3-8-0 | O Gray | 9 |
| 19 | 0 | MAGUS M Tompkins 3-8-0 | R Curant | 10 |
| 20 | 0 | MOFFAT H Wharton 3-8-0 | D Nicholls | 5 |
| 22 | 0-2 | RETURN MATCH J W Watts 3-8-0 | N Connorton 3 | 12 |
| 23 | 0300- | SOME YOYO C Bell 3-8-0 | N Carlisle 3 | 13 |

4-6 Malacca Street, 3 Loch Pearl, 4 Return Match, 10 Magus, 12 Some Yoyo, 20 others.

### Ripon selections

By Michael Seely

2.45 Monswart. 3.15 Sagamore. 3.45 Cubic Zirconia. 4.15 I'm Vexed. 4.45 Spacemaker Boy. 5.15 Loch Pearl.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Recsh. 3.15 Sagamore. 3.45 Cubic Zirconia. 4.15 Riboden. 5.15 Malacca Street.

TENNIS

# Mottram makes the day notable

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The State Express Classic, one of five British tournaments on the men's grand prix circuit coordinated with the help of Volvo's bank account, slipped into first gear yesterday with a series of matches featuring winners like Wally Masur and losers like Alberto Tous. Can it be wondered at that there is some doubt about which is the main event at Bournemouth – the grand prix tournament or the over-35 doubles?

How times have changed since, for example, 1949, when there was a programme of 225 matches in five events and the men played singles and doubles over the best three out of five sets, with no tie-breaks. This week only 59 matches are scheduled, 46 of them in the singles and doubles of the grand prix event and 13 in the over-35 doubles. In the old days the public had better value for money and more players could bask in the sunshine of publicity.

Can you believe that in terms of the quantity of entertainment provided (that it, the number of matches) the men over 35 are earning an average of almost £2,000 a match more than today's heroes of the grand prix circuit? Nor does it say much for the modern game that there are now three separate over-35 circuits, all of them successful.

Bob Howe and David Whitehead, organizers of the Bournemouth over-35 event, are somewhat embarrassed: how do they cope with fact that more and more players are eager to be invited and that the big name, getting past it, can easily be plunged into competition with much younger men still good enough to earn high rankings and good money from the gand prix circuit?

If we may assume that the grand prix tournament is the main event–and it is a controversial assumption one of yesterday's most interesting results was Christoper Mottram's 6-2,6-2 win over Angel Gimenez, who won the tournament in 1980, was runner-up last year, but was in the draw this time only as a wild card, which is to say that the organizers, rather than his world ranking, decided he deserved to compete.

Gimenez: a look of anxiety as defeat looms large yesterday.

After one of the earlier matches Pat Cash, beaten by Thierry Tulasne, had suggested that fast-court specialists like himself had "more guts" than slow-court specialists who refused to play on fast surfaces. Cash rather indicated that it was necessary to play on all surfaces.

Mottram said that at Cash's age there was no reason why a player should not compete on all surfaces. "But I think it a relic of the past – this sacrosanct idea that you should play on all surfaces."

Kurt Nielsen, who will be remembered as one of the greatest of competitors at Wimbledon, commented later: "young players must try it all, to develop their games. But established, with nothing to prove, can choose their surfaces."

THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND: C Bradnam bt N Brown 7-6, 6-4; M Myburg (SA) bt J Dier, 6-4, 6-4; R Viver (ECU) bt M Westpal (WG), 6-4, 2-6, 6-2;

FIRST ROUND A Ganzabal (ARG) bt J Smith (GB), 6-3,6-7, 7-5; C J Mottram (GB) bt A Gimenez (SP), 6-2, 6-2; V Pecci (PARRA) bt F Segarceanu (ROM, 6-3, 6-4; W Masur (AUSTRIA) bt A Tous (SP), 1-6, 7-5, 6-4; J Bates (GB) bt G Mcretton (FRA), 6-2, 7-6.

B Taroczy (Hun) bt C Kirmayr (Bra), 1-6, 6-3, 6-3; S Glickstein (Israel) bt C Panetta (Ita), 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

# Stomach pains force Lloyd out

Las Vegas (Reuter) – John Lloyd, of Britain, was taken to hospital yesterday for tests and observation after suffering stomach pains before he was to play in a US $400,000 tournament here. Lloyds was told to remain in hospital for more tests and scratched from the tournament.

His place was taken by qualifier Lloyd Bourne (US), who lost to Tom Gullikson, another American, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

RESULTS (US unless stated): R Van't T Hof bt J Alexander (Aus), 7-5, 6-2; M de Palmer bt N Saviano, 6-4, 6-2; S Giammalva bt V Van Patten, 6-4, 6-2; S Denton bt T Hogstedt (Swe), 6-4, 6-4; T Gullikson bt L Bourne, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; M Purcell bt M Bauer, 7-6, 7-5, M Edmondson bt B Gilbert, 6-4, 6-2.

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Gene Mayer, the second seed, yesterday defeated Johan Kriek, the number five seed, 7-6, 6-1 to win the singles title at the US$255,000 Pacific Southwest Open.

Kriek, who beat the top seed, defending champion Jimmy Connors, in the semi finals, complained afterwards about his shoes. "I have to do something about my shoes. . .I'm getting paid 100,000 dollars a year to use certain shoes, and I didn't have any of those. I have to buy my own shoes. I was skidding around

After winning a tie-break to take the first set, Mayer took the first five games of the second set before Kriek was able to hold his own serve. Mayer won the match on his next serve.

At the start of the second set, Kriek was given a warning. "I swore in my native tongue", the South African who has become an American citizen said later.

Grenelefe, Florida (Reuter) – Barbara Potter, the seventh seed, served seven aces on her way to a 6-4, 7-6 first round victory over unseeded fellow American Louise Allen in the US$200,000 tournament here yesterday. She now faces Wendy Turnbull of Australia in the second round.

Grenelefe (Florida): Women's tournament: first round (US unless stated): L Arraya (Peru) bt B Bjork (Swe), 6-3, 6-3; B Potter bt L Allen, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); R Elny (GB) bt L Sandin (Swe), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; E Sayers (Aus) bt G Purdy, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3. A Moulton w/o L Thompson, withdrew injured:

RUGBY LEAGUE

# Wigan's peer at Wembley

By Keith Macklin

Lord Gormley, a rugby league supporter from boyhood and a lifelong supporter of Wigan, will present the Challenge Cup to the winning team at Wembley on May 7.

Joe Gormley hails from Ashton-in-Makerfield a small town bordering Wigan. He went down the mines at 14 did almost every job underground then, as history records, rose through the union movement to become president of the National Union of Mineworkers. Although his union and political duties eventually took him away from his native Lancashire, he continued to watch rugby league whenever possible, and he has many times attended the Wembley final.

Lord Gormley's interest in the game continues through his family. His nephew Ian Gormley is hooker on the books of Widnes. Although the chief guest at Wembley is expected to be impartial, it will be surprising if the former NUM President does not lean a little towards the underdogs Featherstone Rovers, the team from a small pit town in West Yorkshire.

The executive committee of the Rugby League have met representatives of the first grade referees and next season the "sin bin" will have a totting-up system. This season some players are believed to have treated this new form of punishment with cynicism, regarding five or ten minutes spells in the bin as being worthwhile for the chance of getting in a dig at an opponent. From next season there will be a one point disciplinary penalty for a five minute spell, two for a ten minute spell, and four points will mean eligibility for a one match suspension by the disciplinary committee.

ROWING

# Baillieu to win again

By Richard Burnell

The Wingfield Sculls, the Amateur Championship of the Thames and of Britain, to give it its full title, takes place over the Putney to Mortlake championship course this evening starting at 6 pm. Chris Baillieu will be defending the title he has won for the past two years and, barring an accident, which is always a possibility on the flotsam-strewn waters of the Tideway, he will win again.

Tim Crooks, who won in 1977 and 1978, also competes; but although he can still probably beat most British scullers, he is no longer training at international level and would not expect to match Baillieu who has never been out of international level training in 10 years.

The only man who might provide a serious challenge is Steven Redgrave, who has great promise, but lacks the experience for this task. He finished third in the Scullers Head 10 days ago, 12 seconds behind Baillieu. Baillieu's new double sculls partner, Jonathan Spencer-Jones, will also be hoping to stay with the leaders

DRAW: No 1 (Surrey) T J Crooks, 2, J Spencer-Jones, 3, S Redgrave, 4, C L Baillieu, 5, R Philips, 6, (Middlesex) G Pratt.

EQUESTRIANISM



Mrs Edgar: Lucky qualifier.

# Big threat from the Americans

By Jenny MacArthur

There are five British riders competing in the final of the FEI Volvo World Cup Holland in Vienna which starts with the preliminary rounds today. They are John Whittaker, who leads the European league, Nick Skelton, who is second, Malcolm Pyrah, Stephen Hadley and Liz Edgar.

Whittaker is riding Ryan's Son, aged 15, on whom he won the qualifying round at Birmingham earlier this month, and Clonee Temple. Skelton rides St James, Pyrah has Towerlands Anglezarke and Towerlands Diamond Seeker, Hadley's Cup qualifier is Sunorra and Mrs Edgar rides her great partner Everest Forever.

All the riders, except for Hadley, competed at last year's final in Gothenburg where Whittaker achieved the best British result by finishing third. Mrs Edgar has not qualified for the final but she gained her place when some of those who had qualified, including David Broome and Norbert Koof and Gert Wiltfang, of Germany decided not to come.

This is the fifth running of the World Cup with 32 riders from 11 nations competing. Today is a warm-up day before the first two rounds of the Cup tomorrow and Friday. The final, in which there are two rounds and no jump-off, takes place on Sunday afternoon. In between there are international jumping classes.

All the British riders, except for Mrs Edgar, have brought out horses in addition to their World Cup qualifiers for these competitions.

By far the biggest threat to the British riders are the Americans. They have won the Cup for the past three years and Melanie Smith on Calypso, the holder, is here to defend her title. Others who have qualified from the north American east coast league include Katie Monahan, Mark Leone, who came ninth last year, Donald Cheska and Conrad Homefeld.

From the European league the main challenge to the British is likely to be Paul Schockemöhle of Germany with Deister.

There is some discontent here about the stabling. Fifty four horses are in a marquee which yesterday, admittedly a warm day, was hot and stuffy. The "stables" are no more than stalls and one of the English grooms who arrived here on Saturday from Gothenburg had first to make up the horses' beds and then go in search of planks of wood to act as barriers across the entrance so that the horses could be left loose.

HOCKEY

# England on target for lively win

From Joyce Whitehead
Kuala Lumpur

After the disappointment of failing to qualify for the semi-final round of the World Cup England defeated Scotland 5-1 yesterday and the United States beat New Zealand 2-1, scoring the winner from the short corner in the last minute. England and the United States will play off for fifth and sixth place on Friday morning.

Jane Swinnerton scored for England in the first minute and went on to score three more goals. In the first half Scotland had a fair share of the attack and Marietta Craigie scored their only goal to cut the lead to 3-1. Linda Carr and Miss Swinnerton completed the scoring in the second half of a match played in persistent drizzle.

Today the Netherlands play West Germany and Canada meet Australia in the semi-final round. Ireland meet Spain in the final of the Intercontinental Cup tomorrow.

WORLD CUP (Seventh to tenth places): Soviet Union 3, Wales 0; Argentina 1, India 0. First to eight places: England 5, Scotland 1; United States 2, New Zealand 1.
INTERCONTINENTAL CUP: Ninth place: Austria 2, France 1.

● There will be 12 women's teams for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1984 according to a statement made in Kuala Lumpur yesterday by the Fédération Internationale de Hockey. So far only the United States, as host country, are assured of their place.

# England in fixture clash

By Sydney Friskin

An unfortunate clash of interest has forced England to withdraw from the junior home countries tournament at Aberystwith on July 9 and 10. The England under-21 side will be in Portugal for a European junior championship qualifying torunament from July 13 to 17 at a venue near Lisbon. England's rivals these will be Spain, Gibraltar and Sweden and the teams finishing first and second will qualify for the junior championship to be held in the summer of 1984.

The event in Portugal clashes with the senior home countries tournament in Cardiff on July 16 and 17 which means that a few players good enough to be considered for both the senior and junior squads will be affected. No other plans have been formulated for the senior team which will play in the European championship at Amsterdam from August 19 to 29.

The England indoor team, however, will have a few useful exercises before they take part in the European championship at Meadowbank from February 10 to 12 next year. They will play in the home countries indoor tournament at the same venue on January 7 and 8, moving on to tournaments in the Netherlands

The county championship (outdoors) will have a new format next season. There will be an open draw after each round but the champions of the 1982-83 season, Lancashire, will be exempt from the preliminary round.

Neston, the new club champions, could meet Slough, whom the defeated 3–2 in the final last Sunday, in the final of the inter-league championship at Eastcote on May 7 and 8.

CRICKET: LOOKING FOR THE NEW SEASON'S GOLD AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW

# Failure's fruit has the seeds of tomorrow's improvements

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

A continuation of one of the nastiest Aprils for a long time has caused the postponement of the start of the First-class cricket season. Glamorgan, who were to have opened it by meeting Cambridge University at Fenner's today, have been advised that there is no chance of any play until tomorrow at the earliest. The ground is awash; Parker's Piece, alongside it, has been for the last two days like an arctic waste.

When things do get under way, the counties, for the first time, will be playing twenty-four three-day championship matches. They have played 32 before now, and 30 and 28. They have even played 20. There was a time in the 30s when to qualify for the Championship, they had to play a minimum of 24, though mostly they opted to play more. Next year, if some counties have their way, they may play 16, out of four days each.

The reason for raising the number from the 22 of 1982 to 24 in 1983 is to selectors and players before an England side has to be chosen. County members are pleased about it, too, and that matters.

This is the last season, incidentally, in which the championship will be sponsored by Schweppes. For firms wanting to take their place, and wishing to promote next year what is the best competition of its kind in the world, the asking figure, from Lord's, is £250,000. Should they be interested in a package deal, the championship and the one-day, sponsored this year, by Prudential for the last-time, are available for £400,000. The one-day internationals are on offer on their own for £150,000. If firms need any encouragement, the remarkable rise in Cornhill's business since their becoming indentified with Test cricket should provide it. From being in the second half of the insurance game's second division they are now near the top of the first.

I am told on the one hand that the rooks are building high, a sure sign, it is said, of a fine summer, and on the other that the mouseholes are facing south, an equally sure sign of a cold one. If the mice have got it wrong and the selectors get it right, I am hopeful that by the season's end we shall have found two or three young England cricketers with great futures in the game.

By the time it ended the tour to Australia had become for most of us a depressing business. Yet the very cause for England's failure there could become one of the reasons for a revival now. In the absence of flair, the selectors must look for a good, sound method. Simply by turning on the television, even 12,000 miles away, people who know next to nothing about cricket could see the horrors that come from lacking such method.

What has happened, many must have wondered, to the basic principles of batting. How is it that they have become so neglected? It is not as though no time is spent on youth coaching. At what may be called state level, there is probably more of it than ever before – not more cricket played, but more coaching given. In the face of opposition from other sports and pastimes, the independent schools have kept going pretty well. In the first-class game last year there were no fewer than 60 players who had been to HMC schools.

Where it seems to me the emphasis is wrong is later on, when time that should be given to practising cricket is spent, instead, bending and stretching, to achieve a type of fitness more suited to withstanding 15 three-minute rounds at the Albert Hall than 15 six-ball overs from Lawson and Lillee on the way to making 150 against Australia at Lord's.

Once, after Gary Player had conjured some miraculous shot from under the face of a bunker to within an inch or two of the hole, a spectator said to him, "Gosh, that was lucky." "Yes", answered Player, "and I'll tell you this: the more I practise the luckier I get." Player is a keep-fit fanatic, but not at the expense of practice. On most England cricket tours, insufficient time is spent in the nets. Last winter's was no exception. The one-day slog leads to so many bad batting habits that the need for ironing them out was never greater.

As the restriction on overseas players within the county game takes effect so the number of sides with a recognizable chance of winning the championship is reduced. This season, too, besides the usual claims of the England Test side, some counties will be more deprived than othes during the period of the Prudential World Cup, when, concurrent with the jamboree, four championship games will be played. The reigning champions, Middlesex, and last year's runners-up, Leicestershire, as well as Hampshire, Essex, Somerset and Sussex seem to have a fair chance. Derbyshire (without Kirsten and, for much of the season, Wright), Glamorgan, Gloucestershire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire have very little.

More young English players will find regular first team places than for some time. Worcestershire, for example, without Turner and Alleyne, will sometimes be playing six or seven of them; so will Kent, now without Asif and under a new captain, Tavaré. In Selvey, from Middlesex, Glamorgan also have a new captain, their seventh in the last eight seasons, as do Middlesex in Gatting. A significant acquisition could be Holding, who has signed for Derbyshire. Though a troublesome knee will prevent him from ever being fully fit again, he may win them a match or two. If he should do so, in partnership with a Dane (Derbyshire are in negotiation with Ole Mortensen, a 25-year-old Tax collector from Copenhagen, and the TCCB have ruled that a player from an EEC country shall not be classified as "overseas") that would indeed by unique.

England continue the search for opening batsmen, with the three best of them, Gooch, Boycott and Larkins, all in baulk. Fowler was injured in Australia when he was beginning to show just sufficient improvement to be kept in mind. Though they have yet to make a name for themselves, Hugh Morris, of Glamorgan, Cockbain, of Lancashire, Moxon, of Yorkshire, and Green, of Sussex, are worth following. And for that first time the promising Barnett, of Derbyshire, will not have to spend a large part of his summer watching Kirsten and Wright making runs. The left-handed Morris, when at Blundells, had an amazingly mature method for a schoolboy.

Romaines, a Geordie who plays for Gloucestershire, did well in Grade cricket in Sydney in the winter which is a hopeful sign. Richard Illingworth, of Worcestershire, an orthodox left-arm spinner, took plenty of wickets in Brisbane, also in a good class of cricket. Surrey have Test Match candidates in Thomas and David Smith, two more who were in Sydney, and Alan Butcher. Smith is a thumping striker of the ball.

Though disappointed last September not to be on the plane to Australia, Dilley may have been better off in South Africa, where he worked hard to get his rhythm back. There are such things as good tours to miss, and England's to Australia last winter could have been one of them. Still only 23, Dilley remains a genuine prospect. In two or three years' time, he and Cowans could make a pair of opening bowlers to match the best. Agnew of Leicestershire, by the way, came near in the New York to gaining a place in the New South Wales side, when he, too, was playing club cricket in Sydney.

I take Sussex to win the championship, unless Gatting fails to get into the England side, in which case I would go for Middlesex. For the World Cup, I fancy Pakistan. Essex and Somerset should win one or other of the one-day competitions. As Yorkshire's captain, 51, Illingworth faces his last playing challenge; it would be good for the game if he could lead them to a title. Cricket, he says, is less fun to play than it used to be. But, as I am sure he knows, it always was when you are as old as that.



Cowans and Dilley: a pair that could yet match the best.

## Call for change by Sarfraz

Bombay (AP) – Sarfraz Nawaz, the Pakistani fast bowler, has called for a 'drastic change' in the present administration of the game in Pakistan. He said in an interview yesterday that officials of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan 'have a poor knowledge of the game – the Board president Air-Marshal Nur Khan constantly interferes in the team selection though he is not a selector'.

On a brief halt here en route to England to join his county side, Northamptonshire, and to play for Pakistan in the World Cup, Nawaz said the board had issued a show-cause notice to him for critizing the cricket administration, but had ignored similar comments made by Imran Khan, the Pakistani captain. "I refuse to accept the notice as there is nothing in my contract to prevent me from speaking out."

● Columbo (Reuter)–Duleep Mendis, who led the teams that beat Australia in two one-day matches last week, was yesterday named as Sri Lanka's captain for the first-ever Test between the two countries starting on friday. Mendis, aged 30, a hard-hitting batsman, was also appointed captain of the Sri Lankan squad for the World Cup tournament in England in June.

## County president's 50 years with Northants

By a Special Correspondent

Dennis Brookes, the president of Northamptonshire County Cricket Club, celebrated a golden jubilee yesterday. It was 50 years ago that he first reported at the Northampton County Ground.

He came on a month's trial, a miner's son born at Kippax in Yorkshire, and was engaged not only as a player but also to help in the offices after completing a commercial course in Leeds. Brookes was not offered a trial by Yorkshire because he had never played a high enough grade of cricket in his native county, but he was soon established in a Northamptonshire side who, at that time were very much the underdogs of the county championship.

After the Second World War, Northamptonshire improved and and Brookes's career as an opening batsman flourished, particularly after Freddie Brown arrived from Surrey and captained both Northamptonshire and England. In 1954 Brown retired, leaving Brookes to become the county's first professional captain, and in 1957 he led them to second place in the championship.

He played once for England.

Dennis Brookes: guided England players.

## Sri Lankans hang on to foil Australians

Colombo (Reuter) – Stubborn batting by the young players on the Sri Lankan Cricket Control Board President's XI yesterday prevented the Australians scoring a victory before the first ever Test between the two countries starting on Friday.

The Australians, beaten twice by the Sri Lankan national side in one-day limited over matches last week, declared their second innings closed at 115 for two wickets at lunch.

That set the Sri Lankans a target of 244 runs to win in 150 minutes and 20 mandatory overs and they started badly by losing the opening pair for 26 runs. But they held on grimly until the close and scored 184 for eight wickets to force a draw.

Warnakulasuriya (31) and Kuruppu (25) steadied the innings with a useful partnerhip of 44 runs for the third wicket. Australia's chances of grabbing a win seemed bright when four wickets fell for 72. Then Hemal Mendis, with 30, and the skipper Abeynaike, 34, batted confidently.

But their dismissal in quick succession after putting on 67 runs for the fifth wicket dampened any hopes of victory and the tailend batsmen held on for the draw.

Leg-spinner Hogan exploited worn out patches at one end of the batting strip to capture three wickets for 43, his victims including Mendis and Abeynaike. Hogg, the fast bowler, took two for 26.

Australia resumed their second innings yesterday morning at 27 without loss, but the opening pair of Wood (14) and Wessels (30) were parted after adding 16 runs. Wessels made 30 and reached a milestone of 10,000 runs in first class cricket when he made his 29th run.

Smith with 33 not out and Yallop, 30 not out, combined for an unbeaten third wicket partnership of 67 runs before Hookes, who captained, applied the closure in an attempt for victory.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| G M Wood, b G De Silva | 14 |
| K C Wessels, c Abeynaike, b G De Silva | 30 |
| S Smith, not out | 33 |
| G N Yallop, not out | 30 |
| Extras (lb-7, nb-1 | 8 |
| Total (2 wkts dec) | 115 |

G S Chappell,* D W Hookes, †R D Woolley, T G Hogan, B Yardley, D K Lillee and R M Hogg did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–43, 2–48.

BOWLING: G De Silva, 12-4-38-2; Ratnayake, 10-2-21-0; Guneratne, 1-0-8-0; Weerasinghe, 7-1-24-0; Abernaike, 4-0-18-0.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First Innings 131

Second Innings

| | |
|---|---|
| A Samarasekera, lbw B Lillee | 11 |
| C Senanayake, c Wooley, b Hogg | 4 |
| S Warnakulasuriya, c Wessels, b Yardley | 31 |
| B Kuruppu, lbw b Hogg | 25 |
| H Mendis, c Hookes, b Hogan | 30 |
| *R Abeynaike, c Hookes, b Hogan | 34 |
| R Ratnayake, lbw b Hogan | 5 |
| †A Silva, c Hogg, b Wessels | 28 |
| O Weerasinghe not out | 4 |
| R Guneratne not out | 0 |
| Extras (b-10, lb-2) | 12 |
| Total (8 wkts) | 184 |

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–28, 3–70, 4–72, 5–139, 6–140, 7–173, 8–184.

BOWLING: Lillee, 12-4-48-1; Hogg, 7-1-28-2; Yardley 16-1-51-1; Hogan, 16-3-43-3; Yallop, 3-1-7-0; Wessels, 1-1-0-1.

## Taylor ruled out after unlucky break

Leicestershire have suffered a blow on the eve of the new cricket season with Les Taylor, their fast bowler, breaking his right elbow in a training accident. Taylor, aged 29, one of the key men in Leicestershire's championship challenge last season when they finished runners-up, collided with Gordon Parsons, his bowling colleague, in an indoor gymnasium session, and hospital X-ray examinations have confirmed a fracture.

Taylor is one of the country's leading uncapped pace bowlers and was an England probable until receiving a three-year Test ban following the rebel South African tour. He will see the club's orthopaedic surgeon today but is likely to be out of action for several weeks.

Andy Roberts, the county's West Indies fast bowler, will miss the first two championship games because of his current commitments with the international side. Roberts, signed full-time by Leicestershire this year, is also likely to be unavailable during the World Cup.

● Ray Illingworth and Geoff Boycott are both hoping to play in Yorkshire's two-day friendly against the Colts, starting at Headingley today, despite reports of back trouble.

Boycott has had a full practice after missing a game at the weekend and says his back is much better. Illingworth has seen a specialist, who recommended tablets and heat treatment. "I am hoping it will clear up in time for me to play," he said.

● John Abrahams is Lancashire's surprise choice as deputy to captain Clive Lloyd. Abrahams spent 10 years fighting for a regular first team place before winning his county cap last season. Now he will be in charge whenever Lloyd is absent, which will include the first four games of the season and also during the three weeks of the World Cup in June.

Abrahams has been promoted ahead of David Lloyd and Frank Hayes, both former captains

BOXING

# Bugner could silence the man of few words

By Alan Hubbard

Danny Sutton, a former South Carolina farm boy, seems unlikely to stretch either the repertoire or reputation of Joe Bugner in their ten rounds heavyweight bout at the Alexandra Pavilion tonight. He is a young man of few words, and even fewer credentials, and it will be a major surprise if the former European champion does not account for him as cursorily as he has his last three opponents.

At 33, Bugner finds himself in a dilemma, ignored by both champions and novices. Lucien Rodriguez, the European title holder, will not meet him, and neither will the unbeaten prospect Frank Bruno.

So Bugner's Indian summer is getting a distinct chill about it. A less than comprehensive dismissal of the 24-year-old Sutton, known as 'Smiley', will hardly enhance his chances of getting into the world title ring via the number seven slot occupied by Randy 'Tex' Cobb, whom he is due to meet next.

It is hard to see what Bugner can gain from tonight's outing, apart from useful physical exercise and a few thousand pounds towards his superannuation. The American, like so many imported against British heavyweights, means absolutely nothing in world terms.

He is said to have won 22 out of 25 contests, and been floored only once, by the former contender Ernie Shavers, who beat Bugner a week earlier.

The result of Sutton's rumbustiuous engagement with Shavers, which took place on the carrier USS Yorktown, anchored in Charleston harbour, is still being disputed in the courts. The referee left the ring in disgust at the reciprocal misdemeanours, disqualifying both men. The local boxing commission later changed the result to a technical knock-out for Shavers but "Smiley's" manager, Don White, has filed a law suit demanding at least a drawn verdict.

After such antics it is revealing to be told that Sutton is shy and withdrawn. Bugner has never been that, and comes into his own against opponents who lack ambition. Sutton, stopped in his last bout by the former WBA champion John Tate (everything about heavyweight boxing seems to be prefixed "former" these days) is a southpaw, but I cannot see him testing Bugner's endurance, or the arithmetical powers of the referee, Mike Jacobs.

An indication of how hard it has become to find suitable heavyweight opposition in Europe is that the Swedish prospect Anders Ecklund is without a foe for his anticipated British debut. "The trouble is", says the young Goliath being touted as the next white hope, "they take one look at me and run." Perhaps the promoter, Frank Warren, in the manner of the booths, should invite challenges from the audience.

● Errol Christie, the unbeaten Coventry middleweight, will have his fourth professional contest against the American Sam Leonard, of Tulsa, at the Stevenage Leisure Centre tomorrow.

## Trainer's theory

New York (Reuter)- As boxers tend to beat fighters the second time around, according to Emanuel Steward, Milton McCrory's trainer-manager, he is confident of a victory for his man whenever the rematch with Colin Jones of Britain for the vacant World Boxing Council welterweight title is staged. McCrory and Jones battled to a draw in the March 19 contest in Reno, Nevada, which was staged to fill the title left vacant by the retirement of 'Sugar Ray' Leonard.

CYCLING

# On the attack and then defeated

By John Wilcockson

Britain's home-based professionals marked their return to international stage racing with an impressive show of attacking in the first stage of the Sealink Race, on the Isle of Wight, yesterday. But punctures prevented them from capitalizing on their gains, and it is Albert Wekema, a Dutch rider, who returns to the mainland with the yellow jersey, just as he did a year ago.

Wekema won the stage winner's 15-second bonus by outspeeding Keith Lambert of the British Professionals Team, at the finish in Sandown. They were followed across the line by David Gardiner, aged 20, from Ireland, who moves into second place overall, Jean-Luc Garnier of France, and Marek Lesniewski, of Poland. These five came together with 20 of the 144 kilometres route remaining. The constant changes of direction on a bright, breezy day, dictated the early tactics, and there were only two notable breaks in the first half of the intricate route that visited all four corners of the island. The first was by Dominique Lardin, a member of the interprising French team, the second by Phil Bayton, the British Professional Circuit racing champion.

They gained 35sec, but a concerted chase, led by the professionals, forced them to give up their belligerence in the shadow of Carisbrooke castle, with 40 kilometres remaining. "As we caught them," Lambert said, "I told Tony (Doyle) to jump away."

With Doyle, a winner as an amateur of the Manchester-Rhyl race, which sired the Sealink International, was Phil Thomas, his team colleague. They were joined by Lambert, Wekema and Lesniewski. Bayton had also been with them, but punctured as they passed through Newport for the third time.

With the lead at 20sec, Wekema attacked on a short hill, and Thomas departed from the rear. He was suffering from a stomach complaint that forced him to stop. He gamely restarted to finish almost 12 minutes behind the leaders.

At Ryde, just as the Dutchman was about to be recaught, Doyle stopped with a punctured rear tyre. After receiving a new wheel, he linked up with Bayton to regain the bunch just as the three leaders were joined by Gardiner aged 20 and Garnier, aged 21.

STAGE ONE: 144 kilometres (Circuit of Isle of Wight) – 1, A Wekema (Netherlands) 3hr38min50secs; 2, K Lambert (British Professionals) 3, D Gardiner (Ireland) 4, J Garnier (France), 5, M Lesniewski (Poland) all same time. 6, S Joughin (PCA) 3:34:38; 7, Z Szczepkowski (Poland) 8, J Van Dalen (Netherlands) 9, M Morrison (PCA) 10, D Poisson (France) all same time.
OVERALL CLASSIFICATION: 1, Wekema, 3:36:58; 2, Gardiner, 3:37:08; 3, Lambert, 3:37:07; 4, Lesniewski, 3:37:11; 5, Garnier, 3:37:12; 6, M Elliott (GB), 3:37:49; 7, A Doyle (British Professionals), 3:37:58; 7, Szczepkowski, 3:37:58.
TEAM: 1, Netherlands, 10:42:47; 2, British Professionals, 10:42:52; 3, Ireland, 10:42:57.
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS: 1, Morrison, 34 points; 2, M Kulas (Poland) 24; 3, Elliott 20.

GOLF

# US champion in move to join Britain's women

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The Women's Professional Golf Association, now flourishing under the administrative aegis of the Professional Golfers' Association, is hoping to acquire a new star attraction this season. They have received a request for an application form from Juli Inkster, the United States amateur champion.

The American equivalent of the WPGA, the Ladies Professional Golf Association, had hoped to recruit Mrs Inkster this season, but, against all expectations, she failed to win her players' card at the last qualifying competition in January. It was one of the more remarkable occurrences of the American winter, since Mrs Inkster is recognized as a player of exceptional ability, having won their amateur championship on three successive occasions.

Mrs Inkster suffered cruel luck during the qualifying competition, held at the Bent Tree Golf & Racquet Club at Sarasota, Florida, which was reduced from 72 holes to 54 by torrential rain.

The LPGA had announced in advance that the top 15 players (and ties) would qualify, together with those who received an average of 76 or better during the competition. Mrs Inkster was among the 49 players in that category on the first day but she was handicapped on the second day by the loss of a contact lens on the ninth hole. She finished with an 81 and missed the 36-hole cut.

Four players have previously won three United States amateur championships in successive years, but not since the sequence of Virginia Van Wie in 1932 to 34. Mrs Inkster's success as a professional seemed assured, but to start with, at least, she has suffered an unexpected hiccough.

The first event of the WPGA calendar, the Ford tournament at Woburn from May 4-7, is also the richest, with a prize fund of £20,000.

IN BRIEF

## Leicester not to risk Dodge

Leicester, already without Dusty Hare, who is unavailable for the John Player Rugby Union Cup final against Bristol on Saturday week, will not risk his England colleague, Paul Dodge, in Saturday's club game at Moseley.

Dodge, who has been out for a fortnight with hamstring trouble, is keen to play, but the captain Steve Johnson, said: "Paul is far too important a player to risk in a match before the final if there's a chance that the injury has not properly healed. He's a fit lad and the extra week's rest will be of more benefit to him".

ATHLETICS: Work began yesterday on a £1.2m expansion of the Northwood Sports complex, at Stoke-on-Trent, which will eventually have an eight-lane, 400 metre all-weather running track of international standard. There will also be a stand with a seating capacity of 750.

BASKETBALL: New caps, Coral Paris, of Slough and Tracey Killingley, of Brighton are included in the England basketball squad for the women's European championship in Yugoslavia from April 29 to May 2.

SQUAD: A Gollogly, C Dearlove, J Ackland, A Golamberska, C Ferris, C Paris, T Killingley, A Curtis, L Boenka, T Whitnell.



Chancery Division | Law Report April 20 1983 | Court of Appeal

# Proper assessment of land deals tax

Yuill v Fletcher (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Walton

[Judgment delivered April 15]

Mr Cecil Yuill, the founder and managing director of a large building business in the north east of England, who in 1980 succeeded before the House of Lords in having an assessment to income tax that had been made on him under the anti-avoidance provisions relating to "artificial transactions in land", reduced from £1,129,800 to £1,417, lost his appeal against assessments made for four subsequent years determined at a total sum of £676,476 and concerning the same land transactions.

Mr Justice Walton, agreeing with the special commissioners' determination, held that gains accruing on the sale of development land by two companies resident in Guernsey but under the control of Mr Yuill, fell to be taxed as the income of Mr Yuill under the provisions of section 488 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 for the years from 1976 to 1980, being the years in which the gains were realized.

In 1972 two parcels of land in Co. Durham were conveyed for a total of £121,000 to companies resident in Guernsey and controlled by Mr Yuill. The sales were carried out with the sole or main object of realizing gains from the disposal of that land once planning permission had been acquired.

In 1974, after the permission had been granted, the companies contracted to sell the land to one of Mr Yuill's other companies for £700,000 and £648,000 respectively. The contracts provided for part-repayment of the agreed purchase prices in the event of land nationalization or compulsory purchase within five years.

It was further agreed that substantial parts of the purchase prices should not be paid to the two companies but should be left outstanding as loans repayable by instalments in future years.

An appeal by Mr Yuill against an assessment on him to income tax for 1973-74 of £1,129,800 that was made on the basis that the capital gains accruing to the Guernsey companies on the sale of the land fell to taxed in that year as being has income by virtue of section 488(3) and (8) of the 1970 Act was allowed by the House of Lords.

They held that although Mr Yuill had provided the two companies with the opportunity to realize gains, the assessment was to be reduced to £1,417 on the ground that the parts of the purchase prices left outstanding were not to be taxed as realized gains within the meaning of section 488 (3) (b) for the year 1973-74 (*Yuill v Wilson* [1980] 1 WLR 910).

The Revenue subsequently made the four assessments to income tax on Mr Yuill relating to the years 1976 to 1980 inclusive, being the years in which the outstanding instalments of the purchase prices were paid to the two companies.

The special commissioners determined Mr Yuill's appeal against those assessments in favour of the Crown but reduced the amounts of the assessments to a total sum of £676,476. Mr Yuill appealed.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, and Mr C. W. Koenigsberger for Mr Yuill; Mr Charles Potter, QC and Mr Christopher McCall for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that section 488 had been enacted to prevent tax avoidance by persons concerned in land or the development of land. Subsection (3) provided that where the section applied the whole of any gain should for all the purposes of the tax Acts be treated "as being income which arises when the gain is realized, and which constitutes profits or gains chargeable to tax under Case VI of Schedule D for the chargeable period in which the gain is realized".

The earlier decision of the House of Lords dealt with the Crown's attempt to exact tax from Mr Yuill under section 488 in relation to 1973-74, the year in which the contracts of sale were made. The Crown had attempted to maintain that each of the two companies had to be treated as having realized the whole of the gain immediately.

That was of course contrary to common sense. All that was received in that year by the companies were the initial payments. And that was precisely what the House of Lords held.

Mr Price now submitted for the purpose of having the four assessments to income for the years from 1976 to 1980 (in each case simply based on the receipt of further swatches of the purchase prices in those respective years) discharged, that the rights of the two companies under the contracts were capable of being valued in the year in which the contracts were made, or at the latest one year later, and of being disposed of at or around that valuation price.

Accordingly, it was said, no assessments that were made in respect of periods at any rate after the latter of the two periods, that Mr Price suggested were periods in which the valuation could be effected, would lie.

Those submissions could not be given effect to. In the earlier case the House of Lords had laid down binding principles applicable to the present type of case.

As Lord Dilhorne put it in *Yuill v Wilson* (at p918) basing his conclusions on the meaning to be given to the expression "the gain is realized" in subsection (3): "Gains will have been made by these companies as and when the instalments became repayable to them on demand and the appellant will be chargeable to income tax under Case VI in the years in which those sums became payable".

Indeed all of their Lordships made it clear that a "gain was realized" for section 488 purposes only when it could be effectively enjoyed and disposed of. Thus there could be no doubt that the matter was already decided against Mr Yuill by the House of Lords' decision.

It followed that the proper method of assessment to tax was that which the Revenue had, albeit belatedly, now adopted. The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Tilly, Bailey & Irvine, Hartlepool; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

# Experienced judges still err in summing up on standard of proof

Regina v Quinn

In summing up on the standard of proof a judge must tell the jury that they must be satisfied of the accused's guilt so that they could be sure of it. If judges used those words and then refrained from developing it and referring to it again and again when summing up, many cases would not reach the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Eveleigh (sitting with Mr Justice Caulfield and Mr Justice Anthony Lincoln) so stated on April 19 in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) when the court allowed an appeal by James Lurinsky Quinn and quashed his conviction on January 13, 1983 at Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge Quentin Edwards, QC and a jury) of common assault.

HIS LORDSHIP said that this was a case where the evidence of prosecution witnesses, who said that the appellant had struck another man, was challenged. In such cases even very experienced judges sometimes erred in giving directions on the burden and standard of proof.

This trial judge, in relation to the prosecution witnesses' account of the incident, said that the jury should consider what "it sounds to you may well have happened". That was far from asserting that the jury must be sure it did happen.

The judge's further direction not to convict "if you think [the prosecution case] too incredible for words" was putting it much too high against the accused.

All that was necessary was for the jury to be told that they must be satisfied so that they could feel sure of the accused's guilt before they could convict. In the present case the words "so that you can feel sure" were omitted.

## Hopeless appeals over custody

M v M

Lord Justice Dunn sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice Purchas on April 18, after dismissing a father's custody appeal in which both parties were legally aided, said that such appeals against the exercise of judical discretion were to all intents and purposes always hopeless.

HIS LORDSHIP said that if any matrimonial property was involved its market value on a sale would be diminished by the costs of the custody litigation because of the Law Society charge and the parties' lawyers should always bear that in mind when giving advice.

In *WEA Records Ltd v Visions Channel 4 Ltd and Others* (*The Times* April 18, 1983) Mr Mark Potter, QC and Mr John Baldwin ask us to point out that neither of them appeared before Mr Justice Mervyn Davies on the original *ex parte* application.

هكذا من الاصل



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For further details please call Jane Crosthwaite.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

## BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS

**City PA c£8,500**
Senior man of leading Bank seeks a good Administrator 28-38 with excellent CV. 100/60.

**Mayfair PA c£7,500**
MD of highly successful Property Co. seeks a Secretary 25-32 & offers exclusive package. 100/60 + audio.

**Films PA c£7,000**
Young Director of major Co. seeks an intelligent & lively Secretary 23-30 French an asset. 100/60.

**Stylish Oil Co. SW1 c £5,500**
Receptionist/Typist 22-25 Monarch S/B, Puma Telex. Generous fare allowance. Typ. 50.

Tel. 408 0444
161 New Bond St
London W1

## BREAK INTO BROKING

Highly successful small financial leasing company in EC2 is looking for a cheerful, intelligent secretary, aged 20 - 26 (graduate preferred). Working as part of a team, the job will be hectic and fun. You should be flexible, able to cope with pressure, have sh/typ skills of 90/50 and live in London. Salary £6,000 - £7,500 plus excellent bonus. Hours 9-6. Please

RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

## JCR Consultants — Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Ltd
### KNIGHTSBRIDGE/ £8,000

PA/Secretary to work with the Director of an American High Technology company establishing modern offices in Sloane Street. Setting up, expanding, arranging, organising, everything involved in a new organisation. Likely candidates will be out-going, aged around 25, have good secretarial skills and experience in a similar environment.

For further details please call Kate Couldrey.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

## MARKETING AND MARKET RESEARCH
### £7,500

West End consultant needs secretary with degree or equivalent and good secretarial training. Must have high standard of presentation and accuracy in typing. Shorthand needed. Work requires close attention to detail and ability to act as member of small team important. Sense of humour and stamina an advantage to cope with hectic pace. Hand-written applications enclosing c.v. to:

Thornton Drummond and Brett Limited,
39A Welbeck Street,
London W1M 7HF, or
telephone 01-486 5851
for further details.

## Administration Nearer Home
**c. £7,000**
**Hammersmith**

The charming General Secretary of this Research Institute needs a competent Administrative Assistant who will also give him secretarial support. This is an interesting position affording variety and much responsibility. The chosen candidate will have a friendly outgoing personality and enjoy being involved in the running of the Institute.

Please telephone Juliet White or Suzannah de Berniere on 01-493 5787.

**GORDON YATES Ltd**
**35 Old Bond St. W.1.**
(Recruitment Consultants)

## CORDON BLEU COOK

required for our exclusive Thameside Inn at Maidenhead. An artistic person capable of working on their own initiative within our kitchen brigade to produce high quality and original bar food etc.

Write or telephone to:
Graham Smith,
Boulters Lock Inn,
Boulters Lock,
Maidenhead.
Tel: Maidenhead (0628) 21292

## SECRETARY – CITY BANK
**£7,000 neg + excellent benefits**

Leading merchant bank in City (Liv St) seek young Secretary aged 20+ for international dept. Good sec background and skills, superb working conditions and all banking benefits. Call Foxley Recruitment – 247 1629/1820.

## SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Required for International group of companies. Excellent secretarial skills essential. Superb working conditions and good salary. Please apply in writing only to:

Ann Purton, Midas Holdings Ltd
Shenley Hill, Rectory Lane,
Shenley, Radlett, Herts.

## Experienced Secretary/PA

Probably aged 25+ required for busy American Financial Consulting Company. Word processing + some simple bookkeeping preferred. Salary up to £7,500. Please send resume

PROJECT FINANCE ENGINEERING LTD,
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## MEDICAL SECRETARY

To run and administrate a large private physiotherapy practice in Harley St area, requiring great responsibility and commitment!

Apply 636 3433

## ADMINISTRATIVE PA – £7,800

Enjoy your own area of responsibility within a prestigious academic organisation handling awards for a variety of professional bodies. Involve yourself with research, co-ordinate meetings and functions, train on the latest WP and provide full sec back-up. Min skills 100/60.

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## £8,500 + Mortgage

My prestigious American Banking client is seeking a really top level "City" PA Secretary for a Senior Vice President. Naturally experience at senior level essential – preferably in banking – but more important the ability to work at the summit in this field. Excellent skills plus confidence, poise and tact.

Dulcie Simpson
242 2245 or 405 5289

Appointments 84 Ltd

## The Ritz — International Liaison

£7,500 plus excellent benefits

The International Marketing Director of a fast-growing American computer firm relocating to luxury offices in the Harrow area seeks a PA of German/French origin, conversant in both languages, in addition to English. If you are aged 20-35, enjoy the comraderie of a lively office, a boss who delegates and are keen to join a useful but professional company providing a constant challenge, contact Kim Russel 01-938 1804.

RITZ RECRUITMENT

## T V Production Company

Experienced secretary (25 to 30) for Executive Producer & Producer of Channel 4's politics programme. Good speeds (100/50). Small company so flexible and responsible attitude necessary.

**Salary £8,250**

Please write with C.V. to:

Mary Oppe
Brook Productions,
2 Newburgh St.,
London W1.

## TO £8,500 WITH BENEFITS

Required for immediate start, numerate PA with audio for expanding Financial Consultancy, West End. Experience of financial/insurance world essential. No agencies. Please telephone office hours 734 6180, or evenings 603 5709.

## £8,000 - £10,000

High rewards for an above-average, dedicated Secretary (shorthand and audio) who believes in producing first-class work and enjoys seeing each project through to its conclusion. Excellent business and educational background vital. Super offices and equipment. Long hours to be expected. Call 283 6033.

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

## PRIVATE SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

Private Secretary to Chairman, aged 25-35 with sound secretarial skills and experience. Small pleasant Victoria commercial office offering involvement and variety. Please apply to Janette Turner 01-834-9374

# La crème de la crème

## £4.00 ph

We have lots of work for experienced secretaries with speeds of 100/60 and a flexible approach. We particularly need to supplement our team with more electronic and memory typewriter users, who wish to use these skills in interesting senior level assignments throughout the West End and City.

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Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

## Executive Assistant

COVENT GARDEN

A Covent Garden based public relations and advertising consultant requires a quietly-confident Executive Assistant aged between 25-40. Experience in information research personnel or a financial institution could be an advantage. The role is mostly executive but a person who is able to combine this with secretarial skills could be preffered. Salary by arrangement according to experience.
Write with brief details, Please, to M. M. Associates 21 New Row, Covent Garden London WC2 N4LA.

## WORD PROCESSING OPPORTUNITY

Word processing bureau seeks an energetic Administrator. Applicants should have a flair for administration coupled with a wealth of creative ideas for expanding the client base. The successful applicant will be responsible for all assignments being completed within deadlines, so ability to work under pressure is essential. This is an ideal opportunity for a W/P operator who wishes to broaden his/her horizons. Experience on Rank Xerox 860 would be an advantage.
Please telephone: 01-734 9330

## AUDIO/PA £6,750

One of the oldest & most respected Accountancy firms in the City require an Audio/PA to a senior partner. Lots of Audio but the client is willing also to train you on WP. Friendly company & good benefits. Client is willing to honour 3 weeks paid holiday this year. Please call
MASTERLOCK RECRUITMENT (agency)
Westland House, 17c, Curzon St. W1Y 7EE
01-491 2876

## LLYODS UNDERWRITING AGENCY

requires Experienced Shorthand Secretary to work for Managing Director & Senior Underwriter. Interesting varied work in small city office. All excellent salary is offered, plus bonus. £1 per day LV's & Season ticket loan scheme. Applicants age ideally between 22-35. Please telephone: Mrs Ennis on 01-480 6644.

## SEC PA

TO DIRECTOR AND FAMILY

Adventure education and management development company. Must have good secretarial and social skills. Driver, country lover. Join a dynamic team in glorious location. Small flat, all found plus negotiated salary.

Tel. Tywyn (0654) 710454

## SECRETARY/PA £8,000+

To work for Director of leading Food Importing Company. We are looking for 'A' level education, secretarial experience at high level, ability to work on own initiative, pleasant manner and appearance. Send c.v. to: S Portsmouth, 60 Borough High Street, London SE1, marked confidential.

## HEATHROW AIRPORT

A self motivated lady (25-40) with excellent typing, telex experience and ability with figures is required to join a small team engaged in all aspects of purchasing communications and aviotics. Salary negotiable.
Reply to Box 0506H. The Times.

## FABRICS £7,000

## What's in a name? – £7,000

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Wants efficient SECRETARY/ SALES PERSON to help on Client Contact. Salary neg. 01-581 8313

## PA/SEC £8,000

## £9,000 neg

LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU 836 1994

## SECOND SEC

Miller/McNish

TEMPTING TIMES

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with experience and good skills (100/60) required for immediate bookings.
Please ring Gaynor Jones on 493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD
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A SHORTER WORKING WEEK

PART-TIME CAREERS
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LONDON W1

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Small busy investment Co needs efficient well educated PA for 2/3 days p.w. must be numerate have accurate SH and typing and be prepared to do wide range of tasks. Age 23-40, non-smoker. Write to Box 0768 H The Times.

## Managing Director Seeks Permanent Part time Secretarial Help

# Super Secretaries

## Secretary/Assistant

to the Art Administration Officer

required to assist in providing an administrative service for all sections of the Art Department and in particular to assist with the servicing of meetings.
This post is suitable for someone who has had some secretarial experience. Good shorthand and typing are essential, as is the ability to work without constant supervision and to deal with staff and outside contacts at all levels.
Starting salary £5,557-£5,854 (under review) on a scale rising to £6,641 per annum.
For an application form and job description, contact the Personnel Department, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: (01) 629 9495 Ext. 31. Closing date for receipt of applications: 5th May 1983.

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## COLLEGE LEAVER FEW MONTHS EXP? To £6,500

We are looking for a really bright College Leaver or someone with a few months' experience to work as 2nd Secretary to the MD of this prestigious City Metal Brokers. Apart from gaining valuable experience at board level, you will work in a friendly and stimulating environment for which you should be well educated and have sh/typ speeds of at least 90/45. Age 20-23.

Ring 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANY ST. JAMES'S seeks A SMART, WELL-SPOKEN SECRETARY/PERSON FRIDAY

The position will entail responsibility for the maintenance of our information system (country, sector and company files plus annual reports); fast, accurate typing (shorthand an advantage); routine phone work and general errand running.

We run a small, elegant, but sometimes hectic office. If you feel you would like to be part of a friendly professional team and you possess a sense of humour (very important), are adaptable, conscientions aged 20+ and educated to GCE 'A' level standard, we would like to hear from you on 930 1811.

Starting salary: c.£5,500 plus free lunches and other benefits.
(NO AGENCIES PLEASE)

## SECRETARY/PA

Required for Export Sales Director of small team of city based International Executives. Fluent French essential, and a good knowledge of German/Spanish desirable. The applicant will be expected to work on her/his own & will frequently have to exercise initiative. Salary negotiable but will not be less than £6,500.

Write enclosing C.V. to
Box 0900 H
The Times.

## GRAND HOTEL £6,000 + REVIEW

A very famous 5 star hotel seeks a secretary to join their busy Banqueting Office. You'll assist two very pleasant Banqueting Managers. Lots of involvement as you discuss menus, handle your own correspondence and show top clients the many facilities this beautiful hotel can offer. Shorthand is not essential, but fast accurate typing, and good dress sense and a confident manner is vital. Salary review to £6,500 after 3 months.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

## HENLEY – THE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE

The College, in beautiful grounds on the banks of the Thames, has a vacancy for a

## Personal Assistant to College Secretary/Bursar

The successful applicant will be a member of the College's senior staff. Should have substantial secretarial and administrative experience. Must be able to work on own initiative and under pressure and have first-class shorthand and typing speeds. Word processing an advantage. Varied duties in busy and interesting office. Excellent conditions of service.
Salary – up to £6,500 plus free meals. Pension scheme.
Applications, including full curriculum vitae (with present post and salary) to:
College Secretary/Bursar, Henley – The Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU.
Envelopes to be marked "Confidential – Personal Assistant."

## ASSISTANT

Christine Thorne on 581 5166

## CENTRAL HAMPSTEAD

AUDIO SECRETARY – Salary £6-7,000 neg a.a.e.
COLLEGE LEAVER – Salary £5,000 neg. a.a.e.
Beavers Ltd, 411 Oxford St, W1

## THERE MUST BE ONE Efficient Secretary

## SPECIAL EVENTS

I need a reliable secretary to help organise Special Events, including Women of the Year, Luncheon & Bilzard Ball for West End charity. Good typing/shorthand and common sense essential, would suit college leaver.
Phone: IRENE HARRIS ON 723 1677

## SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST

For young fast growing investment management company in luxurious city offices. Accurate typing and shorthand essential. Knowledge of W.P. useful. Good telephone manner, bright personality and smart appearance. Early 20's. Salary negotiable + LV's, B.U.P.A.
Please contact Mrs Peel 606 3132.

## Marketing Director's PA

Royston Herts c. £6,500

Senior Secretaries

## Secretary/Assistant

## BLOOMSBURY ARCHITECTS

SOUTH KENSINGTON £6,600.

## 19+

Tel. Nicky 01-602 3273

Ring Annette on 734 7833
Kingsland Pers. Cons.

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## SECRETARY/ NEGOTIATOR.

Small friendly firm of Mayfair Estate Agents require experienced Audio Secretary/Negotiator. High speeds, enthusiasm, flexibility & pleasing personality essential. Extremely varied position for industrious & ambitious person. Salary a.a.e.
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## SECRETARY (AUDIO).

Phone Mrs Johnson on 723 1048.

# Properties South of Thames

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Landscaped and wooded aspect. About 4 miles Central London

ONE and TWO BEDROOMS (some en suite Bathroom.

☆Gas C.H ☆Car parking ☆Coloured Bathroom/shower suites ☆Fitted Wardrobes ☆Luxury Kitchens ☆120 year leases.

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Details & Brochures from Sole Agents:
HARVEY & WHEELER
01-730 6211

## Near Streatham Common Tudor Style Detached Freehold

5 bedrooms, 3 luxurious bathrooms, lounge 30 x 17ft, dining room, kitchen/breakfast room, conservatory, double length garage, large garden, greenhouse, full gas central heating.
Private sale. £97,000. 01-677 9605

## DULWICH

HARVEY & WHEELER 01-730 6211/3

## DULWICH

Rare opportunity to purchase 2 adjoining hses. Suit lge family/family with staff.

## DULWICH

## PUTNEY

## UPPER NORWOOD

## DULWICH

Tel 670 7250

BARNES

RICHMOND HILL

PUTNEY

£49,950 incl. CARPETS & CURTAINS.
Tel: 01-948 3403 evenings.

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£45,500 Freehold.
Tel: 995 9522.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

KYRLE ROAD/SW11

01-228 4488.

KEW. Family house with open aspect to Pagoda, Kew Gardens. 2 recps, conservatory, 4 beds, 2 baths, attractive loft studio. 70ft secluded gdn. £85,000. Tel. 940 1425.

PUTNEY. Sunny P/B flat. Close Tube/BR. 20ft rec. Super fitted 20ft kit/din. 2/3 bed. Gas CH. 88 yr lse. £39,000. Tel: 870 3274.

SW4. 1 left. lux 2 bed flt. finished to high standard. Mortgage available. £41,500. 01-622 9953.

NR DULWICH. Beautiful Victorian house with Grade II listing. 6 beds, 3 baths (2 en suite), lounge, studio, sun lounge. "House & Garden" kitchen, billiard room etc. Secluded garden, drive, full ch. Fully modernised maintaining original features. £89,000 ono. Tel 01 761 3380.

TIMESHARE

## Own a 12,500 acre Scottish Sporting Estate for only £5,000

For the first time companies and private buyers have the chance to own a major sporting estate without paying, perhaps, a £1 million, or more. The 12,500 acre Garynahine estate on the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, with its luxurious house and full staff, plus facilities for deer stalking, grouse, pheasant, snipe and partridge shooting, as well as salmon, trout and sea fishing, is being sold via timesharing.
Weeks at different times of the year cost from £5,000 to nearly £50,000. Inspection flights by executive jet. Details from:

KENNETH WARD & COMPANY
Knight, Frank & Rutley House,
London Road, Ascot, Berkshire.
TELEPHONE: 0990 22275

PROPERTY WANTED

## PRIVATE BUYER (CASH AVAIL)

Seeks rural/village period property. North Wilts/North Hampshire/East Berks. 5/6 beds. Potential annex/cottage. No agents.
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ATTRACTIVE & secluded family home wanted, within 15 miles Salisbury. Potential, 5 bed, 3 recep, 2 bath, dble garage. Min ¼ acre cash purchaser. Box No. 0591 H The Times.

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NEAR WINDSOR.– detached bungalow 2 dbl beds, lounge/diner, kitchen, bathroom, conservatory, garage, small easy garden. Very good order throughout. Lovely views over open countryside. Available 25th April. £320 p.c.m. Tel. Burnham, Bucks. (06286) 5016.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

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SWITZERLAND

# Properties North of Thames

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-01-722-2009-

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01 385 9840

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Tel: 328 4397.

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TOMS & CO. 352 9820.

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SAMUEL & CO. 736 5000.

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SAMUEL & CO. 736 5000.

BROOK GREEN, W6.

Tel: 01-603 2960.

W.1. Superbly fitted flat double bed, lounge, kit and shower room. Ready for occupation. 80 yr lease. £47,000 (day) 491 3812 (eves) 493 0846.

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ISLEWORTH, GROVE PARK. Semi-det 4 bedroom hse. Full gas C.H. Dble glz. Spacious sitting room, din room, bkfst room, 2 mins walk to station. 15 mins to M4 & M3. Pleasant road. £54,000. Ring 01-560 2574.

BARNSBURY, Islington. 3 bed mais. newly converted highest standard. Elegant dble recep. fireplaces, cornices, retained. Kit, bath, wc, gch, lge sunny garden. £59,950. 01 226 9996.

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## COSTA DEL SOL

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SEVILLE, SPAIN.

هكذا من الاصل



Residential property Baron Phillips

This old rectory at Wickham Bishops near Witham, Essex, dates from the seventeenth century. The house has three reception rooms, seven bedrooms and four bathrooms. Its $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres include a well laid-out garden with hard tennis court, outbuildings, large pond, paddock and two-bedroom cottage. Through Lane Fox & Partners, price guide £160,000.

# The rectory you've always prayed for?

Falling church attendances and rising maintenance and heating costs have combined to produce a wealth of former vicarages coming on the market in recent years. And what splendid country homes they make, being mainly detached with up to six bedrooms and three or four reception rooms.

Interest in country houses is running high as people seek a new property in case prices explode. Agents around the country are reporting record sales as the last year's backlog of unsold houses finds buyers.

"Rose Cottage" or "The Manor House" spring to mind when thoughts turn to a country home but several estate agents report that the rambling Victorian rectory has become extremely popular in the last year. Gloucester-based agents Bruton Knowles say that in the last 12 months the firm has sold more *than £500,000-worth of vicarages* and rectories in the Cotswolds. Demand is so strong that they have overtaken the traditional Cotswold stone-built farmhouse in popularity.

Mr Richard Lord, Bruton Knowles's house-agency partner says: "In the eyes of many home buyers, they are the status symbols of the 1980s."

While allowing for estate agents' hyperbole, details from the firm would suggest a growing desire among buyers to acquire properties of this type. One of the principal reasons may be price. Mellow Severn Vale farmhouses sound terrific in principle but your bank manager or building society manager may not be quite so keen.

Since the beginning of 1982 Bruton Knowles have sold "redundant" parsonages and vicarages, as the church likes to describe them, at Quedgeley, Norton, Hardwicke, Ruardean, Taynton, Didbrook, Twyning, Clearwell and St Briavels. Many have gone at auction and four, says Mr Lord, fetched £50,000 and £55,000 each. The vicarage at Clearwell went under the hammer for £82,000.

*One of the great attractions is the* houses' size while lacking the big price. tag usually found in the Cotswolds.

Many of these properties need modernization and redecoration. Mr Lord adds: "I think they appeal to many families because they are in delightful settings, often with a paddock or large garden, and a stable block or coachhouse. And because of their size – several have seven, eight or even nine bedrooms – there is usually adequate opportunity for the new occupants to convert part of the house into self-contained accomodation."

Of course, many of these homes were built when a local vicar or parson was considered a leading member of the community and was expected to live in a house reflecting his status. It was also common for him to have a large family with the necessary retinue of servants.

Today, unfortunately, these old vicarages have become far too large for the average vicar. He is unlikely to have such a big family and certainly cannot afford the running costs of a seven-bedroom house. One possible drawback to living in *such a house today is the sound of* bells because most of them are close to the church.

During the last five years Bruton Knowles have sold about 30 vicarages and rectories for the diocese of Gloucester.

A little further south-west, the Barnstaple office of Fox & Sons is selling an early Victorian rectory on about three acres in Shirwell, Devon. It was once the home of Sir Francis Chichester – his father was the Rector of Shirwell.

There is ample room for a large *family. On the ground floor there is* a reception hall, a main hall, drawing room, study or library and a kitchen, above are five bedrooms, one with a dressing room, and bathroom. Asking price: £67,500.

Substantial former church property can be found up and down the country. Redundant buildings can also include churches and chapels. These will require a major conversion and modernization programme to bring them to modern standards but can make a spacious home. But a word of warning about buying a church or a chapel. Even if you can convince the bank manager to lend you the money you may encounter resistance when you come to sell it in the future. It will appeal very much to a specialist area of the market and if homes are not selling well, you may be stuck with the property for a lot longer than intended.

Shew thy marvellous lovingkindness, O thou that savest by thy right hand them which put their trust in thee. Psalm 17:7

## BIRTHS

**AUSTIN.** – On April 17th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Amanda (née Waldy) and Guy, a son (Max).

**BOYLE.** – On 15th April, in Dubai, to Annabelle (née Carmichael) and Michael – a son (James Michael Conan), a companion for Shamsi.

**CHARLTON-WEEDY.**–On April 18th, at Fulford Hospital, York, to Julia (née Redfern) and Michael–a daughter.

**COLVIN**– on April 9th, to Monica (nee Ball) & James - a daughter.

**LUBBOCK.** – On 15th April, 1983, at Farnborough Hospital, Kent, to Susan (née McDonald) wife of the Hon Lyulph – a daughter, Vanessa Adelaide Felicity.

**DOWNIE.** – On April 18th, at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Julia (née Thompson) and James – a son (Nicholas Martin).

**DUNCAN** – On April 18th to Fiona (née Grafton) and Andrew, at Westminster Hospital, a son.

**EARLE.**–On 16th April, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, to Roslyn and Jeremy –a daughter (Samantha).

**FERNEE.** – On 21st March, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Christine (née Van Ormer) and Ronald, a daughter (Charlotte Rose).

**FRIEL** – On 10th April, in Joannesburg, to Lynn and John, a daughter (Catherine Elizabeth).

**IGGULDEN.** – On 15th April, at the Westminster Hospital, to Jane (née Stevenson) and Robert, a son, Jonathan.

**LEADBETTER.** – On April 9th, 1983, to Joanna (née Salz) and Iain a daughter Athene.

**MACMANUS.** – On April 16th to Emma (née Soames) and James, a daughter, Emily Fiona, PO Box 518 Mevasseret, Zion, Jerusalem.

**NOBLE.** – On April 17th, at The John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Jo (née Davidson-Smith) and David – a daughter (Harriet Alice Victoria), a sister for Louise and Simon.

**POOLE.** – On Saturday, April 16th, 1983, to Susan (née Grimstead) and Martin – a daughter (Olivia Victoria) sister for Omega.

**REEVE.**–On April 17th, to Jenny and Geoffrey–a daughter, a sister for [illegible]

## MARRIAGES

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

## DEATHS

[illegible]

**WHEELER.** – On 17th April, at the Royal Free Hospital, Bernadette, beloved wife of John, and devoted mother of Fergus and Rory. Funeral service at St Jude's Church, Central Square, London, NW11, at 11 am. on Monday, 25th April; burial at St Marylebone Cemetery, East End Rd, N2. Donations if desired may be sent to the Friends of the Royal Free Hospital, Pond St, Hampstead, NW3, or flowers to Leverton & Sons, 624 Finchley Rd, NW11.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES

**GORDON J. FRY**

There will be a thanksgiving service for the life of Gordon Fry at Immanuel United Reform Church, Southbourne Rd., Southbourne, *Bournemouth*, at 2.30 pm, Tuesday, 26th April. Mrs Fry requests no black be worn.

**CAMDEN.** – A memorial service for John Charles Henry Pratt, 5th Marquis Camden, will be held on Wednesday, May 4th, at 12 noon, at The Guards Chapel.

**DE VERE GREEN**–A Thanksgiving Service will be held for Cyril de Vere Green F.D.S., R.C.S., D.D.S., F.I.C.D., F.A.C.D., at The University Church of Christ The King, Gordon Square, WC1 at 4.00pm on Friday 22nd April.

**WETHERED** – A Service of thanksgiving for the life of Roger Wethered will be held at St Paul's Church, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge on Tuesday *25th April at 12 noon.*

## IN MEMORIAM

**CLAYTON,** Ivan Dolphin, a [illegible]

## WANTED

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND**

[illegible] use your money wisely.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160YY, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

**ALEXANDER,** nee LEWIN, HILDA LILIAN ALEXANDER nee LEWIN, widow late of Carousel, Alfred Road, Birchington, Kent, died at Ramsgate on 17th December, 1981. (Estate about £26,000).

**ALEXANDER** – STUART ALEXANDER, late of Pastures Hospital, Mickleover, Derby, died there on 9th April, 1982. (Estate about £7,600).

**BRINKLEY,** MARGUERITE BRINKLEY, spinster, *late of* 195 Limpsfield Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, died there on 23rd August, 1982. (Estate about £28,000).

**CROOK,** nee SMYTH, otherwise SMITH MARY CROOK, otherwise MARY ELIZABETH CROOK, nee SMYTH, otherwise SMITH, widow, *late of* 38 Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset, died there on 14th September, 1982. (Estate about £5,000).

**TRENT,** BERTRAM STANLEY TRENT, late of 118 Gordon Road, Strood, Rochester, Kent, died at Chatham, Kent, on 21st April, 1980. *(Estate about £9,800).*

**WELSH,** nee DAVIES, ELIZABETH ANN WELSH, otherwise ELIZABETH WELSH, nee DAVIES, widow, *Late* of St Catherines Hospital, Birkenhead, Cheshire, died there on 6th August, 1982. (Estate about £12,700).

*The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the* Treasury Solicitor (BV), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London, SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

**REMEMBER** a departed friend with a tribute that blooms in lasting *happiness for old people.* There is no more fitting memory to a loved name than to link your regard with enduring work for the lonely or frail. *Every pound you give towards a day* centre or medical assistance among elderly people in great need achieves a great deal, thanks to volunteers all over Britain. Please send your gift with the name you want to commemorate to The Hon Treasurer, The Rt Hon Lord Mabray-King, Help the Aged, *Room* T72, *32 Dover St.,* London W1A 2 AP.

**MARIE CURIE.**– A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie *Memorial Foundation now in its 35th* year of service to those in need–124 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9BP.

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Also on page 26

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iv) Age.
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It is also to be noted that all enclosures attached to applications shall not be returned, nor is the Ministry bound to reply to all applicants.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل



# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

**6.00** Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details.

**6.30** Breakfast Time presented by Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15, keep fit between 7.15 and 7.30; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; morning papers reviewed at 7.32 and 8.32; agony column between 8.30 and 9.00; cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00. Closedown at 9.00.

**12.30** News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Judith Stamper. The weather details come from Jack Scott. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Mike Smith continues with his cookery series, Grace and Flavour; there is news of the Sealink round Britain cycle race; and the entertainer, Topol, is interviewed. 1.45 The Flumps. 2.00 Cartoon Double Bill. Two MGM classics – Art Gallery and Tale of the Vienna Woods (r).

**2.15** Racing from Cheltenham features a challenge match between jockeys from England and Ireland. They compete in the Courage Directors Handicap Hurdle (3.05); and the Happy Eater Handicap Hurdle (3.40). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

**3.55** Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons starring the indestructible old salt. 4.45 Cheggers Plays Pop. The first of a new series of games and pop music presented by Keith Chegwin. 5.05 Newsround. The latest world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Episode three of the six-part adventure based on the novel by E Nesbit (r).

**5.40** News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

**6.25** Nationwide presented by Sue Lawley and Richard Kershaw. The programme includes the second film in John Hitchens' examination of Our National Health.

**6.50** Triangle. Episode six and the captain of the ferry receives a message that two explosive devices have been planted on board. It is a hoax?

**7.15** Wildlife on One: Flower from the Flames. David Attenborough examines the protea family of flowers – the national emblem of South Africa (r).

**7.40** Open All Hours. Arkwright panics when an old admirer of nurse Gladys Emmanuel comes back into her life.

**8.10** Dallas. Should Pamela help Bobby with his fight for Ewing Oil and possibly lose him for ever or not help him and lose him to Katherine? Decisions, decisions.

**9.00** News with John Humphrys.

**9.25** Q.E.D.: A Guide to Armageddon. A repeat of Ludovic Kennedy's documentary that speculates on the effects of nuclear weapons.

**9.55** Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Coverage of the closing frames of the World Snooker Championship match between Jimmy White and Doug Mountjoy plus World Championship Ice Hockey from Dortmund.

**11.18** News headlines.

**11.20** Cannon. The obese private detective is on the trail of a man accused of atrocities during World War II.

**12.10** Weather.

## TV-am

**6.00** Daybreak with Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Linda Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 with city news at 6.15; Meryl Stevenson of The Economist reviews the morning papers at 6.33 and 8.33; Miriam Karlin is the celebrity guest at 8.20. Closedown at 9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

**9.30** Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets 10.30 Science International, narrated by Michael Bentine 10.35 The Master Builders. Alastair Borthwick examines the designs of the Incas (r) 11.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. The world of wild dogs 11.30 Film Fun. More cartoons from the Roxy Cinema presented by Derek Griffiths (r).

**12.00** Rod, Jane and Freddy sing a song about characters on a Chinese Willow pattern plate 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets 12.30 Play It Again. Tony Bilbow's guest is actor Alun Armstrong who talks about his career and selects clips from his favourite films.

**1.00** News 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston 1.30 Crown Court Continuing the case of the journalist accused of withholding information from the security forces (r) 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Kay Avila has a report on the dangers in the water we drink.

**2.30** Racing from Epsom. Live coverage of the Warren Stakes (2.35); the City and Suburban Handicap (3.10); and the Great Surrey Handicap (3.40).

**4.00** Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse is intrigued to know what the evil Baron Greenback is doing at Buckingham Palace in episode three of The Planet of the Cats 4.20 The Sooty Show with Matthew Corbett 4.30 Cartoon Time: Porky's Phoney Express 4.45 What's Happening. A new quiz series for young people about the week's News 5.15 Mr and Mrs.

**5.45** News 6.00 Thames news 6.25 Help! Community news presented by Nancy Robertson.

**6.35** Crossroads. Penny Banks thinks of a way to stop the affair between her father and Sharon Metcalfe.

**7.00** Where There's Life. A new series presented by Drs Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman with the accent on health.

**7.30** Coronation Street. Chalkie Whiteley is ready to move in to the home of widow Kirby.

**8.00** Carry On Laughing. Extracts from some of the funnier moments from the Carry On series of films.

**8.30** Only When I Laugh: The reply to a letter sent to an agony aunt from one of the patients in Ward 5 causes a certain amount of confusion (r).

**9.00** Widows. The final episode and with the loot safely packed away will Dolly and Shirley be able to get it past the customs officers in Rio de Janeiro?

**10.00** News.

**10.30** Midweek Sports Special. Exclusive coverage of the heavyweight contest between Joe Bugner and the American, Danny Sutton. Reg Gutteridge is the commentator at the Alexandra Pavilion.

**11.30** Mannix. The private detective is hired to find the son of an old friend.

**12.25** Close with Michael Hordern.



Theresa Cahill and Jonathen Miller: Channel 4 6.30pm

● The bizarre world of the body builder is the subject of the fascinating film documentary, PUMPING IRON (Channel 4 9.00pm). The stars of the programme are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Lou Ferrigno who are filmed as they train in a Californian gym for the 1975 Mr Olympia contest in South Africa. Schwarzenegger has already won the title five times while Ferrigno, at the time, held the Mr America and Mr Universe titles. Both have now embarked on acting careers with Ferrigno being more readily identifiable as television's Incredible Hulk. Lasting for 100 minutes the film might have been in danger of being over-long but, thanks to Schwarzenegger's humour and articulation, interest never fades.
● Private Games is the title of the first programme in a new series of six half-hour conversations between

## CHOICE

Lewis Wolpert, professor of Biology as Applied to Medicine at London's Middlesex Hospital and other distinguished scientists. HOW SCIENCE WORKS (Radio 3 7.00pm) is aimed at discovering more about how scientists actually do science and why they do it. Professor Wolpert's first guest is Christopher Zeeman, professor of Mathematics at the University of Warwick, who talks about 'the queen of the sciences' – pure mathematics, a subject to some outsiders, myself included, to be as remote and as inviting as the South Pole. Professor Zeeman, bravely explains how he derives his pleasure and satisfaction from working on a problem that might take six years to solve and even then may have no immediate bearing in today's world. It is, as professor Zeeman explains, just like any other job with 90 per cent hard work, the rest inspiration.
● Joe O'Donnell's first play for radio is THE GIGANTIC BOAR (Radio 4 3.02pm) an hilarious romp set in the 18th-century. Two Irishmen, Dooley and Grogan, played by Jim Norton and Sean Barrett, are on the run from the British forces following the battle of Enniscorthy, when they encounter an extremely large wild boar. With the help of a wily Scots entrepreneur, Donald MacIvor (Henry Stamper) they bring the animal to London and the Court of George IV. From there it is exhibited to the public at the Tower of London a fortune seems to be awaiting the trio. But then an unkind rumour begins to circulate about how the beast became so large and from then the eager trio's fortunes start to change for the worse.

## BBC 2

**6.05** Open University: Infant cognition 6.30 Perception: Cues and Schemes 6.55 Physics: Which Way to Turn? 7.20 Argument on Television: 2 7.45 Industrial Relations. Closedown at 8.10.

**10.20** Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Today a member of the West Midland police force, WPC Bhardwaj, talks to Lalita Ahmed and Anita Nag Wilcox about how women can protect themselves from physical attacks. 10.45 Closedown.

**11.00** Play School. 11.25 Closedown.

**1.00** World Snooker. Live coverage of the fifth day of the Embassy World Professional Championship, introduced by David Vine from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. There is further coverage on this channel at 5.40 (Frame of the Day) and 11.30. The tournament is also covered by Sportsnight on BBC1 at 9.55.

**5.10** The Action of Lysozymes. An Open University programme in which Professor Sir David Phillips explores the structure of Lysozyme, a powerful enzyme used by the body to destroy bacteria (r)

**5.40** World Snooker. The latest news from Sheffield plus Frame of the Day.

**7.25** News summary with subtitles.

**7.30** Ebony. A magazine programme for Britain's black communities. Vince Herbert talks to Sam Springer, a London Transport bus driver who came to Britain from Barbados in 1960 and is now mayor of Hackney; Wayne Laryea reports on the weekend conference at which white social workers discussed racial attitudes; and there is roller hockey from Nottingham.

**8.00** Raphael. The final programme in the series celebrating the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth. David Thompson visits some of the places that have connections with Raphael's influence

**9.00** One Night in Lincoln. Mike Harding with another fund of anecdotes, tonight on the subject of Ladies' Men

**9.30** Shackleton. Episode two and Shackleton, at his base at Cape Royds, receives a setback in his plans to reach the South Pole when he loses several of his ponies during the winter

**10.30** Newsnight.

**11.20** World Snooker. Further coverage off the fifth day in the Embassy World Championship, introduced by David Vine from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield

**12.10** Open University. Topology: The Projective Plane 12.35 Systems Organization 1.00 Crustal and Mantle Processes. Ends at 1.30

## CHANNEL 4

**5.00** Chips Comic has a day out at Islington's City Farm.

**5.30** Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers game. Richard Whiteley is the presenter, assisted by Kenneth Williams with his book of definitions.

**6.00** The Munsters' Herman believes he is being groomed for film stardom but the film men are fraudsters who plan to use Herman in a series of 'accidents' in order to trick an insurance company into parting with money. Starring Fred Gwynne and Yvonne de Carlo.

**6.30** Staging an Opera. The second in the series of six programmes analysing the work that goes on behind the scenes in preparing an opera season. The opera is Kent Opera's version of Beethoven's Fidelio, under the production of Jonathan Miller. This week the programme concentrates on the role of the conductor, Roger Norrington, through the three-week rehearsal period. He is seen working alongside Miller and with the singers and orchestra as they prepare for the opening night. The narrator is Antony Hopkins.

**7.00** Channel Four News.

**7.50** Comment. On the political soap-box this evening is Labour Member of Parliament Gerald Kaufman.

**8.00** Brookside. Heather Huntingdon is becoming overwhelmed by the pressures of her exams while Petra is losing patience with what seems like the hundreds of people who want to organize her life.

**8.30** Twenty Twenty Vision: The Dumping Controversy. An examination of the political and moral issues raised by Britain's refusal to recognize the two-year moratorium on nuclear waste dumping signed by Britain and 51 other countries. Despite international pressure this country plans to continue dumping nuclear waste which, it is estimated, causes 90% of the radioactivity in the Atlantic. Taking part in the programme are Dr John Lewis of the United Kingdom Energy Authority, a Greenpeace representative and Jim Slater of the National Union of Seamen.

**9.00** Film: Pumping Iron (1976). A documentary about the top people in the world of body building. Directed by George Butler and Robert Fiore.

**10.40** Voices: Farewell to the Working Class. Robert Hutchison is in the chair for a debate in which French social critic Andre Gorz argues that commitment to economic growth and full employment should be abandoned.

**11.45** Closedown.

## Radio 4

**6.00** News Briefing.
**6.10** Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
**6.30** Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
**9.00** News.
**9.05** Mid-week.†
**10.00** News.
**10.02** Gardener's Question Time. Listeners' questions.
**10.30** Morning Story.
**10.45** Daily Service.†
**11.00** News; Travel.
**11.00** Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker with records.†
**12.00** News.
**12.00** You And Yours.
**12.27** The Curious World Of . . . 12.55 Weather; Travel: Programme News.
**1.00** The World At One: News.
**1.40** The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
**2.00** News.
**2.02** Woman's Hour.
**3.00** News.
**3.02** Afternoon Theatre. The Gigantic Boar by Joe O'Donnell.†
**3.47** Time For Verse.
**4.00** News.
**4.02** Just After Four.
**4.10** File On 4.
**4.40** Story Time. Goodbye to All That by Robert Graves (8).†
**5.00** PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
**6.00** The Six o'Clock News; Financial Report.
**6.30** My Music.†
**7.00** News.
**7.05** The Archers.
**7.20** Checkpoint (new series). Investigations into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice.
**7.45** Fire In The City. A portrait of Martin Luther.
**8.45** In The Psychiatrist's Chair. Playwright Arnold Wesker.
**9.30** Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. 9.59 Weather.
**10.00** The World Tonight: News.
**10.30** In The Air with Anthony Holden.
**11.00** A Book At Bedtime. The Road to Oxiana by Robert Byron (3).
**11.15** The Finacial World Tonight.
**11.30** Today In Parliament.
**12.00** News, Weather.
**12.15** Shipping Forecast, Inshore Forecast.
VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4. A series of six programmes on dialects and accents in England today (1): The Real Speech of England. 11.30-12.10 am OPEN UNIVERSITY: 11.30 Hume's Enquiry. 11.50 The Mystical Vision.

## Radio 3

**6.55** Weather.
**7.00** News.
**7.05** Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Dvorak, Faure, Suk; records.†
**8.00** News.
**8.05** Your Midweek Choice (continued) Haydn, Finzi; records.
**9.00** News.
**9.05** This Week's Composer. Schumann; records.†
**10.00** Music for Two Pianos. Stravinsky, Debussy, Shostakovich.†
**11.20** Garland for Walter De La Mare. Song recital: Howells.†
**11.55** Haydn, Szymanowski. BBC Philharmonic Orchestra.†
**1.00** News.
**1.05** Concert Hall. Piano recital: Tchaikovsky, Liszt.†
**2.15** A Handel Concert in Chicago. Chicago Symphony Orchestra.†
**4.00** Choral Evensong. Direct from Worcester Cathedral.†
**4.55** News.
**5.00** Mainly for Pleasure.
**6.30** Jazz Today.†
**7.00** How Science Works. First of six talks with Christopher Zeeman, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Warwick.
**7.30** Music on Record.†
**7.45** London Sinfonietta, direct from the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London. Part 1: Britten.†
**8.30** Six Continents.
**8.50** London Sinfonietta. Part 2: Hans Abrahamsen, Britten.†
**9.45** Her First Ball. Short story by Katherine Mansfield.
**10.00** Cantigas De Santa Maria. The New London Concert.†
**10.50** The Symphonies of Roberto Gerhard. Collages (No. 3).†
**11.15** News.
VHF: Open University. 11.20pm Individual Differences. 11.40-12.00 Television and Politics (5).

## Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Alan Whicker.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton, including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results.† 7.30 Ronnie Aldrich.† 8.10 Listen To The Band with Charlie Chester.† 9.00 The Organist Entertains, with Nigel Ogden.† 9.30 Hubert Gregg says Thanks for the Memory. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Albert And Me. 10.30 Russel Davies presents Round Midnight. 1.00am Folk On 2.† 2.00-5.00 Colin Berry, presents You and the Night and the Music.†
VHF as Radio 1 10.00pm-midnight.

## Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith including 12.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.

## WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Diversions. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 The Brotherhood of Brass. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 8.30 Smash of the Day: All Gas and Gaiters. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 10.15 Marital Rites. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Lazy as I am! 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Diversions. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Short Story. 9.30 Jazz for the asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Marital Rites. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Smash of the Day: All Gas and Gaiters. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Sing, Sing, Sing. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 The Quartet. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.03 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

## REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

### BBC 1

WALES: 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.10 am News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-9.55 Current Account. 11.20-11.50 QED: A Guide to Armageddon. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.10 am News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.15 am Close.

### S4C

Starts: 2.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.20 Interlude. 2.45 Be Your Own Boss. 3.10 Full Life: Lady Longford. 3.35 Alter Image. 4.00 Planet of the Apes. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-pala. 5.00 Elry aur a jac Trafis. 5.30 Munsters. 6.00 Brookside. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Sarth. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 8.25 Snwcer. 9.25 Film: Word of Honour. Freedom of the Press threatened in a murder case. 11.00 Twenty twenty vision. 11.30 Ele3venth Hour. 1.20am Gair yn ei Bryd. 1.25 Closedown.

### BORDER

As London except: 10.30am Larry the Lamb. 10.40 Paint along with Nancy. 11.10-11.40 Target Impossible. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

### GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Tarzan. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

### SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30am Amazing Years of Cinema. 10.55 Wild Canada. 11.45-12.00 Children of Brunel. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Action line. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Closedown.

### TVS

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon Time. 10.35-11.30 Greatest Adventure. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.30 The Cimarons. 12.30am Company. Closedown.

### TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25 am News. 9.30 Story of Tutankhamun. 10.20 Survival. 10.45 European Folk Tales. 11.10-11.30 Vicky the Viking. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.10 am Epilogue. 12.15 Closedown.

### YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30 am Wonders of the Underwater World. 10.55 Jump. 11.05-11.30 Video Sounds. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.00 Closedown.

### CENTRAL

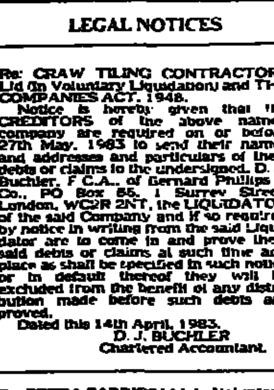
As London except: 9.30am Film Fun. 10.00 Crazy World of Sport. 10.215 Different Timbres. 10.40 Look Who's Talking: Tommy Trinder. 11.05 Bali Mystique. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo. Wattoo. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30am Closedown.

### HTV

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40 Wild, Wild World of Animals: Lion. 11.05-11.30 Flintstones. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Three Little Words. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Closedown.

### HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.



Ann Mitchell: ITV 9.00 pm

### ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30 am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40 Hands. 11.05-11.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Simn and Simon. 12.30 am Some Day I'll Find You; Closedown.

### GRANADA

As London except: 10.30 am Larry The Lamb. 10.40-11.30 Wilderness Alive. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Blackthorn Darts Cup. 12.05 am Barney Miller. 12.35 Closedown.

### TSW

As London except: 10.30 am European Folk Tales. 10.40 History Of The Car. 11.05-11.30 Call It Macaroni. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 9 to 5. 11.30 Musical Special. 12.25 am Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

### ULSTER

As London except: 10.30 am Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.35 Flying Kiwi. 1.00 Cartoon. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 11.30 House Calls. 11.55 News; Closedown.

### CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Rod, Jane and Freddy. 1.20 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.30 Musical Special: Mireille Mathieu. 12.25am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.





The Queen smiles in acknowledgement of the cheers of her guards after inspecting the Queen's Company of the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards at Windsor Castle

# Reagan agrees silo bases for 100 MX missiles

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday publicly endorsed a proposal for the deployment of 100 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in existing Minuteman silos, pending the development of a new small, single warhead-ed missile. The recommendation was made last week by the President's bipartisan commission on strategic forces headed by retired General Brent Scowcroft.

Addressing members of Congress at the White house he said the commission's recommendations, which also included stepped-up research and development into ways of hardening silos, would "preserve stable deterrence and this protect the peace".

He said they would also add "solid incentives and credibility to our efforts to negotiate arms reductions that can pave the way to a more secure and peaceful future".

Both houses of Congress now have 45 days in which to approve the new basing mode for the MX. Their approval is needed to release $600m (£382m) in engineering funds that have been blocked since last December when Congress rejected an earlier plan to deploy 100 of the missiles in "dense pack" formation at an air force base in Wyoming.

The 11-member commission, which included six former defence secretaries, was set up by Mr Reagan after this rejection to work out a politically acceptable way of deploying the MX. In testimony before a Senate committee on Monday. General Scowcroft admitted that his panel's recommendations were shaped as much by political considerations as military requirements.

Although considerable opposition is expected from Congress th the new MX proposal, there seems an improved chance that it will be passed. Immediately after the President's endorsement Mr James Wright, the House Majority Leader. said he would support the new plan. "It's not ideal", he said. "But I think it's probably the best we can hope for".

He said the House of Representatives had agreed to give early consideration to the commission's recommendations. They would be looked at on their own merits and not as part of the overall debate on defence spending.

In his statement yesterday Mr Reagan pledged his determination to "work relentlessly to achieve nuclear stability at the lowest possible levels". Absent from his remarks was the strong anti-Soviet rhetoric which has characterized some of his recent statements on arms control.

However, he emphasized the need for the United States to modernize its land-based missile systems to induce the Soviet Union to negotiate seriously on arms reductions.

## Soviet scientists attack star wars

Mr Reagan's "star wars" proposal for an anti-ballistic missile system in outer space is not defensive, but a step towards strengthening . the United States first strike capability, 244 Soviet scientists have claimed in an appeal addressed to "all scientists of the world", Nicholas Timmins writes.

The statement, released by the Novosti press agency, urges all scientists to work towards nuclear disarmament, when our future lies "on the scales of history", and claims the new system is "oriented towards a clear destabilization of the existing balance".

# British cash 'to update US mills'

Continued from page 1

A union spokesman said yesterday that it was not yet prepared to comment specifically on Mr Roderick's testimony other than to underscore its intention to oppose the joint venture if a deal is signed.

"We are not prepared to lose American jobs to subsidized low-cost steel from abroad which is produced by a government-owned company," the spokesman warned.

Union officials fear that if the British Steel venture is allowed to go through, then other American companies will pursue similar ventures with European and Asian producers which would result in the loss of thousands of domestic jobs.

## Search off

Singapore (Reuter) – An air and sea search for a West German-owned yacht was suspended nine days after the crew radioed that the vessel had been shelled and set ablaze in the Spratley Islands, South China sea. Prospects for finding any survivors among the six people on board were regarded as dim. Four were amateur radio enthusiasts planning transmissions.

# TV-am dismisses Ford and Rippon

Continued from page 1

It is no secret that the company is in financial trouble. Last week two backers wrote off their financial investments in the firm.

David Frost has also been dropped from presenting the show after the audiences fell to about 400,000 during weekdays and is now doing interviews. Miss Rippon, before her dismissal, had also been moved in favour of the relatively unknown Lynda Berry.

An executive at TV-am, who asked not to be named, said yesterday that "paranoia was stalking the corridors. I think everybody is a bit afraid. Very few people have been able to give their best through lack of confidence".



Angela Rippon: Left the studios without talking.

He added that after the power struggle between Mr Michael Deakin, the programme controller, which ended in Mr Jay's dismissal last month, it was "difficult to see how Anna and Angela could survive after their comments to the press."

Mr Frost's *quote about it* being necessary to get "the sexual chemistry" right "seems to have exploded", the executive said. "There was no sexual chemistry and there was a feeling they were not the two best presenters in the world – a bit priggish really".

It was also claimed by some TV-am employees that the company was trying to cut costs by removing the very highly-paid presenters.

A number of employees believed the power of the presenters was too great and that they were responsible for the poor ratings which compared disastrously with BBC's *Breakfast Time* show. The presenters were criticized for talking over running time and ruining carefully-prepared programme schedules, the executive said.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

# Thatcher stricken with election fever

Mrs Thatcher had an attack of election fever in the Commons yesterday, the mystery disease which has had massive publicity for weeks and which can cause the premature death of entire governments.

Last night she was undergoing treatment from Dr William Whitelaw and Dr Francis Pym, two top physicians who have devoted their lives to combating the killer virus after the terrible outbreak of February, 1974. And a warning went out to members of the public who live on the Conservative backbenches to avoid contact with at least three men believed to be the "carriers" of the disease.

One Mr Norman Tebbit, who is understood to be connected with a bicycle business. Another is Mr Cecil Parkinson, a well-dressed, fair-haired former accountant from the Home Counties who is said to be a transmitter of the virus's lethal "Conservative Central Office" strain. The third is Sir Geoffrey Howe, a Chancellor of the Exchequer from Surrey East about whom nothing is known.

Mr Thatcher was taken ill after about five minutes of a routine Prime Minister's question time. Until then, she had been bullying Mr Michael Foot about nuclear war and raging at a harmless Labour backbencher who had accused her of causing unemployment in the West Midlands. She therefore appeared to be behaving normally.

Then Mr Foot asked her whether she had been *correctly reported* at the weekend when, according to Mr Foot, she had claimed that she would be the first Prime Minister to go to the country with a lower inflation rate than she had inherited.

## Unmistakable symptoms

He protsested that her reported claim could not be true because Mrs Thatcher had inherited from the last Labour government a lower inflation rate than the one she left to Labour as a member of Mr Edward Heath's government.

The Prime Minister began her reply by saying: "Assuming that the forecasts of inflation are reasonable, and even if they go up a bit in the coming months..."

At this, she was interrupted by Mr Denis Healey, a retired 1930s Oxford Marxist who was sitting on a bench opposite her. This man was heard to shout something like: "Cut and run".

It was then that Mrs Thatcher had her seizure. "Ooooh," she cried, gesturing towards Mr Healey. "The right hon gentleman is afraid of an election, is he? He is frightened... frightened... frightened."

Above a great deal of noise, she had repeated the word as if in a trance. The symptoms were inmistakable. Those older Tory backbenchers who had been out East, and had experience of tropical diseases, were in no doubt. It was the dreaded election fever. Panic gripped both sides of the House.

## Heartbreak of Heath

It looked as if Mrs Thatcher had been stricken by a form of virus known as Peephologists' Tummy, since she appeared to have taken an overdose of opinion polls. Mr Heath was sitting only a few feet away from her, but was unable to come to her aid.

He contracted the fever in the winter of 1974. As a result, he called an election in the unseasonable month of February. It ruined his life. Now he lives in a twilight world below the gangway, emerging during debates on the Third World to tell his heartbreak *story*.

With cnsiderable courage, Mrs Thatcher managed to pull herself together and resume haranguing Mr Foot and Mr Healey about inflation as if it were a day like any other. Mr Foot said he and his party were happy to have an early election.

This enabled everybody to start laughing as if nothing had happened. Life returned to normal. Mrs Thatcher left the chamber shortly afterwards as if she were quite well. These periods of normality are quite common in this illness. They tell us nothing about the patient's chances of recovery.

Mrs Thatcher's condition last night remained serious. The Queen has asked to be kept informed.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens a Luncheon Club and Day Centre for the West Indian elderly in Railton Road, Brixton, 3.

Princess Margaret visits the factory of Bryant and May, Garston, Merseyside, 11.45; and for the 80th anniversary of the National Art Collections Fund she attends a concert at the Barbican, 6.45.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the new civic offices, Woking, Surrey, 2.30.

Princess Michael of Kent presents Sony Radio Award trophies at the Hilton International Hotel, 12.30.

### New exhibitions

Ceramics, wallhangings, paintings and prints by Alastair Dunn, Frances Nevay and Peter Howson, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until May 11).

Paintings by prisoners, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30 (from today until May 4).

Watercolours by Michael Whittlesea, and percelain by Julian Stair, Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (until May 27).

### Exhibitions in progress

A mansion of many chambers: Special purchases and loans, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tues to Sat 11 to 5.45, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 1).

How we used to live 1935-53: Museum and Art Gallery, Chequers Road, Doncaster; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 10).

Giacometti's lithographs; and work of Walsall Photographic Society; Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (until April 30).

Art and the Land, Rochdale Art Gallery, The Esplanade; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until May 1).

Sculptures by Anthony Caro; National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until May 5).

Twentieth century people: Portrait drawings and prints; Glynn Vivian Art Gallery and Museum, Alexandra Road, Swansea; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until May 1).

Sports Photographer of the Year; RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45 (until May 3).

A distant Prospect: Aerial photography from the past 125 years; Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliergate, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (until May 7).

Modern Turkish paintings from the collection of Is Bankasi; City Art Centre, 2 Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until May 14).

Ceramics by Anne Vallarde, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 1).

### Last chance to see

Broadsheet (1967-78): Poetry, prose and graphics; and illuminated poems by Alan Bold; National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; 9.30 to 5 (ends today).

### Talks, lectures

*Silk: Worth its weight in gold*, by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The Cozens and Girtin sketchbooks, by Francis W. Hawcroft, Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester University, 1.

### Music

Organ recital by Kevin Duggan, Christ Church, Julian Road, Bath, 7.30.

Concert by Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Bournemouth Sinfonietta, Great Hall, Dartington, Totnes, 8.

Concert by Leicestershire Youth Choir, The Rowans, College Street, Leicester, 7.

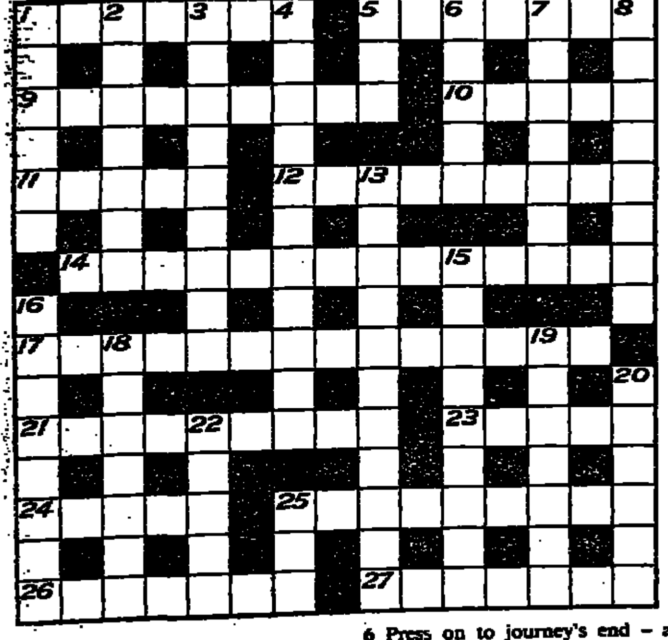
Recital by Pendyrus Male Choir, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Music at the Court of Elizabeth I, with Roger Glass (countertenor), Strathclyde Renaissance Band and University Chamber Choir, Strathclyde University 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow, 7.30.

### General

Auction of Georgian, Victorian and other furniture, and art works, Bearnes, Rainbow, Torquay, 10.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,108



ACROSS

1 Hit slightly and injured Pip ran outside (7).
5 Remove the water provided, we hear, for the steward (7).
9 Town disrupted by rows? Yes and no (4-2-3).
10 These parts of the test contain no French poetry (5).
11 Got that boy (5).
12 Confection for one beloved of Cupid – he's missing in the film sequence (5-4).
14 Do farm birds get damaged in battle? (8,6).
17 Most recent entry in the calendar? (6-3,5).
21 I fly and refuse to move slowly (9).
23 Spotted nuts (5).
24 Next to 10 in alphabetical order, that's evident (5).
25 Government department out of order, right? (9).
26 Tries otherwise to admit students in the framework (7).
27 Sends up motion to adjourn (7).

DOWN

1 Rabbit-skin perhaps or mare's-tail is all the rage (6).
2 Visible perception (7).
3 Schedule for gaining weight (9).
4 No wonder DDT is scattered and pressed underfoot (4-7).
5 Run half a vale (3).
6 Press on to journey's end – a Socratic device (5).
7 Country with one and two thirds of Wordsworth's flower (7).
8 Catch rakish Frenchman on the way up (8).
13 Irishman hits in fits of temper (5-6).
15 A Red's repeated order, "Forward!" (9).
16 Faint chance of avoiding air-raid damage (5,3).
18 Under top it goes with a swing (7).
19 Catches this country with eastern ornament from Japan (7).
20 Why bride, when we leave, is cross (6).
22 It's calamitous when soldiers fall in river (5).
25 Letters current in Germany (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,107

STEEPLECHASE
OPENERS ROWDIES
REGATTA SPYHOLE
BONED HOTPOTATO
RIGMAROLE ENTER
TUMBRIL CLEANUP
DROPOUT EXAMINE
STATUSSYMBOL

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

## New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Handbook of Roman Art, edited by Martin Henig (Phaidon, £15).

Constable, The Painter and his Landscape, by Michael Rosenthal (Yale, £15.95).

Irish Journal, a Traveller's Portrait of Ireland, by Heinrich Boll (Secker & Warburg, £7.95).

Myth and Thought Among the Greeks, by Jean-Pierre Vernant (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £14.95).

Salvador, by Joan Didion (Chatto & Windus, £6.95)

Secrets of the Face, by Lailan Young (Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95)

The Cambridge Guide to English Literature, by Michael Stapleton (Cambridge, £15).

The Miracle of Dunkirk, by Walter Lord (Allen Lane, £8.95).

The Norman Heritage, 1066-1200, by Trevor Rowley, and The Georgian Triumph, 1700-1830, by Michael Reed, new series "The Making of Britain" (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £9.95 and £12.50).

The Squandered Peace, the World 1945-1975, by John Vaizey (Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95).

PH

## Airbus service

London Transport will add a third route to its Airbus services between central London and Heathrow Airport beginning on Saturday. The new route A3 will run daily during the morning and early afternoon, linking Euston and main hotel areas with all three terminals at Heathrow.

Airbus route A2 (Paddington to Heathrow) will revert to its former more direct route via Holland Park Avenue, because Kensington High Street will be served by route A3.

A3 will stop at Hammersmith (Cunard Hotel), Kensington High Street, Park Lane (Hilton Hotel), Marble Arch and Russell Square. Buses will leave Heathrow (Terminal 3) at 7.30 am and hourly until 2.30 pm. Return journeys from Euston Bus Station will begin at 8 am and run hourly until 3 pm.

Fares on all three Airbus routes will be £2.50 single.

## Anniversaries

Births: Adolf Hitler, Braunau am Inn, Austria, 1889; Harold Lloyd, film actor, Burchard, Nebraska, 1893.

Deaths: Canaletto, Venice, 1768; Bram Stoker, theatrical manager and author (*Dracula*), London, 1912; Samuel Rutherford Crockett, novelist, Avignon, France, *1914*.

## The pound

| | Bank Buys | Bank Sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.87 | 1.79 |
| Austria Sch | 28.25 | 26.45 |
| Belgium Fr | 79.00 | 75.00 |
| Canada $ | 1.99 | 1.91 |
| Denmark Kr | 14.10 | 13.40 |
| Finland Mkk | 8.56 | 8.36 |
| France Fr | 11.85 | 11.30 |
| Germany DM | 3.96 | 3.76 |
| Greece Dr | 138.00 | 127.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.00 | 10.45 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.25 | 1.20 |
| Italy Lira | 2330.00 | 2230.00 |
| Japan Yen | 390.00 | 370.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 4.46 | 4.25 |
| Norway Kr | 11.60 | 11.00 |
| Portugal Esc | 165.00 | 148.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 1.97 | 1.80 |
| Spain Pta | 215.00 | 204.00 |
| Sweden Kr | 12.16 | 11.56 |
| Switzerland Fr | 3.34 | 3.16 |
| USA $ | 1.61 | 1.55 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 132.00 | 121.00 |

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed *down* 9.8 at 685.2.

## Roads

London and South-east: A2: Roadworks all day at several places on Old Kent Road, Southwark.

M1: Two lanes southbound approaching junction 7 (M10 turn-off). *M4: One lane only* westbound at junction 11 (Reading). A3: Roadworks both ways at Milford.

Wales and West: A37: Temporary signals at Pensford, Bristol to Midsomer Norton. M5: Lane closures both ways between junctions 10 (Cheltenhanm) and 12 (Gloucester). A483: Traffic lights at places between Llandrindod Wells and Newtown.

Midlands: M54: Lane closures both ways on Telford bypass. A6: Temporary signals at Darley Dale, Dove Holes and Belper. A6: Temporary lights on Preston Road, Whittle-le-Woods. A1/A6136: Lane closed on Catterick bypass. M6: Lane closures until October between junctions 25 (A49 Wigan) and 27 (A5209 Wigan/Standish).

Scotland: A90: Lane and carriageway closures on Forth Road Bridge; diversion for loads wider than 9ft 6in. A91: Single-lane traffic near Auchtermuchty. M8: Outside lanes closed both ways carriageways east of junction 30 (Paisley).

Information suplied by the AA.

## The papers

*The women's revolt* of the past 20 years against men who would consign them to an inferior rank has been natural and right, the Daily Mirror says. "But like all resolutions it has excesses which cannot be defended.".

For five years Mr Micheal Foot was a member of a Labour Cabinet that was committed to nuclear weapons, The Sun says. Now he "produces his miserable apologia for peace at any price.

The Washington Post said yesterday that the bombing at the American embassy in Beirut would almost certainly fail in intimidating the United States.

Only when Israel's, Syria's and the PLO's forces are removed can "Lebanon be expected to rise by degrees, with American and other international help, to the challenge of imposing domestic order".

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee and remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Debate on energy resources.

# Weather

**A slack pattern of low pressure will persist over Britain. The main centre of low pressure will be near NE Scotland moving slowly N.**

### 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE England, E Midlands: Fog patches clearing, sunny intervals, showers later, some heavy; wind variable, light; max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Central S, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, wintry on hills, heavy at times, some sunny intervals; wind variable, light or moderate; max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

E, Central N and NE England, W Midlands: Sunny periods but scattered showers, wintry in places; wind W, moderate, becoming variable, light; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers, wintry in places, especially on hills; wind NW, moderate, becoming variable, light: max 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy, rain and sleet, snow on hills, becoming brighter; wind NW light or moderate; 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain and sleet; wind mainly N, fresh or strong; max 4 or 5C (39 to 41F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing unsettled and rather cold with night frost and fog in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straights of Dover: Wind SW, Fresh, becoming light; Sea moderate, becoming smooth. English Channel (E): Wind variable, becoming E, light or moderate; Sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N becoming variable, light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.58 am. Sun sets: 8.05 pm.
Moon sets: 3.14 am. Moon rises 11.16 am.
First quarter: 9.58 am

### Lighting-up time

London 8.35 pm to 5.24 am
Bristol 8.44 pm to 5.33 am
Edinburgh 8.58 pm to 5.24 am
Manchester 8.48 pm to 5.27 am
Penzance 8.53 pm to 5.48 am

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday:

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | f | 9 | 48 | Guernsey | f | 9 | 48 |
| Birmingham | r | 5 | 41 | Inverness | | | |
| Blackpool | r | 5 | 41 | Jersey | f | 9 | 48 |
| Bristol | c | 6 | 43 | London | c | 7 | 45 |
| Cardiff | c | 6 | 43 | Manchester | r | 4 | 39 |
| Edinburgh | c | 6 | 43 | Newcastle | r | 3 | 37 |
| Glasgow | f | 7 | 45 | Ronaldsway | f | 7 | 45 |

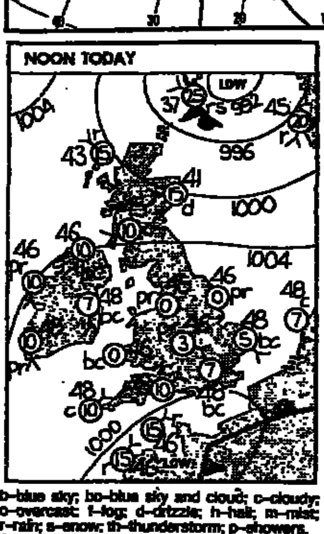
### London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 8C (46F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 7 pm, 70 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.79in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,005.6 millibars, rising.

### Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Jersey, 11C (52F); lowest day max: St Abbs Head, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Bulmer, 0.63in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 12.8hr.





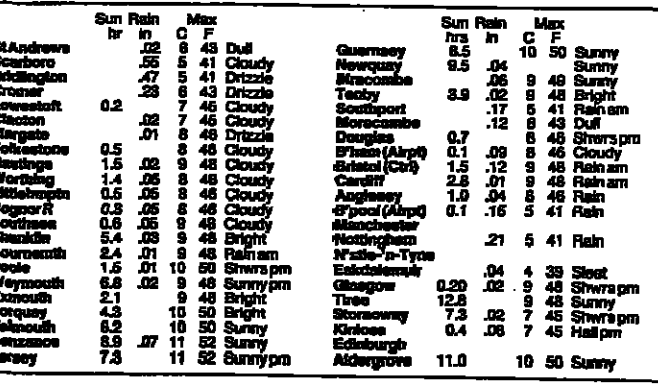

b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

### High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London Bridge | 7.27 | 6.3 | 7.55 | 5.9 |
| Aberdeen | 7.17 | 3.5 | 8.13 | 3.5 |
| Avonmouth | 12.26 | 10.7 | 1.10 | 10.2 |
| Belfast | 4.52 | 3.2 | 5.35 | 2.9 |
| Cardiff | 12.09 | 10.0 | 12.54 | 9.5 |
| Devonport | 11.28 | 4.4 | 11.59 | 4.6 |
| Dover | 4.34 | 5.8 | 5.14 | 5.5 |
| Falmouth | 10.58 | 4.2 | 11.29 | 4.4 |
| Glasgow | 6.09 | 4.3 | 6.55 | 4.0 |
| Harwich | 5.26 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Holyhead | 3.58 | 4.7 | 4.49 | 4.6 |
| Hull | - | - | 12.04 | 6.1 |
| Ilfracombe | 11.55 | 7.2 | - | - |
| Leith | 8.39 | 4.6 | 9.18 | 4.7 |
| Liverpool | 4.48 | 8.0 | 5.34 | 7.7 |
| Lowestoft | 3.18 | 2.2 | 3.32 | 2.1 |
| Margate | 5.33 | 4.3 | 6.05 | 4.1 |
| Milford Haven | - | - | 12.16 | 5.5 |
| Newquay | 11.14 | 6.6 | 11.49 | 5.8 |
| Oban | - | - | 12.02 | 2.8 |
| Penzance | 10.42 | 4.4 | 11.15 | 4.6 |
| Portland | - | - | 12.31 | 1.3 |
| Portsmouth | 5.05 | 3.9 | 5.55 | 3.8 |
| Shoreham | 4.41 | 5.2 | 5.28 | 5.2 |
| Southampton | 4.37 | 4.0 | 5.30 | 3.9 |
| Swansea | - | - | 12.19 | 7.6 |
| Tees | 9.46 | 4.4 | 10.34 | 4.3 |
| Walton-on-Naze | 5.16 | 3.8 | 5.47 | 3.5 |

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

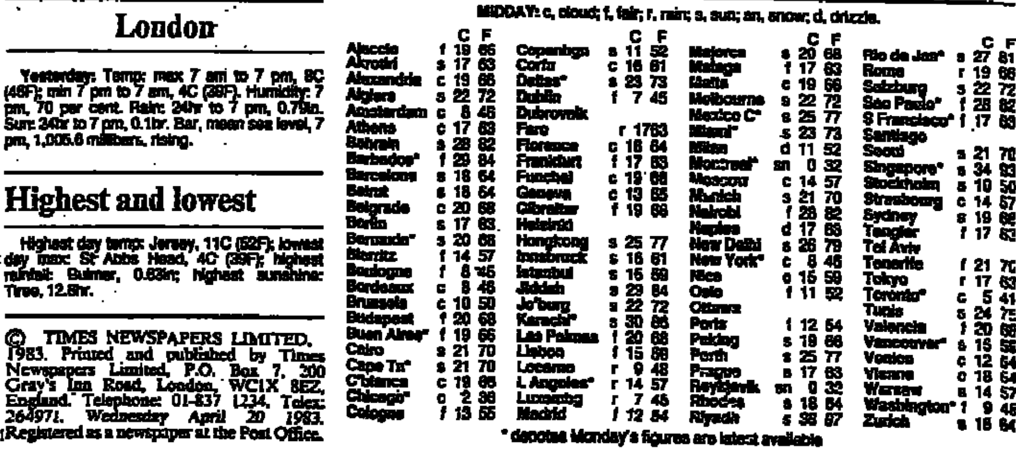
### Around Britain



| | Sun hr | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St Andrews | | .02 | 6 | 43 | Dull |
| Scarboro | | .55 | 5 | 41 | Cloudy |
| Bridlington | | .47 | 5 | 41 | Drizzle |
| Cromer | | .23 | 6 | 43 | Drizzle |
| Lowestoft | 0.2 | | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| Clacton | | .02 | 7 | 45 | Cloudy |
| Margate | | .01 | 8 | 46 | Drizzle |
| Folkestone | 0.5 | | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Hastings | 1.5 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Worthing | 1.4 | .05 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Littlehmptn | 0.5 | .05 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Bognor R | 0.3 | .05 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Southsea | 0.6 | .05 | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Shanklin | 5.4 | .03 | 9 | 48 | Bright |
| Bournemouth | 2.4 | .01 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Poole | 1.5 | .01 | 10 | 50 | Shwrs pm |
| Weymouth | 6.8 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Sunny pm |
| Exmouth | 2.1 | | 9 | 48 | Bright |
| Torquay | 4.3 | | 10 | 50 | Bright |
| Falmouth | 6.2 | | 10 | 50 | Sunny |
| Penzance | 8.9 | .07 | 11 | 52 | Sunny |
| Jersey | 7.3 | | 11 | 52 | Sunny pm |

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guernsey | 8.5 | | 10 | 50 | Sunny |
| Newquay | 9.5 | .04 | | | Sunny |
| Ilfracombe | | .06 | 9 | 49 | Sunny |
| Tenby | 3.9 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Bright |
| Southport | | .17 | 5 | 41 | Rain am |
| Morecambe | | .12 | 6 | 43 | Dull |
| Douglas | 0.7 | | 8 | 46 | Shwrs pm |
| B'ham (Airpt) | 0.1 | .09 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| Bristol (Ctrl) | 1.5 | .12 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Cardiff | 2.8 | .01 | 9 | 48 | Rain am |
| Anglesey | 1.0 | .04 | 8 | 46 | Rain |
| B'pool (Airpt) | 0.1 | .16 | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| Manchester | | | | | |
| Nottingham | | .21 | 5 | 41 | Rain |
| N'stle-'n-Tyne | | | | | |
| Eskdalemuir | | .04 | 4 | 39 | Sleet |
| Glasgow | 0.20 | .02 | 9 | 48 | Shwrs pm |
| Tiree | 12.8 | | 9 | 48 | Sunny |
| Stornoway | 7.3 | .02 | 7 | 45 | Shwrs pm |
| Kinloss | 0.4 | .06 | 7 | 45 | Hail pm |
| Edinburgh | | | | | |
| Aldergrove | 11.0 | | 10 | 50 | Sunny |

### Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; d, drizzle.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | f | 19 | 66 | Copenhgn | s | 11 | 52 | Majorca | s | 20 | 68 | Rio de Jan* | s | 27 | 81 |
| Akrotiri | s | 17 | 63 | Corfu | c | 16 | 61 | Malaga | f | 17 | 63 | Rome | r | 19 | 66 |
| Alexandria | c | 19 | 66 | Dallas* | s | 23 | 73 | Malta | c | 19 | 66 | Salzburg | s | 22 | 72 |
| Algiers | s | 22 | 72 | Dublin | f | 7 | 45 | Melbourne | s | 22 | 72 | Sao Paulo* | f | 28 | 82 |
| Amsterdam | c | 8 | 46 | Dubrovnik | | | | Mexico C* | s | 25 | 77 | S Francisco* | f | 17 | 63 |
| Athens | c | 17 | 63 | Faro | r | 17 | 63 | Miami* | s | 23 | 73 | Santiago | | | |
| Bahrain | s | 28 | 82 | Florence | c | 18 | 64 | Milan | d | 11 | 52 | Seoul | s | 21 | 70 |
| Barbados* | f | 29 | 84 | Frankfurt | f | 17 | 63 | Montreal* | sn | 0 | 32 | Singapore* | s | 34 | 93 |
| Barcelona | s | 18 | 64 | Funchal | c | 19 | 66 | Moscow | c | 14 | 57 | Stockholm | s | 10 | 50 |
| Beirut | s | 18 | 64 | Geneva | c | 13 | 55 | Munich | s | 21 | 70 | Strasbourg | c | 14 | 57 |
| Belgrade | c | 20 | 68 | Gibraltar | f | 19 | 66 | Nairobi | f | 28 | 82 | Sydney | s | 19 | 66 |
| Berlin | s | 17 | 63 | Helsinki | | | | Naples | d | 17 | 63 | Tangier | f | 17 | 63 |
| Bermuda* | s | 20 | 68 | Hongkong | s | 25 | 77 | New Delhi | s | 26 | 79 | Tel Aviv | | | |
| Biarritz | f | 14 | 57 | Innsbruck | s | 16 | 61 | New York* | c | 8 | 46 | Tenerife | f | 21 | 70 |
| Boulogne | f | 8 | 45 | Istanbul | s | 15 | 59 | Nice | c | 15 | 59 | Tokyo | r | 17 | 63 |
| Bordeaux | c | 8 | 46 | Jiddah | s | 29 | 84 | Oslo | f | 11 | 52 | Toronto* | c | 5 | 41 |
| Brussels | c | 10 | 50 | Jo'burg | s | 22 | 72 | Ottawa | | | | Tunis | s | 24 | 75 |
| Budapest | f | 20 | 68 | Karachi* | s | 30 | 86 | Paris | f | 12 | 54 | Valencia | f | 20 | 68 |
| Buen Aires* | f | 19 | 66 | Las Palmas | f | 20 | 68 | Peking | s | 19 | 66 | Vancouver* | s | 15 | 59 |
| Cairo | s | 21 | 70 | Lisbon | f | 15 | 59 | Perth | s | 25 | 77 | Venice | c | 12 | 54 |
| Cape Tn* | s | 21 | 70 | Locarno | r | 9 | 48 | Prague | s | 17 | 63 | Vienna | c | 18 | 64 |
| C'blanca | c | 19 | 66 | L Angeles* | r | 14 | 57 | Reykjavik | sn | 0 | 32 | Warsaw | s | 14 | 57 |
| Chicago* | c | 2 | 36 | Luxembg | r | 7 | 45 | Rhodes | s | 18 | 64 | Washington* | f | 9 | 48 |
| Cologne | f | 13 | 55 | Madrid | f | 12 | 54 | Riyadh | s | 36 | 97 | Zurich | s | 18 | 64 |

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available

